

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



पार्लियामेंट ऑफ इंडिया

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 23, 1967/Agrahayana
2, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (South Madras)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Friends, we have received with great sorrow the news of the death of Master Tara Singh, who was a liberal leader, who served the country according to his own light, respected by all communities, and for nearly 50 years he struggled whatever may be the cause in which he believed. Now, it is a great loss not only to the Sikh community, but the whole of India.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I should like to pay tribute to the memory of Master Tara Singh who was one of the old veterans who have played a part in our freedom struggle. One may not always agree with what he did in later years, but he was a colourful and dynamic personality, and whatever cause he took up, he did so with great zeal and enthusiasm, and his passing away is no doubt a loss to the country.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Master Tara Singh was one of our national leaders. The role he played in our freedom struggle was indeed unique. Though he had to cross swords with many of our national leaders of those days, he held fast to what he believed to be the true interests of the great Sikh community and our country. He can be said to be one of the greatest champions not only of the Sikh community, but also the minoritees in our country. He is one of the fathers of this Punjab State as it has come to be now. Though he was not satisfied with the shape that it has taken, he did more than any one else for founding or carving out that Punjab State

in our country. The fights that he waged for the freedom of the country and for the special protection of his community are very many, and on many occasions he could not agree with the other national leaders in our country. Nevertheless, he extorted admiration and appreciation for the courage that he had displayed and for the loyalty that he had displayed towards the causes that he had undertaken. He lived to a ripe old age, and until the very last, he continued to be a good fighter. So we all admire his dauntless courage and his steadfastness in his convictions and we bemoan his death.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए मैंने कहा था कि पुरानी पीढ़ी के नेता एक, एक करके हमारे बीच में से गुजरते जा रहे हैं। इन नेताओं में मास्टर तारा सिंह का स्थान सब का ध्यान अपनी ओर खींचने वाला स्थान था। जिस बात को वह ठीक समझते थे उसके लिए बहादुरी से लड़ते थे और उनके उत्साह से औरों को भी प्रेरणा मिलती थी। कभी-कभी उनके निकट सम्पर्क में आकर ऐसा लगता था जैसे उनमें शिशु जैसी सरलता है। जो हृदय में है वह मुंह पर है, किसी को भला लगे, बुरा लगे, अपने हिसाब से वह अपने मार्ग पर चलते थे। उन्होंने अपने ढंग से देश को जो सेवा की, पंथ की जो सेवा की उसके लिए मास्टर जी का नाम आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में हर दम याद किया जायेगा। वह सिक्खों के नेता थे इसलिए राष्ट्रीय नेता भी थे। हम उनके निधन से दुखी हैं और आपने तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं मैं उनके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN* (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Master Tara Singh who was famous as the lion of Punjab, was the guiding light for the Sikh Community and their progress. On his recent demise, all people of the country have expressed deep regret. He was not only a great leader, but

*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

was a guiding light to the minority communities and one who fought for their rights. Leaders of various movements in different parts of India have supported his struggle off and on. It will not be wrong to say that the firmness which he exhibited and the ability with which he led the Sikh community is praised by many. People of Punjab have a uniqueness of their own. They are capable people and can establish their rights. By his unique service, Master Tara Singh has established this fact. On his demise, I express my heartfelt condolences on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazagham. People belonging to various linguistic groups in India have expressed real sorrow at his demise and as a mark of this, I convey my sorrow on my own behalf and on behalf of the members of D.M.K. and the people of Tamil Nad in my language.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी मेरे भाई श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि उस पीढ़ी के लोग जिन्होंने कि हमारे देश को जगाया और उसका मार्गदर्शन किया धीरे-धीरे हम लोगों से जुदा होते जा रहे हैं। जब पंजाबी सूबे का आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो मेरा यह सौभाग्य हुआ कि मैंने उनसे बातचीत की और मैंने एक चीज उनमें पाई कि वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जिनका इरादा फौलादी था और जो भी वह सोचते थे उसको करने की कोशिश करते थे। आज पंजाब जो कुछ हमारे सामने है उसमें मास्टर जी का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। पंजाबी सूबे की मांग उन्होंने उठाई। और केवल सारे सिखों को ही जागृत नहीं किया, सारे देश के लोगों के लिये भी सही रास्ते का प्रदर्शन किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके जाने से केवल हमारे सिख भाइयों की क्षति नहीं हुई है, केवल पंजाब की क्षति नहीं हुई है, सारे देश की क्षति हुई है।

मैं अपने ग्रुप की ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो उनके परिवार के लोग हैं उनके पास हमारी संवेदना पहुंचा दी जाये।

श्री मधु सिसये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वाधीनता संग्राम के एक सिपाही और नेता

के नाते मैं मास्टर तारा सिंह जी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। उनकी मृत्यु के अवसर पर मेरी यह हार्दिक इच्छा है कि जिस अनुदारता, असहिष्णुता और कट्टरता से हमारे मुल्क का बटवारा हुआ, उसको दफनाने का संकल्प हम सब लोग करें।

जिस संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार को पंजाब में आप निकालने जा रहे हैं, उसको एक बात को लेकर मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह से यहाँ हिन्दू मुसलमानों के अलगाव से बटवारे की नौबत आई, उसी तरह लोगों के मन में यह डर था कि हिन्दू सिखों का झगड़ा जो पंजाब में चल रहा था क्या उससे एक और नया बंटवारा होगा। लेकिन पंजाब में जो संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार थी उसने हिन्दुओं और सिखों के बीच में जो सद्भाव कायम किया है वह एक अच्छी चीज है।

मैं फिर सब लोगों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि मास्टर तारा सिंह जी के साथ हमारे जो भी मतभेद रहे हों, लेकिन उनको दोहराने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हम लोगों का लाभ इसी में है कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई सब लोग मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान को एक कौम, एक राष्ट्र बनायें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, many streams had flowed into the ocean of the struggle against British imperialism and the Akali movement in its origin was one such thing. I remember those days in 1923-24 when the country reverberated with the roarings of the Akalis. Those were the days when the rich gurdwaras were under the control of the *Mahants* nominated by the British imperialists. The *Mahants* at that time were utilising the gurdwaras against the national struggle. It was precisely at that time that the Akali movement arose, which wanted to wrest the control of those gurdwaras from the hands of those people. That is why I said, the Akali movement in its origin was an anti-imperialist struggle intended to prevent the gurdwaras from being in the hands of the British imperialists. Master Tara Singh came into prominence in that period as one

of the leaders of the Akali movement and he had in his own measure contributed to the great struggle against British imperialism. Whatever might have been our differences with him, at this time when we mourn his loss, let us recall those services rendered by him in the great struggle for freedom.

I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, though Master Tara Singh did not participate in the freedom struggle in a direct manner, he fought against British imperialism for reasons of his own. We, in this country, have always paid our tributes of homage to all those persons who have been fighters for a cause. We may not agree with the politics of Master Tara Singh, but the fact remains that his was an indomitable spirit. I remember those words of Milton "invisible spirit, never to submit or yield". That is what he possessed. He had been a fighter for a cause till his death. What people say about aged people not being able to be effective has been belied by his colourful personality. I agree with the Prime Minister when she describes Master Tara Singh as a dynamic personality. We are sorry to hear about his death. Our party associates itself with the sentiments that have been expressed by you, Sir, the Prime Minister and other speakers.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members to stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to his memory ?

[The Members then stood in silence for a short while]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up deferred question No. 210-A.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When this question was taken up I asked a supplementary. My supplementary question was whether it is a fact that this particular operation, which normally takes about 15 to 25 minutes, took about 3½ hours and whether it is also a fact that his blood pressure was not normalised or stabilised

before the operation and his wound was not opened up despite the fact that it was to be opened. Brig. Lal and others could not take a decision. They were halting and faltering. Ultimately, Dr. Ghosh who came from Vellore and Dr. Mehta, who fortunately was here from Bombay, when they were consulted, they said that it had to be re-opened and it was re-opened. Apart from that, the hon. Minister wanted to give us a statement containing all the particulars. That statement did not give us any information. He has simply given the details of what happened from 28th to the time of his death. That is not convincing at all, because we know the condition of the Willingdon Hospital. If we want to have a by-election, we have only to send the MP to the Willingdon Hospital. So, I would like to know whether there is going to be any inquiry into the working of the Willingdon Hospital. I want an answer to that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : I would like to inform the House that we have already set up an inquiry commission into the working of the government hospitals in New Delhi which includes Willingdon Hospital also... *(Interruptions)*. May I finish ? The Ministry feels, the government feels, that we cannot appoint an inquiry committee into the particular circumstances in which Dr. Lohia died, because that will be demoralising the staff and surgeons... *(Interruptions)*. Let me finish. The doctors will find it extremely embarrassing to attend to any VIP when he comes because they will be feeling that the appointment of an inquiry committee is breathing down their neck and they will not be able to do their best. I can assure you that when Dr. Lohia was admitted he was given the very best treatment that we could give.

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI : Shameful.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I have myself visited him several times. Many teams of experts from many places were called in. Experts from Bombay, Banaras and Vellore were called in, there was consultation between them and they all agreed

*Starred Question No. 92, put and answered on 16th November, 1967 was re-numbered as No. 210 A.

that the procedure adopted was the best available in the circumstances.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this is a very serious matter and everyone of us feels very sore about it. Sir, you will remember the first casualty of this hospital was Shri Viswambar Dayal Tripathi, a Member of this House, who was given a penicillin injection without first checking up whether he was allergic to penicillin. After that came the turn of our late lamented Shri Feroze Gandhi. When he went to the hospital, he was told "you are all right; take a cup of tea". The poor gentleman took a cup of tea and he had sunk almost dead by the time he was taken to the oxygen tent. Then, Shri Jai Bahadur Singh had a certificate from the Allahabad Medical College that he is a heart patient. When he went to Brig. Lal, he told him "you are a heart patient; so am I; you can go round without worrying". He went round, had a hunger strike and the third day he was dead. In all sincerity I would like to say that it has become a slaughter house. If this is the treatment meted out to VIPs, what will be the fate of the ordinary poor patients? I shudder to think of that. I do not agree with the hon. Minister that the inquiry will have a demoralising effect. We want to have a judicial inquiry into the whole affair. We were visiting Dr. Lohia while he was ill and we know what treatment was given to him. Here I must thank Shri Morarji Desai, who assured us that every necessary foreign exchange will be given for this treatment.

श्री मधु लिमये : विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। कोई पैसा नहीं दिया फारेन डॉक्टरों को इन्होंने।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I know that everybody had sympathy for him. Now that Dr. Lohia is dead, I would say in all humility that there should be a judicial probe into the whole matter. Brig. Lal may be an eminent doctor but, then, he is a military doctor. Military doctors generally know only amputation; nothing else, because the nature of their work is like that. I want a judicial, inquiry into this. I want to know whether a Committee of Members of Parliament, headed by medical experts, will be asked to inquire into the whole case.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The present inquiry committee is headed by the Director-General of Health Services, which will go into the... (*Interruptions*). Let me finish. Hon. Members should have the patience at least to hear me. The Director-General of Health Services will go into the circumstances, the general procedures obtaining and adopted in operations. The case of Dr. Lohia was carefully examined by the Additional Director-General, who went into the history of the operation, enquired of the people who were called in for consultation by telephone from London and after all these enquiries we are ourselves satisfied that everything possible was done in this case.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बात तो बढ़ गई है। जिस तरह से इन्होंने जवाब दिया है उससे साफ हो जाता है कि ये सच्चाई को सामने नहीं लाना चाहते हैं या सच्चाई को सामने नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं सच्चाई को छिपाना चाहते हैं। जो वक्तव्य इन्होंने एक हफ्ता पहले दिया है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि सच्चाई को खोजने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है बल्कि किसी भाड़े के टट्टू ने इस वक्तव्य को बनाया है या बनवाया है। मैं कहूंगा कि डा० लोहिया की चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में जो इनकवायरी कमेटी आप बहाल करेंगे उसके अलावा जितने मैडीकल बुलेटिन हैं वे सब के सब सदन पटल पर रखने के लिए क्या आप तैयार हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको यहां रखा जाए तब यह स्टेटमेंट भी रखी जाए और उसके बाद फिर से हमें इस पर सवाल करने की इजाजत दी जाए। तब आपके सामने यह साबित हो जाएगा कि किस तरह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री दोषी हैं और तब वे रंगे हाथों पकड़े जायेंगे।

जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उसी के आधार पर मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कदम कदम पर डा० लोहिया के इलाज में लापरवाही हुई है? एक लापरवाही के बाद दूसरी लापरवाही और दूसरी के बाद तीसरी लापरवाही हुई है, क्या यह सही नहीं है? इस तरह की क्या सीरीज आफ लापरवाहियाँ नहीं हुई हैं? क्या इन लापरवाहियों की वजह

से ही डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है ?
डा० लोहिया मरे नहीं, उनको मारा गया है
विलिंगडन अस्पताल की वजह से या उसके जो
मैडीकल सुपरिंटेंडेंट ब्रिगेडियर लाल है उनकी
लापरवाही और घोखेबाजी की वजह से और
जिनके पोषक स्वास्थ्य मंत्री खुद हैं। इनकी
वजह से डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु हुई है।

डा० लोहिया 28 तारीख को विलिंगडन
अस्पताल में भरती हुए थे। विलिंगडन अस्प-
ताल का उनको पहले से ही कुछ अंदाज था कि
वहां की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। आपकी
याददाश्त के लिए मैं मुंबई में आपको इस
बात को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। डा० राजेन्द्र
प्रसाद को जब कहा गया कि वह विलिंगडन
अस्पताल में इलाज के लिए चले जायें तो उन्होंने
वहां जाना नहीं चाहा और सेन्स नर्सिंग होम में
गए। जब पंडित नेहरू ने उनसे पूछा कि क्यों
नहीं जाना चाहते तो उन्होंने साफ कहा था कि
चूंकि वहां पर व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है, इस वास्ते
मैं विलिंगडन अस्पताल नहीं जाऊंगा। इस
दुरवस्था का अंदाज डा० लोहिया को भी था।
डा० लोहिया ने जब ब्रिगेडियर लाल से व्यवस्था
के बारे में पूछा तो ब्रिगेडियर लाल ने गलत
पिक्चर डा० लोहिया के सामने पेश की।
उन्होंने डा० लोहिया से कहा कि आपको हम
पर विश्वास नहीं है ? यह तो मामूली-सा
आपरेशन है। हम इसको कर सकते हैं।
इसका सबूत यह है कि जब डा० लोहिया
की आंखें खुलीं तो उन्होंने डा० लाल को
कहा.....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. All
of us feel that Dr. Lohia, a respected leader
and an hon. Member of this House is no
more with us. But this is not the way to
put a question. The question Hour need
not be converted into something else.
Perhaps, it could be discussed and some
method must be found out for improving
the conditions of the hospitals. I agree to
that extent. But the Question Hour cannot
be converted into something else.

Now, Mr. Jha, till now you have not put
any question. If you have any question to
put, without a speech, I will permit you.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।
मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि डा० लाल ने डा०
लोहिया को क्या घोखा नहीं दिया और क्या
गलत पिक्चर व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में उनके
सामने पेश नहीं की जिसकी वजह से डा०
साहब वहां गए और वहां उनका अन्त हुआ ?
एक तो मेरा यह प्रश्न है।

प्रिलिमनरी टैस्ट्स के बारे में यह कहा गया
है कि कम्प्लीट एग्जामिनेशन आफ यूरिन,
कम्प्लीट एग्जामिनेशन आफ ब्लड और इले-
क्ट्रोकार्डियोग्राम हुआ। फिर यह कहते हैं कि
प्रोस्टेट ग्लैंड फर्मली अडीहेरेंट थे। प्रोस्टेट
ग्लैंड अडीहेरेंट होगा इसके पूर्व कोई प्रिकाशनरी
स्टेप इन्होंने पहले नहीं लिया प्रिलिमनरी टैस्ट
के टाइम में। अगर ज्यादा आपरेशन करना
पड़ता तो पहले ही ट्रांसफ्यूजन देना पड़ता।
लेकिन बाद में वह दिया गया.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no; no speech.
Please put the question.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि
जो प्रिलिमनरी टैस्ट हुआ वह जल्दबाजी में
हुआ और उसमें लापरवाही की गई क्या यह
सही नहीं है ?

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो आपरेशन
हुआ वह आपरेशन सही ढंग से नहीं हुआ, क्या
यह सही नहीं है ?

SHRI SONAVANE : Every Member
should be given the same treatment as Dr.
Lohia got. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you expect the
same treatment as Dr. Lohia got ? None of
us should expect that.

SHRI SONAVANE : If such necessity
arises.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा चौथा सवाल यह
है कि यदि चिकित्सा वे नहीं कर सकते थे तो
दूसरे डाक्टरों को.....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I call Shri
Raghuvir Singh Shastri.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जब बीमार हुए तो उनको राष्ट्रपति भवन से....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें सवाल पूछने नहीं दे रहे हैं, फिर आप कहेंगे कि हम हल्ला करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जब बीमार हुए तो उनको नसिग होम में जाना पड़ा। डा० राधाकृष्णन् जब बीमार हुए तो उनको विदेश जाना पड़ा। क्या इसका यह अर्थ समझा जाए कि यहां के जो हमारे अस्पताल हैं विलिंगडन अस्पताल है या दूसरे अस्पताल हैं उनमें इस प्रकार की आशवासनपूर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं है कि कोई आदमी वहां संतोषजनक चिकित्सा करा सके ?

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों तक के परिवार वालों के साथ भी विलिंगडन अस्पताल में ऐसा व्यवहार होता है जैसा व्यवहार कि अगर किसी धर्मार्थ चिकित्सालय में कोई गया हो तो वहां होता है। दो तीन घंटे तक हमारे परिवार वालों को यहां वहां जाने के लिए कहा जाता है और बाद में वे पर्ची ले कर चले आते हैं। मैं व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के आधार पर बताता हूँ कि जब एक दफ्ता कोई परिवार का आदमी चला जाता है तो वह दुबारा नहीं जाना चाहता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि....

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Here is a point of order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : A question can be put and it can be preceded by some explanation. But it can only be for half a minute or a minute. Here, in the name of a question, 10 minutes lecture has been given....(Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, on many occasions you have ruled that there can be no point of order during the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad Mr. Hem Barua has pointed that out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Can a point of order be raised during Question Hour ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I stand corrected. May I request Mr. Raghuvir Singh Shastri to put his question ?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब डा० राममनोहर लोहिया की यह स्थिति थी, जो उनको विलिंगडन हास्पिटल से उठा कर सेन नर्सिंग होम में क्यों नहीं ले जाया गया। मंत्री महोदय के सामने संसद्-सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में जो घटनायें आती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में उनका क्या पग उठाने का विचार है ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL rose—

MR. SPEAKER : His name is not in the list. Does he not know that his name is not in the list ? How can he be called ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : You may call me after the whole list is exhausted.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has to reply.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member said that the ex-President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when he had to receive medical treatment, chose to go to a private Nursing Home, and similarly Dr. Radhakrishnan, when he was the President, chose to go abroad. I do not think that these things are relevant here. The President can choose to go anywhere....(Interruption). The President may have a private physician, who may be familiar with his health and on the advice of the physician, he may choose to get his ailment attended to at any place he likes. Dr. Lohia could have chosen any place he had liked.

Another question was why was Dr. Lohia not shifted to a private Nursing Home. It was not medically feasible, it was not advisable under the circumstances. His people did not like him to be operated upon and

then to be removed, when he was in a precarious condition.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तार के साथ एक चिट्ठी लिखी है। लेकिन उसमें उठाए गए मुद्दों का अभी तक जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि नये स्वास्थ्य मंत्री या उपप्रधान मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री उनका जवाब देंगे। मैंने गौर से उनका बयान पढ़ा है। मुझे दो तीन बातों को खुलासा चाहिए, जो कि नहीं हो रहा है।

इसमें इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि 2 तारीख को जिस सर्जन ने डाक्टर साहब पर शल्य-क्रिया की, उसने कहा कि डाक्टर साहब की तबियत इस लिए यकायक खराब हो गई है कि उनको दिल का बामारी—कारोनरी ग्राम्बासिस—हो गई है। बाद में इलेक्ट्रो-कार्डियोग्राम कराया गया, वह हर दिन कराया जाता था, लेकिन उसमें इसका कोई सबूत नहीं मिला। 2 या 3 तारीख के पेट्रियट में मैं ने एक खबर पढ़ी कि डाक्टर साहब को कैंसर हुआ है। मुझे पता चला है कि जितने भी डाक्टर आए, आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टी-ट्यूट से और खास तौर से बम्बई से, उन्होंने कहा कि वैलिंगडन हास्पिटल में जो जांच हो रही थी, जो टेस्ट हो रहे थे, उनमें उनको विश्वास नहीं है। खासकर इस हास्पिटल में निर्जीवीकरण, स्टर्लाइजेशन, का जो इन्तजाम था, उसके बारे में उनको बड़ा असन्तोष था। प्रधान मंत्री जी पर भी शल्य-क्रिया की गई थी। उस वक्त के उनके डाक्टर ने मुझ से कहा कि वह सारा सामान बम्बई से ले कर आए थे, क्योंकि वैलिंगडन हास्पिटल में उनको विश्वास नहीं था। यह जो बीच में कारोनरी ग्राम्बा-सिस की बात आई, मैलिग्नंट प्रोअथ, कैंसर, की बात आई, क्या इस तरह की अफ्रवाहों को फैलाना वैद्यकीय शास्त्र की दृष्टि से उचित था ?

डाक्टर साहब चले गए। वह तो वापस नहीं आ सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर उनका मौत से संभव-मुच हमको खेद हुआ है, शोक हुआ है, तो सरकार इस बात को लेकर एक ऐसी जांच कायम करे, जिससे दिल्ली और दूसरे राज्यों के अस्पताल ठीक ढंग से चलें। अगस्त महीने की बात है, आल-इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में गैस गैंगरीन का एक केस हुआ था और इस दिन तक वहां का आपरेशन थियेटर बन्द था। उसकी खबर किसी अखबार में नहीं आई और न ही इस सदन को इस बारे में बताया गया। सरकार की ओर से इन दो तीन बातों का खुलासा किया जाये और एक ऐसी जांच समिति बिठाई जाये, जो सरकारी न हो, जिसमें गैर-सरकारी फ्रिजीशन और सर्जन हों और एक आदमी ऐसा हो, जिसमें सुबूत को तोलने की अक्ल हो। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री केवल इस केस की ही नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के तहत वैलिंगडन हास्पिटल, सफ़दरजंग हास्पिटल और आल-इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट आदि जितने हास्पिटल हैं, उनकी जांच करने के लिए और उनमें सुधार लाने हेतु ठोस सुझाव देने के लिए तीन सदस्यों की इस तरह की एक कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नागरिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य से कल भेरी बातें हुई थीं और उन्होंने कबूल किया था कि एक ऐसी एन्वयरी कमेटी हो, जो केवल डा० लोहिया के बारे में नहीं, बल्कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तमाम हास्पिटल की जांच-पड़ताल कर के लोगों को और गवर्नमेंट को बताए कि कहां क्या कमी है। उन्होंने एक बात यह कही कि जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसमें ऐसे आदमी नहीं होने चाहिए, जिनका हेलथ मिनिस्ट्री से डायरेक्ट कोई सम्बन्ध हो। इस कमेटी में जो व्यक्ति रखे गए हैं, मैं उनके नाम बताए देता हूँ। एक आदमी के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हेलथ मिनिस्ट्री से उनका कोई सरोकार है और वह है डा० के० एन० राव,

डायरेक्टर-जनरल आफ हेल्थ सर्विसिज. टेक्निकली तो वह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है, लेकिन वह दो महीने में रिटायर होने वाले है। इस लिए मिनिस्ट्री से उनका कोई खास सम्बन्ध नहीं है। दूसरे सदस्य है डा० डी० एस० कोठारी। सब जानते हैं कि वह कैसे आदमी है। तीसरे सदस्य हैं मेजर-जनरल के० के० मेनन, डिप्युटी डायरेक्टर-जनरल, आम्ड फ़ोर्सिज मेडिकल सर्विसिज। तो चौथे सदस्य हैं प्रोफ़ेसर बी० के० ऐक्ट, डायरेक्टर-प्रोफ़ेसर आफ पैथालोजी, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, चंडीगढ़। पांचवें सदस्य है डा० ए० वेणु-गोपाल, आनरेरी सर्जन, गवर्नमेंट जैनरल हास्पिटल, मद्रास और कमेटी के मेम्बर-सेक्रेटरी है डा० पी० दीश, डिप्युटी डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ हेल्थ सर्विसिज। (व्यवधान)

आखिर इस कमेटी में डाक्टरों को ही रखा जा सकता है, जो इन बातों को समझें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Dr. D. S. Raju is here. He is a Member of Parliament. He was formerly the Deputy Minister of Health also. Why should he not be kept on this committee?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : The bureaucratic approach will not satisfy us or anyone else in this country. We believe that Dr. Lohia has been done to death. I make that charge here. That is the feeling in the country. Why is the hon. Minister hiding it?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : डा० लोहिया के लिए इनको जितना दुख है, शायद हमको उससे कम नहीं है।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : उस दुख को प्रकट कीजिए एक्शन में।

Let him give it some concrete form.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आप हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले बीस, तीस वर्ष का इतिहास देखिये। डा० लोहिया के लिए डाक्टरों आदि का जितना इन्तजाम किया गया, हिन्दुस्तान में किसी आदमी के सम्बन्ध में नहीं किया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने नहीं किया है।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : After Shri Morarji Desai intervened, and not before that.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : जर्मनी से जो डाक्टर आए, वे आपके बुलाने से नहीं आए।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह आपके द्वारा ही हुआ होगा। उनका इन्तजाम किया गया और वे आए।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : A similar thing had happened in regard to Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee also before. It is an unfortunate chapter of our history.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आप विश्वास रखिये कि दुनिया में चाहे किसी प्रकार का भी प्रीकाशन ले लिया जाये, मृत्यु को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let him not come down to fatalism. अगर मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के भाग्यवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, तो फिर डाक्टरों की जरूरत ही नहीं है—तो फिर उन्होंने हास्पिटल क्यों बनवाए ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये। मैंने नहीं कहा कि किसी ने सहानुभूति नहीं दिखाई। मैं मानता हूँ कि बम्बई से जो डाक्टर आए, वे मोरारजी भाई के कहने से ही आए। लेकिन 2-3 तारीख तक स्थानीय सर्जनों और डाक्टरों द्वारा जो गलतियां हुई हैं, हम उनके बारे में सफ़ाई चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he is answering.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस कमेटी की सदस्यता के लिए डा० राजू का नाम सजेस्ट किया गया है। वह बड़े एमिनेंट डाक्टर है। हमें उनका नाम इनक्लूड करने में कोई उज्र नहीं होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : His point was about what had happened on the 2nd and 3rd.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : First, the doctors attending on him thought or sus-

pected that it could be possibly a coronary attack. Later on, they thought that it might even be carcinoma. Then, the tissue was examined and it was found that there was no carcinoma. A team of 27 doctors was examining him and they were trying to think of all possibilities and all possible difficulties so that they could give the proper treatment for whatever might have been the actual thing. Naturally, when people went about bombarding the doctors, they said that it could be coronary thrombosis, or it could be carcinoma or it could be this or it could be that. They were examining every aspect so that if anyone of those things were there it was not overlooked and proper treatment was given. I do not see why this should be held out against the public officials like Brig. Lal who are not here to defend themselves; I think that is very unfair.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का इन्होंने उत्तर नहीं दिया। 27 डाक्टरों की बात कर के यह सदन को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस अस्पताल में बाहर से कोई भी डाक्टर आने से पहले की बात में कह रहा हूँ। कारोनरी धम्बोसिस की बात जब आई, उस वक्त तक कोई भी डाक्टर नहीं आया था बाहर से। तो इस तरह की गलतबयानी क्यों की गई ?

दूसरी बात—कैंसर की बात अखबारों में पहले छप चुकी है और जर्मन डाक्टर ने जानबूझ कर मूझ को यह कहा कि यह खबर इसलिए दी गई है कि हम जनता को बताना चाहते थे कि मामला कितना गंभीर है। तो जर्मन डाक्टर से मैंने पूछा कि क्या उसके बारे में आपका विश्वास हो गया है कि कैंसर था और कैंसर का और इस ट्रीटमेंट का क्या संबंध है ? तो उन्होंने कहा कि कोई संबंध नहीं है और मुझे जानकारी नहीं। इस तरह की रपट यह लोग दे रहे हैं। तो मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर वह दें वे कारोनरी धम्बोसिस हो गया है इस तरह का बयान वहां के डाक्टरों ने किया था या नहीं ? मैं विंलिग्डन अस्पताल के डाक्टरों की बात कर रहा हूँ। दूसरी बात—कैंसर के बारे में भी इस तरह की गलतबयानी की गई थी या

नहीं ? आल इंडिया रेडियो पर भी आया था। हमने शाह साहब से भी कहा कि इस तरह की गलतबयानी क्यों की जा रही है ? बात साफ थी—उनका जो जख्म था उसको खोलने के बारे में डाक्टर कोलावा वाले या शांति मेहता साहब, इन्होंने बार बार कहा लेकिन वह विरोध कर रहे थे। अंत में जा कर डा० शांति मेहता साहब ने इनके विरोध की परवाह न करते हुए जख्म को खोला। अगर यह बात दो तीन तारीख को की जाती तो शायद यह सारी बातें न होतीं। इसलिए मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए, नहीं तो मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ।

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am afraid the hon. member is not giving correct, detailed facts. After consulting the people.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We had to go to Morarji bhai at that time.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : ...the catheter was replaced, so that the urine could be drained. But then, when four or five doctors are there, naturally there had to be discussions and difference of opinion about the procedures to be adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रधान मंत्री जी या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी दें। मैलिमेंट प्रोथेट वाली बात कैसे आई क्या वह सारी रपट सदन की मेज पर रखी जायगी ? कितने दिन हो गए, मैंने आपको लिखा था। तो मेरे सारे मुद्दे का सरकार जवाब क्यों नहीं देती है ? मैंने तो आप के ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया कि आपने जानबूझ कर मार डाला। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच हो। अस्पताल सुघरे और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार हो।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अखबार में जो खबरें निकली हैं उसके बारे में तो लाल साहब ने कहा कि हमारी तरफ से कोई खबर नहीं निकली। अखबारों में तो दुनिया भर की खबरें निकलती रहती हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मधु लिमये : आल इंडिया रेडियो पर भी आया था... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : If the House desires, my senior colleague suggests that I could read the technical details given by the committee of doctors who went into this. (*Interruptions*) I am trying to help the House, so that they can get information.

When there was some doubt expressed on possible wrong diagnosis made and the later complications as the patient was progressing or deteriorating, we had it re-examined, and we have been given some technical report on this. If the House wishes I can read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : You may place it on Table of the House, because we will not understand it. If it is placed on the Table House, members will study it closely.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ही गंभीरता के साथ और संयमित ढंग से यह सवाल कर रहा हूँ। मैंने अभी तक असद्भावना का या दुष्ट भावना का आरोप नहीं किया है। वह मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन इस मामले पर गैर-सरकारी ढंग से अगर जांच नहीं होगी तो जनता के मन में तरह-तरह की शंकाएँ आ जायेंगी जो, बात इनके लिए अच्छी नहीं है और न हमारे लिए अच्छी है। इसलिए मैं बार-बार प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि ऐसी गैर-सरकारी समिति बनाइए जिसके बारे में विश्वास हो।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is there to hide in these matters ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Nobody wishes to hide. I think, you, Mr. Speaker, have already expressed the sense of the House, how extremely sorry we all are. The point which the Health Minister is trying to place before the House is that everything possible was done in Dr. Lohia's case. From the beginning, whenever somebody had come to me, whatever they had asked, I said we would do everything to help. After that I had to leave the country, but I spoke to the Deputy Prime Minister before leaving, and to my other colleagues, that they should keep in close touch with the case. One point which Shri Madhu Limaye has raised was about

the malignant growth. My impression was that all these facts had been put in the statement which was given. (*Interruption*). The answer that I have is this. Brig. Lal states that about the 2nd or 3rd of October, no doctor from the Willingdon Hospital made any statement either to the press or to AIR representatives regarding any possibility of malignancy in the prostate gland remove. However, on or about the 10th October, Dr. Alken and Dr. David suggested to Brig. Lal that it would be wiser to mention in the bulletin issued regarding Dr. Lohia's health that there was possibility of malignancy in the prostate gland remove. Dr. Lal definitely made it clear that they should wait till the final report was ready before drawing any conclusion. As a matter of fact, the final histological report on the gland was received after the demise of Dr. Lohia. This is the information which I wanted to give.

SHRI NATH PAI : The Prime Minister did not answer the main question about the enquiry. What agitates the people's mind and what they want to know, while this debate is going on, and what worries them is this: the question was a very simple one. We are not competent to go into the technical details. I was distressed to see the Prime Minister was called upon to reply about them. The main question which agitates the people and which is at the heart of everybody is whether the enquiry will be conducted—to lay at rest all doubts and so that it would be genuine and *bona fide*—by people who are not officials but who are known in their respective field, from the non-official field. We want members to be associated who are not officials. We want a categorical reply from the Prime Minister to this point; this is the essence of it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is no harm as far as that is concerned; I shall speak to my colleagues about associating non-governmental people on the Committee. I have no objection. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : I mean members of the enquiry committee.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Obviously, it means members of the enquiry committee. There is one point which I would like to mention, which Shri Madhu Limaye raised earlier, about Dr. Shantilal Mehta and what he is supposed to have done when he came for my

operation. Dr. Shantilal Mehta takes his instruments, no matter where he goes. After the hon. Member wrote to me, Dr. Shantilal Mehta was asked about it and he said, "I take the instruments with me." This is not necessarily a reflection on the place where he takes them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह. क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के किसी मर्नाई ने इस बात पर गौर किया था कि हमारे भारत देश में जो लाखों साल तक रिसर्च हुई है, जो हमारे चिकित्सा-शास्त्र की रिसर्च है वह इस बात को मानती है कि :

यस्य देशस्य यो जन्तुः

तज्जन्य तस्य औषधम् ।

जो हमारे देश में पैदा हुआ इन्सान है उसके लिए 5 हजार, चार हजार मील पर बनी हुई दवाएं कर्मां माफिक नहीं आ सकतीं ? अगर सरकार ने गांता से नहीं सीखा, आयुर्वेद से नहीं सीखा तो महात्मा गांधी से सीख लेतीं, महात्मा गांधी ने सैकड़ों दफा कहा था कि चार हजार पांच हजार मील दूर की दवाएं कर्मां हमारे काम की नहीं हो सकतीं । तो क्या किसी ने भी इस बात पर गौर किया कि वह चिकित्सा गलत थी और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया देश-भक्त थे, उनका पैट्रियाटिक शरीर जो था वह इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था जो यह पांच हजार मील दूर की दवाएं उनके ऊपर उतारी जा रही थीं । तो क्या किसी ने इसके ऊपर गौर किया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ हां या ना में जवाब आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो स्पीच दिया है ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मंत्री महोदय ने रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी है उसमें 28 तारीख में यह कहा गया है कि इस आपरेशन के लिए उनका स्वास्थ्य अनुकूल है या नहीं इस बात को जानने के लिए उनकी बारीकी से जांच की गई जिसमें

पेशाब और खून की पूर्ण जांच तथा इलेक्ट्रो-कार्डिओग्राम की जांच जैसी बातें सम्मिलित थीं । इस जांच से ज्ञात हुआ कि ये सर्जि चिजे सामान्य है । एक बार फिर संवेदन विशेषज्ञ ने उनकी बारीकी से जांच पड़ताल की . . . पुरस्थ ग्रन्थि अपने कैप्सूल के साथ बढ़ीं सख्ती से जुड़ीं हुई थी, जब इस कैप्सूल को ग्रन्थि से हटाया गया तो रक्त स्राव होने लगा । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

I am putting the question. Will the Minister be pleased to state if the blood pressure of the patient was taken on the occasion when he was examined and what the blood pressure was, and if the blood pressure was excessive in view of the fact that in patients who have excessive blood pressure the outflow of blood is excessive, what precautions were taken ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The blood pressure was 140/100 and the pulse rate was 120. The patient was being constantly attended to.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वक्तव्य पढ़ने के बाद उन आरोपों का निराकरण नहीं होता—कई बार घाव खोला गया, अब घाव खोलने के बारे में अलग अलग कारण दिये गये । यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि जब घाव खोलना चाहिये था, तब नहीं खोला और बाद में जब कई बार घाव खोलना पड़ा तो यह देखना होगा कि घाव बन्द करते समय कोई गड़बड़ तो नहीं हुई है । पृष्ठ 4 पर ही देखिये, जिस कारण से घाव खोला गया, मैं आपके सामने उस को रखना चाहता हूँ । डाक्टरों को यह डर था कि कहीं उसमें यूरीन इकट्ठा तो नहीं हो रहा है—घाव में क्या यह सम्भव नहीं था कि इसका प्रबन्ध पहले से ही किया जाता ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह माना है कि अब इस कमेटी के साथ गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को भी जोड़ा जाय । क्या इस मांग को मानने के लिये सदन की बैठक तक रुकना और इस प्रश्न-काल में इतने प्रश्नों का पूछा जाना जरूरी था, यह काम पहले नहीं किया जा सकता था ।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो को कैंसर के बारे में खबर किस ने दी—डाक्टर कहते हैं कि हमने खबर नहीं दी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये—आल इण्डिया रेडियो के पास जब तक कोई अधिकृत समाचार न हो, वह इस तरह के गम्भीर समाचार नहीं दे सकता। जरूर आल इण्डिया रेडियो के प्रतिनिधि को अस्पताल से खबर मिली होगी। उनके प्रतिनिधि को बुला कर पूछना चाहिये कि यह खबर किस ने दी तथा यह जो जैनरल जांच हो रही है इसमें इन सभी पहलुओं पर जांच होना सम्भव नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो इसकी टर्मिनल ऑफ रेफरेंस को बदला जाय या इस मामले की विशेष जांच के लिये आदेश दिया जाय और गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को भी उसमें शामिल किया जाय—तभी सही जांच सम्भव हो सकती है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The only question I can answer is why the wound was not opened at an earlier stage. It was because there was a difference of opinion among the doctors. They thought the catheter was draining the urine and the wound was having a healthy and natural cure. But when it was found that he was having more complications, the other doctors came and suggested that it is perhaps necessary to open the wound, to which Brig. Lal and Dr. Pathak acceded.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : May I know whether this committee will be directed to make a specific enquiry into the question as to who authorised All India Radio to make such a broadcast ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter for consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Before the Question Hour is over, I want to call at least the two remaining hon. members who have tabled the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, my wife has become invalid. She was operated upon for tonsil and her frenic nerve was wrongly operated. She is in bed for the last five years. (Interruptions)

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : What possibly happened was, a number of journalists had been meeting the doctors round the clock. I am just guessing. Somebody might have given that to the press, which was broadcast in the radio, which was later denied by the official authorities.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें गे. करने की क्या जरूरत है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि श्री० लाल ने हमारे सामने अखबार वालों को कहा है।

श्री शारदानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर पांच साल में लोक सभा का जो भी सदस्य बिलिंगटन अस्पताल में गया, वह शायद वापस नहीं आया और यही डर हमारे डाक्टर साहब को भी था और उन्होंने अपने इस डर को प्रकट भी किया था। लेकिन जब वहाँ के श्री० लाल ने उन को यह आश्वासन दिया कि यह माइनर आपरेशन है, इस में डरने की कोई बात नहीं है, उन के इस आश्वासन पर डा० लोहिया वहाँ गये और फिर परिणाम यह निकला कि उन की मृत्यु हो गई।

MR. SPEAKER : It is only a matter of information.

श्री शारदानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला।

MR. SPEAKER : They have no reply. They are not able to reply.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब डा० लोहिया का आपरेशन हुआ, उस आपरेशन के समय उन का तीन बोटल खून निकला और तीव्र बोटल खून उस के बाद निकला, दूसरे जिन डाक्टरों ने डाक्टर लोहिया को एटेन्ड किया, उन का यह कहना कि इनी-शियल स्टेज पर डा० लोहिया का इलाज ठीक नहीं हुआ, इसी तरह से मैंने दो और केसेज मंत्री महोदय के पास भेजे हैं, जिन्होंने बिलिंगटन अस्पताल के खिलाफ यह आरोप लगाया है कि वहाँ की लापरवाही की वजह से एक की पत्नी और एक के लड़के की इसी तरह से मृत्यु हुई—पिछले साल में क्या इसी

तरह की और भी बहुत सी शिकायतें इस अस्पताल के बारे में आपके पास आई हैं, यदि आई हैं तो वे कितनी हैं? दूसरे जो कमेटी आप बैठायेंगे उसकी टर्मज आफ रेफ्रेन्स में न केवल डा० लोहिया बल्कि इन दो सालों में जो इस तरह की और मौतें अस्पताल की क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेन्स की वजह से हुई हैं, उनकी भी स्पेसिफिक इन्कवायरी कराने के बारे में रखा जाय।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : स्पेसिफिक इन्कवायरी इतने दिनों के बाद कराना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : डा० लोहिया के बारे में कराने जा रहे हैं,

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : यह जो जैनरल इन्कवायरी है अस्पताल की—क्या कमी है, लापरवाही होती है या नहीं, इसकी इन्कवायरी हो सकती है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि करायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel a minister; unfortunately, it is not within my powers.

SHRI M. L. SONDHU: Let the same fate meet them; then, they will think about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to say something.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is repeating the same answer. He does not reply to the question.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : स्पेसिफिक इन्कवायरी की बात कबूल नहीं की गई है। श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा है कि ऐसी इन्कवायरी कमेटी बने जिस में आम चीजों के बारे में पता लगाया जाय।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उस में डा० धीश हैं, सारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उस का कोई फायदा नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. The Question Hour is going to be over and even one question has not been finished.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के बारे में दिल्ली का कोई आदमी, पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर उस में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, उस को शामिल करना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I will request you to sit down. The hon. Minister may also kindly resume his seat. Shri N.S. Sharma.

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा अपने नये स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि सिर मुंडाते ही उन के सिर पर ओले पड़ने शुरु हो गये, इस से तो अच्छा था कि वह विदाउट पोर्ट फोलियो थे। मैं उन से यह प्रार्थना कर्ह्या कि जब अजीब अजीब तरह के सन्देह हैं, जनता में एक परेशानी है, ऐसी स्थिति में वह अपने पद में चार चांद लगा सकते हैं, यदि वह निश्चित रूप से यह घोषणा कर दें कि जिस तरह की कमेटी श्री मधु लिमये चाहते हैं, उस तरह की कमेटी बैठा देंगे। इस में उन को क्या विशेष एतराज है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : हम लोगों ने कुबूल कर लिया है कि ऐसे मेम्बरजं जो कि सरकारी नहीं हैं, उन को उस में रखा जाय। मैं उस में ऐसे नामों को रखने के बारे में सोच रहा हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO: Prior to the operation the examination shows that he was a normal man but immediately after the operation he developed uraemia. I would like to know what was the cause for the development of uraemia unless some system had been damaged during the operation. Secondly so many types of drugs were injected into him. May I know if there was a sensitivity test to the various drugs before they were injected into him and how far it was going to affect B. Coli or some other infection that developed later on?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: It is not possible for a layman like me to say how he developed uraemia.

SHRI P. K. DEO: He can inquire and let the House know.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिलिंगटन अस्पताल में जो लापरवाही हम सदस्यों के साथ वर्ती जाती है वह जग जाहिर है और उस के बारे में ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरे बगल में माननीय सदस्य श्री जागेश्वर यादव बैठे हैं। उन का आपरेशन वहीं हुआ था लेकिन आज तक वह ठीक नहीं हुआ। हमारे जय बहादुर सिंह की मृत्यु अस्पताल वालों की लापरवाही की बजह से हो गई और वह हमारे बीच से चले गये। अभी उसी अस्पताल में डा० लोहिया जैसे महान नेता की मृत्यु ही गई। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डा० लोहिया का जिस दिन आपरेशन हुआ था, क्या यह बात सही है कि आपरेशन से एक घंटा पहले वह अस्पताल में आये थे और उन का आपरेशन कर दिया गया ?

क्या यह बात भी सही है कि भारतीय डाक्टरों उन का घाव खोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो रहे थे और अगर ऐसी बात हो तो वह घाव खोलने के लिए उसी वक्त क्यों तैयार हुए जबकि इंग्लैंड के डाक्टरों ने उन पर दबाव डाला ?

जिस तरीके की बीमारी डा० लोहिया को थी उस तरह की बीमारी के कितने आपरेशन पिछली जनवरी महीने से लेकर डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु के पहले तक किये गये और उन में कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ? यह बात मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके बतायें ताकि हम लोगों को यह मालूम हो सके कि अस्पताल की व्यवस्था ठीक है या शलत ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : अभी मैं कह चुका हूँ कि कितने लोग भरती हुए इस की तादाद तो बतलाना इस समय मुश्किल है बाकी जहां मरीजों की वहां पर इस बीच मृत्युएं

हुई हैं वहां जो लोग अच्छे होकर और बच कर आये हैं उन की तादाद भी बहुत है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप वहां से बच कर आ गये।

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may kindly sit down. The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

SUPPLY OF RIVER WATER TO WEST PAKISTAN

S.N.Q. 3. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the supply of water from the eastern rivers to the West-Pakistan irrigation system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold any discussion with the Pakistan Government before resorting to this step?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). As provided under the Indus Waters Treaty, a notification was issued by the World Bank on 25th October, 1967 informing both India and Pakistan that, in its opinion, part of the system of replacements works is ready to provide additional supplies during winter season. The Treaty required that the two Commissioners for Indus Waters from India & Pakistan should meet on receipt of such a notification and agree on modification in the Treaty provisions relating to deliveries to Pakistan. The Commissioners have met accordingly at Islamabad from 8th to 14th November 1967 and agreed on some reductions in the deliveries to Pakistan at Ferozepore for the period from 21st November 1967 to 31st March 1968.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I would like to know how much water we will be able to save from this diversion and whether we have got adequate canal system to utilise this water in Punjab and Haryana.

DR. K. L. RAO: Actually, we have started reduction at Ferozepore from the 21st November, that is, two days back, and this water that is saved will be useful for irrigating one lakh acres in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. We have got adequate canal system to use this and more water.

SHRI P.N. SOLANKI: Will there be any waterlogging problems in these areas if this water is diverted ?

DR. K.L. RAO: Actually we require more water for the land. We have got a lot of canal system and we can use this water without any difficulty of waterlogging.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that of the total water of the Indus system, Pakistan has got 80 per cent and we have got only 20 per cent and, in view of the fact that according to the World Bank award, we should have, by 1964, taken away all the water—we are still giving water to Pakistan; it, of course, was changed by the Indus Waters Treaty and the date was extended to 1970—and also in view of the fact that Pakistan has not only completed Mangla Dam but has also completed Thal Project by which it has got more storage capacity, more irrigation potential, may I know whether the Government of India will put pressure on Pakistan that the water that we are giving to Pakistan should now be stopped and we may use all that water for our own irrigation purposes, when we need water so badly in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan ?

DR. K.L. RAO: The Mangla Dam has been completed and it has been inaugurated. The only thing is the connecting Rasul Barrage and canal have not been completed. We are expecting that these will be completed in the course of next few months after which we are going to discuss with them and get water. We hope to get water for 7 lakh acres next year.

SHRI NATH PAI: Ever since we first raised the matter of ill-advised congratulatory message from the Prime Minister to President Ayub Khan, Dr. K.L. Rao has been busy singing the praises of the Mangla Dam and the benefits and the advantages that have been accruing to this country. In view of the fact that this is a Dam in the territory which we claim as ours and the Minister thinks it fit to go on praising the aggressor for his achievement, may I know whether it is the policy of the Government of India to persuade other neighbours of India to occupy our territory and build dams so that we can have the benefit of the waters ?

DR. K.L. RAO: In this particular case, the Dam is not built completely in our territory. It is half in our territory and half in their territory. Even when we occupy and get back our area of Jammu and Kashmir, still half the dam will be in Pakistan territory and only half will be in our territory. Secondly, under article 11 of the Indus Water Treaty, it is very clearly laid down that, irrespective of whatever is done there, the sovereign rights of India do not suffer. Therefore, we are still in the sovereign possession of that area irrespective of whatever happens there.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि सिंचाई मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव को पाकिस्तान ने मंगला बांध के उद्घाटन के समारोह पर आमंत्रित किया था और इन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि बजाय मेरे जो हाई कमिश्नर वहां पर हैं उन को उस में भेजा जाय तो इस स्थिति में जबकि वह बांध हमारी धरती पर बना है उस में हमारे किसी राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि का सम्मिलित होना क्या भारत सरकार उचित समझती है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Of course so far I am concerned, there was no question of my going. Since half the dam is ours and half is theirs and under the Indus Water Treaty, we are gaining quite a lot by its earlier completion, it is not thought there is anything wrong in sending our representative.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरा प्रश्न सुना होगा। मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने समझा बल्कि मेरा प्रश्न तो यह है कि जब सिंचाई मंत्री नहीं जा रहे हैं तो क्या भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर का वहां भेजना उचित होगा ? अगर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं तो उपप्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं सरकार यहां बैठी हुई है वह बतलायें कि क्या उस ने यह अनुमति दी है कि भारतीय उच्चायुक्त जो वहां पर है वह मंगला बांध के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर उस में शामिल हों और अगर दी है तो क्यों दी है ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say the High Commissioner in Karachi has to attend that function because all High Commissioners do so? This is not a question where we can oppose it. How can it be opposed? This is a part of the Indus Treaty Agreement and this is not a question where we can say that it is an unfriendly act and, therefore, we can oppose it.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शाल्मी : हमारी घरती पर वह चीज उस देश ने बनाई है और हमारा राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि पाकिस्तान के उस मंगला बांध के उद्घाटन अवसर पर जाय यह कहां तक उचित है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All this is granted. But when the Indus Water Treaty was signed, we have got to allow them to have waters from Western Rivers in replacement of waters from Eastern Rivers and it is because of this that this treaty was signed. This question was referred to the World Bank as a mediator in the dispute between India and Pakistan, a few years ago, and, accordingly, the Treaty was signed. In that Treaty the Mangla Dam also has been envisaged.

SHRI NATH PAI : Which part of it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is only one part. There are no more parts. The Mangla Dam is Mangla Dam.

SHRI NATH PAI : Which is the part about the Mangla Dam in the Treaty?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Mangla Dam is envisaged in it. Therefore, these waters from Eastern Rivers are released to us when. It is because of that that the High Commissioner attended. There is no impropriety in it in my view.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When the construction of the Mangla Dam was completed, our Prime Minister in one of her fits of enthusiasm sent a congratulatory message to President Ayub Khan and we were also told on the floor of the House that the completion of the Mangla Dam would reduce the pressure of water supply that we have to give to Pakistan under the Indus Water Treaty.

In that connection may I know whether the Government have evaluated the proportion in relation to the lessening of the pressure of water that we have to supply to Pakistan because Pakistan has completed the construction of Mangla Dam?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is exactly what has been done. On account of the earlier completion of the Mangla Dam, we have been able to get some water; we have been reducing the water supply to Pakistan since the last two days; we are giving them much less.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to know the proportion.

DR. K. L. RAO : Under the Treaty, we have to give 79% of the Beas water. We are now reducing it to 67%.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Today even the technical Ministries like his have to realise that we are living in a world in which international relations predominate. He received an invitation to attend the inaugural function. One could understand his deputing a junior technical officer and trying to find out what is happening there as some sort of an intelligence. But the High Commissioner was sent. Was this done on his suggestion? If you send a technical representative to a technical meeting, it is understandable. Even our Embassies have got technical secretaries—First Secretary, Second Secretary and Third Secretary. Why should the High Commissioner go in your place? Your name will go down in history as having been represented by the High Commissioner.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No particular member is represented; it is the country which is represented by the High Commissioner.

DR. K. L. RAO : I must submit that our technical officers have already inspected that and a report has been laid on the Table of the House.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सिन्धु नदी का हम ने जो समझौता किया है वह तो जो पानी कुदरती तौर पर बहता था वारह महीने और जो पाकिस्तान को जा रहा था उस के बन्द करने के बारे में था। हम ने भाखड़ा बांध बनाया—कुदरती पानी नहीं, बांध

बनाया—जो सिन्ध हम ने की है उस की मैं नुक्ता चीनी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि पाकिस्तान तो बांध बना कर अपनी नदियों का पानी रोक लेगा, और जब कभी सारा पानी रोक लेगा तब हमारा पानी हम को मिलेगा। हम को जो 20 परसेंट पानी मिला है उस में से हम ने अपनी व्यास नदी की स्कीम्स बनाई हैं। लेकिन सिन्ध नदी के पानी के पांचवें हिस्से को हम इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे, वह बात खटाई में पड़ती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनन्त काल तक जब तक पाकिस्तान अपने सारे पानी का 80 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल नहीं कर लेगा तब तक क्या अपना बांध पूरा नहीं होगा और हमें 20 फीसदी पानी भी नहीं मिलेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Under the Treaty, as the hon. members may be aware, India is entitled to use the waters of the three eastern rivers from 1970. The Treaty becomes operative from 1970, and the waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej will be for India from that year. Therefore, there is no question of any interference by Pakistan in the waters of the eastern rivers.

SHRI NATH PAI : On a point of order. When I rose to speak, they tried to subject me to mockery by saying that the Deputy Prime Minister has said that there is only one part. I fail to understand the derisive laughter in the Treasury Benches which they habitually exhibit. I have read each Article, almost each part of it. In Article 11, there is no mention of the Mangla Dam.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I was not talking of any part of the Treaty.

SHRI NATH PAI: Dr. Rao said that it is very clearly covered. He said that it is very clearly stated in the body of the Treaty. I want to know in which part of the body of the Treaty it is stated. I will read out the Article to you. You may help me. This is Article 11. आप ने यहाँ प्रकट किया है, एक बार नहीं, दो बार.....

"This is completely covered. Article 11 reads thus :

"Nothing contained in this treaty and nothing arising out of the execution thereof shall be construed as constituting a recognition or waiver of any rights or claims whatsoever of either of the parties other than those rights....."

Where is the mention of the Mangla Dam here ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am sure the hon. Member must have understood what I had said. I had never said that article 11 had mentioned Mangla Dam. I never said that.

SHRI NATH PAI : He said that the Mangla Dam was covered by the treaty —

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

DR. K. L. RAO : All that I said was that the Mangla Dam.....

MR. SPEAKER : I request the hon. Minister not to answer it. I have already called another Member.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंगला बांध बना है उस के अन्दर जो भारत की भूमि पानी में डूब गई, वहाँ पर जो बसे हुए लोग थे, जिन्हें आज तक किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है और जिन को जम्मू काश्मीर में बसा कर भी शरणार्थी नहीं माना गया है, उन्हें सरकार कब तक मुआवजा देने का प्रयत्न करेगी, और कितने लोग इस से प्रभावित हुए हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : 80,000 people have been affected by the Mangla Dam. Half of submersion is in Pakistan occupied Indian territory and half in Pakistan. Since the dam has been completed and the water has been filled up, I am sure people affected must have been rehabilitated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : होना तो यही चाहिए था कि हमारा कोई प्रतिनिधि मंगला बांध उद्घाटन समारोह में शामिल न हो, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान के हर एक समारोह में शामिल होना हमारे हाई कमिश्नर के लिये जरूरी है ? क्या हमारे हाई कमिश्नर का कोई बर्ड सेन्ट्री यह काम नहीं कर सकता था और

हमारे हाई कमिश्नर का भेजा जाना जरूरी था ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : हाई कमिश्नर क्या चपरासी को भी नहीं जाना चाहिये था ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I could understand the feeling of my hon. friends, but a Government cannot function as the Opposition wishes it to function. Government have to function in a responsible manner and when High Commissioners are there, it is a matter of.....

SHRI NATH PAI : We repudiate this kind of insinuation. Why should he accuse the Opposition .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not calling the Opposition irresponsible. Far be it from me to say so.

SHRI NATH PAI : By implication he has said it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Opposition are responsible in their own way, and Government are responsible in their own way.

SHRI HEM BARUA : By implication he has called the Opposition irresponsible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have never said that the Opposition is irresponsible. Therefore, there is no question about it. On such occasions or at such functions which are of national importance, even in India all the High Commissioners or Ambassadors do remain present, and, therefore, it would be an unfriendly act if we do not do it; and we do not want to be unfriendly to Pakistan; we want to be friendly to Pakistan and we want to see that.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is this diplomatic illness ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Diplomatic relations are there with Pakistan.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is that diplomatic illness ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Diplomatic illness ? The illness is with the hon. Member.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मंगला बांध बन गया तो उस से हमें फायदा होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राबी के करीब जो हम ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के कठुआ कनाल बनाई, जिस में कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो महीने के लिये पानी मिलता है, क्या मंगला बांध कम्प्लीट हो जाने के बाद उस को साल भर के लिये पूरा पानी मिलेगा ?

منگلا باندہ بن گیا تو اس سے ہمیں فائدہ ہوگا - مین جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ راوی کے قریب جو ہم نے کروڑوں روپے خرچ کر کے کٹوا کناں بنائی - جس مین کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ دو مہینے کے لئے پانی ملتا ہے - کیا منگلا باندہ کمپلیٹ ہو جائے کے بعد اس کو سال بعد کے لئے پورا پانی ملیگا -

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that what the hon. Member has said is correct that we should supply the Kathua canal with more waters now because that area does not have the Rabi waters. As a result of the completion of this dam, we hope to release more waters for the Kathua canal during the rabi season.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि कठुआ और हीरानगर की एन्टायर एकानमी इस पर डिपेन्ड करती है । करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के वह कनाल हम ने बनाई, लेकिन आज तक जो पहली ट्रिट्टी थी, राबी ट्रिट्टी, उस की बजह से साल भर में सिर्फ दो महीने पानी मिलता था और हम उस को यूटिलाइज नहीं कर पाते थे । बहुत थोड़ी जमीन सिंचाई के लिये उस के नीचे आती थी । अब जब कि मंगला बांध से पाकिस्तान को पानी मिलेगा, और आप कहते हैं कि हमें भी उस से फायदा होगा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आया कठुआ कनाल में साल भर के लिये पानी

میلے گا یا نہیں؟ اگر میلے گا تو کتنا
 کیونکہ اس وقت تک ہمیں دس ماہی پانی کے
 لیے بھی پانی نہیں ملتا ہے؟

[—مین عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ کٹوا
 اور ہیرانگر کی انٹائر ایکٹائی
 اس پر ڈیپنڈ کرتی ہے۔ کروڑوں
 روپے خرچ کر کے وہ کینال ہم
 نے بنائی۔ لیکن آج تک جو پہلی
 ٹریٹی تھی۔ راوی ٹریٹی۔ اس
 کی وجہ سے سال بھر میں صرف دو
 مہینے پانی ملتا تھا اور ہم
 اس کو یوٹلائز نہیں کر پاتے
 تھے۔ بہت تھوڑی زمین سنبھالی
 کے لیے اس کے نیچے آتی تھی۔
 اب جب کہ منگلا باندھ سے
 پاکستان کو پانی ملے گا۔ اور آپ
 کہتے ہیں کہ ہمیں بھی اس
 سے فائدہ ہوگا۔ تو میں جاننا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ آیا کٹھوا کینال میں سال
 بھر کے لیے پانی ملے گا یا نہیں
 اگر ملے گا تو کتنا کیوں کہ اس وقت
 تک ہمیں دس مہینے پانی کے لیے
 بھی پانی نہیں ملتا ہے۔]

I want to know in what quantity water will
 be available, and whether it will be through-
 out the year or only for a few months.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am one with the hon.
 member that we should do our utmost to
 the Kathua Canal. Under the treaty,
 Kashmir is entitled to 4% of the water.
 Therefore, we are going to give water in the
 rabi and kharif seasons, so that throughout
 the year there is water in the Kathua Canal,
 but how much it will be I am not able to
 say.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD
 BAKSHI : May I know.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not the third ques-
 tion. I have called Mr. Sharma twice.

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD
 BAKSHI : This is most important.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be a precedent
 for other members. You can have a debate
 on it if you want. You have got a right to
 ask for a debate, but during the Question
 Hour between one member and another I
 cannot differentiate. Perhaps I will allow
 a debate, I am myself obliged to say it.

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD
 BAKSHI : I just want to know for my
 information and the information of the
 House if this treaty will replace the Ravi
 treaty.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : We all hailed
 the Indus Waters Treaty in spite of every-
 thing because it was going to put an end to
 one major source of friction between India
 and Pakistan, but the working of that treaty
 has been more unilateral than bilateral, it
 has been more in favour of Pakistan than
 in favour of India. I can give an instance.
 Some time it was said that our engineers
 would meet the Pakistan engineers, but they
 refused to meet our engineers. They go
 there and they have to come back, because
 the Pakistan engineers are not prepared to
 meet them. Therefore, so far as the working
 of that treaty is concerned, it has been ob-
 served more in the breach by Pakistan than
 in fulfilment. I want to ask the hon.
 Member what guarantee there is that in
 1970 we will get the use of all the waters of
 the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. I am sure that
 by that time Pakistan will raise some other
 bogey, and my friend Dr. Rao will start
 trembling in his chair. Therefore, I want to
 know what guarantee he has got.

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. mem-
 ber said is not quite correct, because so far
 as the treaty is concerned, it is being im-
 plemented very well. Our Commissioner is
 going there with his officers from time to
 time as per the agreement. So far as the
 fear is concerned that we will not be able
 to get the water, I would like to remind
 the hon. member that the water is in our
 hands, we can stop it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You cannot
 stop it. We are a friendly nation.

Dr. K. L. RAO : As per the provisions of the treaty, if Pakistan does not pay the money or does not require the water we can stop it.

श्री राम किशन : आप कहते हैं कि 1970 और 1971 में ब्यास, रावी और सतलुज तीनों का पानी हिन्दुस्तान को मिल जाएगा । जहाँ तक रावी दरिया का ताल्लुक है उसका जितना पानी है वह अपर बारी दुआब में जाता है । सारे का सारा पानी इसलिए दिया जा रहा था ताकि मंगला डैम कम्पलीट हो जाए । आज मंगला डैम कम्पलीट हो चुका है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो 6 लाख एकड़ पानी हम पाकिस्तान को दे रहे थे इसको क्या इमिजिएटली विदद्दा कर लिया जाएगा ताकि पंजाब को इससे फायदा मिल सके ?

आप कहते हैं कि 1970 और 1971 में ब्यास, रावी, सतलुज को पानी मिल जाएगा । 1965 में आपने इंडस एग््रीमेंट पर पार्लियामेंट में डिक्लैरेशन कराया था । पिछले सेशन में आपने बताया था कि पोंग डैम और सतलुज ब्यास लिंक 1971 और 1972 के अन्दर जाकर कम्पलीट होगा । 1970 तक अगर पाकिस्तान अपनी सारी प्राजैक्ट कम्पलीट कर लेगा तो फिर भी क्या दो साल तक पानी इसको मिलता रहेगा या आप इस पानी को हिन्दुस्तान को देंगे ? अगर आपको इस पानी को हिन्दुस्तान के लिये युटिलाइज करना है तो इस सिलसिले में आपने क्या कोई प्राजैक्ट तैयार की है और अगर की है तो क्या है और वह कब तक कम्पलीट होगी ।

DR. K. L. RAO: What hon. Member said is about the utilisation of the waters after 1970. Actually, as we have the right we are entitled to the full amount of water after 1970. We will have that. The only question is whether it would be possible to utilise it in the absence of the Beas dam. That is a different question. If the Beas dam is not ready, we will not be able to have all the water, and that is one reason why we are trying to expedite to the extent possible the construction of the Beas dam. It

is no doubt true that in the absence of the completion of the Beas dam we will not be able to utilise completely all the water that we are entitled to. But that is a different matter. So far as the agreement with Pakistan is concerned, we can take all the water, as much as possible of the three Eastern Rivers after 1970.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STRIKE NOTICE BY EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

*211. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR
SHRI E. K. CHAKRAPANI:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Indian Oil Corporation have given strike notice for the settlement of their demands;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):
(a) to (c) : The Indian Oil Corporation Limited initially declared a bonus of 4% for the year 1966-67. Immediately thereafter the Unions of employees started isolated agitations, including pen down strikes and strikes in different parts of the country to press a demand for a 20% bonus. After prolonged discussions between the Management and the Unions, a settlement was arrived at according to which the Management agreed to pay bonus at 10% of basic pay and dearness allowance for the year 1966-67. The Unions agreed to restore normalcy of work in view of this settlement.

OPENING OF HOTELS ABROAD BY INDIANS

*212. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the Indian hoteliers and restaurant owners to open hotels and restaurants abroad on a large scale;

(b) if so, the incentive provided by Government; and

(c) the number of applications received for the purpose so far ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is no special scheme to encourage opening of hotels and restaurants abroad. Proposals received from parties in India are considered in the light of the normal policy relating to investment abroad.

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

NATIONAL INCOME

*213. **SHRI MARANDI:**
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI;
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of the National income of the States made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has revealed that despite three Five Year Plans, the growth of national income has been low and inter-State disparities have not been narrowed; and

(b) the steps which are being considered by Government to raise the National income during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Estimates for the three years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 have been presented by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its study entitled "Estimates of State Income". According to this study, India's national income in real terms increased by 38% in the course of the first two Plans as against an increase of 44% revealed by the official estimates. The Council's study also states that between 1950-51 and 1960-61 there was no major reduction in inter-State disparity in *per capita* incomes, although the range between the maximum and the minimum state *per capita* incomes had gradually narrowed. These estimates are at variance with the estimates prepared by the State Statistical Bureaus. The estimational procedure involved in the preparation of National Income estimates is complex, and differences can arise not only on account of differences

in the scope and quality of data but also on account of the manner in which data are processed. It is therefore not possible to say to what extent the Council's estimates are reliable.

(b) The growth rate of national income is associated with the rate of investment in the economy as well as other factors. The Fourth Five Year Plan when finalised would spell out the national income target as also its implications in terms of the steps to be taken to raise domestic savings and investment.

RETIRED COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

*214. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last retiring Comptroller and Auditor General of India is holding directorship of a large number of industrial concerns both in the private and public sectors;

(b) if so, the reasons for making a departure in this case from the normal practice of not permitting such officials to accept any assignments after retirement; and

(c) the total income of the last Comptroller and Auditor General of India during the assessment year 1966-67 and the total income-tax paid by him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Shri A. K. Roy, the last retiring Comptroller and Auditor General has not been appointed Director of any public sector industrial concern. According to the information available he is holding directorship of a number of private companies.

(b) According to Article 148(4) of the Constitution the Comptroller and Auditor General is not eligible for further office under the Government of India or the Government of any State after retirement. Shri A. K. Roy has not been appointed to any office either under the Central Government or any State Government after his retirement. It was not necessary for him to take permission of the President before accepting directorship in these companies after retirement.

(c) The total income declared by Shri A. K. Roy for the assessment year 1966-67 was Rs 48,800 and the total Income Tax paid by him was Rs. 10,601.14.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SON ACCOMPANYING HIM DURING HIS TOUR ABROAD.

*215. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his son accompanied him on his recent tour abroad;

(b) the names of the countries his son visited and the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to him;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he was treated as a diplomat throughout the tour; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He visited the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, Germany and France for 30 days in all and was released £3 per day for expenses.

(c) and (d). In accordance with international practice, he was extended courtesies normally shown to sons of high dignitaries and Cabinet Ministers when accompanying their fathers on visits abroad.

SHORTAGE OF NAPHTHA

*216. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is going to be a significant shortage of Naphtha by 1970-71 if the fertilizer programme expands according to the schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

HALDIA-BARAUNI PIPE LINE

*217. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 211 on the 1st June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the responsibility for the faulty alignment of the Haldia-Barauni Pipeline has since been fixed;

(b) if so, who are the persons concerned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission's report on his enquiry is still awaited.

JOB SECURITY FOR L.I.C. EMPLOYEES

*218. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Class II employees of the Life Insurance Corporation have demanded Job Security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is for the Life Insurance Corporation to look into this matter.

LAXMI COMMERCIAL BANK

*219. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2505 on the 15th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress since made in the inquiry being conducted into the affairs of the Laxmi Commercial Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The answer to Unstarred Question No. 2505 on the 15th June, 1967 having been in the negative, the question of the progress of the enquiry or of a report does not arise. However, investigations are being carried on by the Income-tax Department in the matter of certain deposits with the Bank.

WORKING OF WILLINGDON HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

*220. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the articles written in the "Hindustan Times" on the working of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are examining the various suggestions made.

RESERVE BANK STEERING GROUP'S REPORT ON INCOMES, WAGES AND PRICES

*221. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6203 on the 20th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Reserve Bank

of India Steering Group on Incomes, Wages and Prices; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration of Government.

दिल्ली में मेडिकल कालेजों में दाखिला

*222. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मेडिकल कालेजों में दिल्ली के प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थियों को भी दाखिला नहीं मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने विद्यार्थियों को दिल्ली में दाखिला नहीं मिला ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में एक नया मेडिकल कालेज कब तक खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली के तीन मेडिकल कालेजों में से लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज में छात्रों को दाखिला योग्यता के अनुसार उनके द्वारा आइ०एस०सी० अथवा वी०एस०सी० क्वालिफाइंग परीक्षा में अर्जित अंकों के आधार पर दिया जाता है । गत तीन वर्षों में 59 छात्रों को जिन्होंने अपनी पिछली क्वालिफाइंग परीक्षा में प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त की थी, इन कालेजों में दाखिला नहीं मिल सका ।

अखिल भारतीय आयु विज्ञान संस्थान में दाखिले प्रतियोगिता-प्रवेश-परीक्षा के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं । ऐसी प्रवस्था में जिन

छात्रों को दाखिला नहीं मिल सका उनके डिबिजन की बात कोई मायने नहीं रखती ।

(ग) दिल्ली में एक नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का मामला विचाराधीन है । अभी तक इस मामले पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

OVERDRAFTS BY STATES ON R.B.I.

*223. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI J. K. MONDAL :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States who have not so far cleared their overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to curb the rising tendency to resort to overdrafts by the State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, and Rajasthan are still running overdrafts with the Reserve Bank.

(b) In March last, the Reserve Bank enlarged the facilities for temporary accommodation from the Bank in order to give the State Governments greater flexibility in their ways and means position. Simultaneously, the Bank also advised the State Governments that in case an unauthorised overdraft persisted in future, the Bank would be compelled to consider the stoppage of their payments. The matter is being pursued by the Reserve Bank with the State Governments concerned.

THEFT OF OPIUM FROM NEEMUCH OPIUM FACTORY

*224. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there has been theft of opium from the Opium Factory at Neemuch;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended;

(c) the amount of loss sustained; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to check such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. No theft of opium from the Opium Factory at Neemuch has come to Government's notice. A theft of opium in the Opium Godowns at Mand-saur, however came to the notice of Government on 15-9-1967. The loss discovered till now by the Department amounts to 18 bags weighing 628.500 kgs. net.

(b) The Police have so far arrested 37 persons suspected to have had a hand in the theft at Mand-saur.

(c) Rs. 19,325.34.

(d) The question of further tightening the security arrangements in the Opium Factories at Mand-saur, Neemuch and Ghazi-pur is being examined by the Government.

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM SHRI BIJU PATNAIK'S FIRMS

*225. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any total assessment of the Income-tax due from Shri Biju Patnaik's concerns like Kalinga Airways, Kalinga Tubes etc. has been made;

(b) whether any attempt towards the recovery of Income-tax dues from the above party has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. Some assessments have been made, while others are still pending.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to the advance tax, a sum of Rs. 1,18,000/- has been collected during 1967-68. Particulars of the collections in the years 1961-62 to 1966-67 will be obtained and placed on the Table of the House.

REFINING CAPACITY OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

*226. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign Oil Companies had one million tonnes refining capacity unutilized;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foreign oil companies have increased the refining capacity from 1.25 million tonnes to 3.5 million tonnes above their licensed capacity;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action take thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) A claim of this nature has been made by one of the three private refineries (Esso); the other two (Burmah-Shell and Caltex) have also claimed that they can process some additional crude to that being run at present.

(b) the current throughput in the three private refineries processing imported crude oil is about 7.5 million tonnes annually against the originally licensed capacity of 3.875 million tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d). The companies have reported that these increases in capacity have been secured by adopting debottlenecking measures and improved operational efficiency.

BARRELS FOR INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

*227. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the the Oil Corporation of India placed orders with the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta for the supply of barrels;

(b) whether in order to enable this Company to manufacture and maintain continuous supply of barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation Government made necessary arrangements for the allotment of steel sheets to this Company;

(c) whether this Company claimed that it had sufficient stock of steel sheets for continuous manufacture of barrels and maintain supply to the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for placing additional orders for the supply of barrels at a much higher rate of Rs. 48/- per barrel with a Calcutta Company known as Supplier's Corporaion ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation placed an order for 250 lakhs barrels on Messrs Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (Private) Limited, on 24-10-1966.

(b) Necessary steel quota to cover this order was released to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Orders for the Supply of barrels were placed with Suppliers Corporation at Rs. 48/- per barrel as M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., suspended supplies following a dispute over the price payable by the Indian Oil Corporation. As the Indian Oil Corporation had to meet urgent requirements, alternative purchases of barrels were made from Suppliers Corporation and others after floating enquiries.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MULTIMILLIONAIRE OF BOMBAY

*228. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Wealth Tax case of the Ruia (Bombay) arising out of the raids conducted by the Central Investigation agencies on the 24th November, 1966;

(b) the details of the jewellery, documents, etc. seized during the raids;

(c) whether the news about the raids had been leaked out to the Ruia's by somebody close to his Ministry or attached offices;

(d) whether the jewellery was undervalued; and

(e) if so, the results of the enquiry, if conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Jewellery and gold sovereigns worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs were seized.

(2) Account books and documents.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). It was found that jewellery and sovereigns worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs were not returned for Wealth Tax assessments at all, and jewellery which was being returned for Wealth Tax assessments at Rs. 17.24 lakhs was found worth at Rs. 25.67 lakhs according to valuation made by the valuer.

Wealth tax assessments for 1959-60 to 1962-63 have been reopened. Assessments for 1963-64 are pending. Correct valuation will be taken in these assessments.

PARADEEP PORT

*229. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked the Central Government to take over the liabilities in regard to the construction of Paradeep Port along with the assets when the Paradeep Port was taken over by Government;

(b) if so, what are the liabilities; and

(c) whether Government have decided to take over these liabilities in regard to the construction of the Paradeep Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had invested a sum of Rs. 15.69 crores in the Paradeep Project, and this sum was advanced to the Orissa Government, at their request and to relieve them of Ways and Means difficulties, through Miscellaneous Development Loans. When the Port was taken over by the Centre on 1st June, 1965, the Orissa Government requested that this entire amount may be reimbursed to them. The Government of India have informed the State Government that they are unable to accede to this request.

(c) The Government of India have been financing the port project since it was taken over. With the setting up of Paradeep as a major port from 1st November, 1967 all capital expenditure by the Central Govern-

ment or the Government of Orissa in connection with the purposes of the port prior to that date will be treated as capital provided to the port by the Central Government or the Government of Orissa. The liability for return of such capital will be that of the port of Paradeep.

FIGHTING OF RECESSION BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*230. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken to fulfil the assurance given by Government that as a measure to fight recession, advance orders will be placed by the Public Sector Projects including Railways on various Industries particularly, Engineering Industries;

(b) the quantum of such orders placed and how much of such orders relate to 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to accelerate the pace of such orders being placed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Measures taken to fight recession by way of placement of advance orders by Public Sector Projects include advance order by railways for procurement of 16,000 wagons, in addition to 4,036 wagons to be built in the Railway workshops, against the 1968-69 Rolling Stock Programme and issue of tenders for 1.5 lakh tonnes of structurals by the Bokaro Steel Plant. It may be added that Government has decided to scrutinise the machinery requirements of all projects both in public and private sectors so as to ensure that the maximum possible items of equipment are manufactured indigenously, if necessary, by suitably altering the production programmes of the various manufacturers.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

*231. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operation of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was seriously limited on account of paucity of resources during the year ending June, 1967;

(b) whether the Corporation was obliged increasingly to restrict the grant of fresh loans even to projects enjoying relatively high national priority;

(c) whether the Corporation has to insist on the promoters to exercise greater financial discipline by increasing their own contribution towards the cost of projects and by deferring or phasing their schemes; and

(d) whether Government propose to place adequate funds at the disposal of the Corporation for future years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The operations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India were limited to a certain extent during the year ended the 30th June, 1967 due to shortage of its resources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation advised promoters to exercise greater financial discipline by increasing their own contribution towards the cost of the projects and to defer and/or phase their non-essential Schemes.

(d) Government will endeavour to place at the disposal of the Corporation resources for its operations to the extent possible.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND TEAM'S VISIT TO INDIA

***232. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an official team of the International Monetary Fund visited India during the last week of October, 1967;

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

(c) the subjects discussed by them; and

(d) how far their visit has proved successful ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the Articles of the International Monetary Fund, annual consultations are held between the Fund and member countries that maintain exchange restrictions. Accordingly a Fund team held con-

sultations with the Government of India between 25th October and 9th November, 1967. Since these consultations were in the nature of an appraisal of the general economic situation in India during 1967, the question of the success or otherwise of the visit of the Team does not arise.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

***233. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Bureau of Public Enterprises as defined by Government;

(b) whether the working of the Bureau is according to the norms prescribed and if so, how; and

(c) the decision taken by Government with regard to the location of the Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises acts as a service, coordination and evaluation agency for the enterprises and the Ministries concerned with the enterprises.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has been organised into four Divisions, viz., Construction, Production, General Management and Finance. Each of these Divisions undertakes two types of functions, the first relating to coordination and assistance, as and when necessary, in the day-to-day affairs of the enterprises, and the second consisting of study of special problem areas, with a view to improving the productivity and profitability of the enterprises.

(c) The Bureau of Public Enterprises is now part of the Ministry of Finance. The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" has recommended the continuance of this arrangement.

EXPORT OF NAPHTHA AND MOTOR SPIRIT

***234. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the phillips Petroleum Company, a partner in Cochin Refinery, has failed to export the surplus products like naphtha and motor spirit as stipulated in the agreement entered into with the Company; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Exports as promised have not so far materialised.

(b) Certain proposals made by the Company for export were not found acceptable to the Government. This question is to be discussed with senior officials of Messrs Phillips Petroleum Company in the near future in order to try and arrive at decisions mutually acceptable to all the parties.

STOCK EXCHANGES

*235. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to regulate the Stock Exchanges in order to curb speculation; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to introduce certain measures which are expected to curb unhealthy speculation.

(b) As a first step, Government has, while granting renewal of recognition to some of the Stock Exchanges, prescribed certain conditions such as the appointment, with the approval of Government of an independent whole-time executive officer who will be *ex-officio* member of the Governing Board and will be in charge of day-to-day administration of the stock exchange. These conditions are intended to ensure fair dealings on the stock exchanges concerned. A Departmental Committee is examining further proposals in the matter.

DRUM PLANT AT BARAUNI

*236. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**
SHRI GOERGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have entered into a draft agreement with the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta for installation of a drum plant at Barauni by the later for meeting the requirement of Government;

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

(c) whether the fact that the above firm was charged with gross malpractices in dealing with the Indian Oil Corporation has been taken into account before entering into this draft agreement; and

(d) whether the existing fabricators have got no idle capacity which could be utilised at Barauni for meeting the requirement of the Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation had negotiated a proposal for setting up a drum plant at Barauni in collaboration with M/s Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Ltd. But the proposal has since been dropped. IOC's requirements of barrels at Barauni are now proposed to be purchased from the existing fabricators in the usual manner.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY

*237. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any development in the capacity of the Hindustan Housing Factory to construct pre-fabricated houses at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to apply the pre-fab. technique to the Industrial and Income Group Housing Schemes in the various States; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No Sir. It has not been possible to step up the pre-fab. house building activity of the Factory due to lack of foreign exchange for importing the plant and machinery required to produce prefabricated houses on a large scale at cheaper rates.

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

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION

*238. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to improve the working of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Three senior officers of the Government are on the Board of Directors of the Corporation. In addition, Government is also in constant touch with the Corporation's working and it has not been considered necessary to undertake any special review of the Corporation's working.

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

HOUSE SITES FOR LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

*239. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) when the scheme for providing house sites for landless agricultural workers was taken up;

(b) the progress so far made in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to tackle this problem on a priority basis; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) This programme was introduced under the Village Housing Projects Scheme in September, 1962.

(b) At present only 4 States are implementing this programme. Upto December, 1966, the number of house-sites developed and allotted was 68 in Gujarat, 60 in Kerala and 100 in Mysore, while approximately 10 acres of land had been acquired in Bihar for the purpose.

(c) and (d). Considering the programme as a social measure of vital importance to the Village Community, the Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha in their Third Report (1967-68) recommended that this programme should be made into a separate Scheme. The recommendation has been referred to the Planning Commission. Besides, during the discussions on the Village Housing Projects Scheme at the Conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning held ear-

lier this month at Madras, the need to implement this programme on a priority basis was impressed upon the State Governments.

RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

*240. **SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :**
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI RAMJI RAM :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the stages in which the Rajasthan Canal project will be completed;

(b) the stages which have already been completed;

(c) When the whole project will be completed;

(d) whether joining of the Rajasthan Canal with Luni River has been contemplated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Rajasthan Canal Project is proposed to be completed in two stages. Stage I comprises the construction of the entire length of the Rajasthan Feeder (98 miles in Punjab, 13 miles in Haryana and 23 miles in Rajasthan) and Rajasthan Canal upto mile 121.8 with its entire distribution system. Stage II comprises the construction of the remaining work upto mile 292 of the Rajasthan Canal with its entire distribution system.

(b) The works on Stage I are in progress. The up-to-date progress of the works is as under :—

(1) The Rajasthan Feeder is complete.

(2) The Rajasthan Main Canal is complete upto mile 48.6. All important distribution systems upto this mileage are also complete except for a part of the distribution systems of Suratgarh and Anupgarh Branches on which work is in progress.

(3) The work is also in progress in portions of the Main Canal from mile 48.6 to 82. It is likely that all works including lift canal upto mile 50 will be completed first before proceeding further on main canal.

(c) Depending on the availability of funds, the whole project is expected to be completed by 1977-78.

(d) and (e). The joining of Rajasthan Canal with Luni River was contemplated in context of providing navigation facilities in Rajasthan Canal but the proposal was dropped as it was very expensive.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1432. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on social welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68; and

(b) the details of amount spent in plains and Agency areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) Rs. 47.65 lakhs.

(b) The Plans are prepared for the State as a whole and not separately for plains and Agency areas.

कृषि हेतु विजली देने के लिये महाराष्ट्र को अर्थ-सहायता

1433. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में कृषि हेतु विजली देने के लिये महाराष्ट्र राज्य को कितनी राशि को अर्थ-सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उस राज्य में कृषि की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र की सिंचाई योजनायें

1434. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के लिये प्रस्तावित उन सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम और व्यौरा क्या हैं जिनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) जिन योजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है, उनके नाम और व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) —(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T-1687/67]

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

LIBERALISATION OF CREDIT POLICY BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

1435. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional funds advanced to different sectors of Industries as a result of liberalisation of credit facilities by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether any proposals have been received by the Industrial Development Bank of India for financing construction projects executed by the Indian firms abroad; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to scheduled banks for advances to different industries etc., upto the middle of November—(i) for refinancing their packing credit advances, (ii) under the Bill Market Scheme and (iii) in respect of export bills drawn in Indian rupees and foreign currencies were

Rs. 6.39 crores, Rs. 68.83 crores and Rs. 24.74 crores respectively.

Following liberalisation of its scheme for rediscounting of bills, the Industrial Development Bank of India has rediscounted bills of the face value of Rs. 2.79 crores relating to sales of indigenous machinery.

(b) and (c). So far only two informal enquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Bank of India from two parties in connection with (i) the construction of a tele-communication building and (ii) laying of long distance pipe line for refineries. both in Kuwait.

SOAP MANUFACTURING FACTORIES

1436. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) The number, names and places of foreign and Indian owned factories manufacturing soaps and the names of soaps and other products produced by them;

(b) the capital investment of each manufacturer, the names of directors or proprietors of each unit, the annual output in quantity and value of each unit and the names, quantity and value of brands sold;

(c) the total quantity and value of soap sold in India annually and the total quantity and value of soap exported every year, brand and company-wise and the names of the countries to which exported;

(d) the amount of profits remitted by foreign-owned companies to foreign countries every year, company-wise;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to soap manufacturers every year and the names and quantities of the components imported for the purposes of soap manufacture annually; and

(f) the number of employees and the annual wage bill of soap manufacturers, company-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

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SOAP FACTORIES

1437. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents which happened in the soap factories during the last 10 years;

(b) the particulars of the occupational hazards to the health and life of the employees in the manufacture of soaps and the precautions taken by the manufacturers to protect the workers;

(c) the chemical analysis of six most popular brands of soaps and their names with the names of their manufacturers and the effect of the various chemical detergents on human skin and health; and

(d) the amount of income-tax, super tax and other taxes paid annually during the last 3 years by each soap manufacturer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

FAMILY PLANNING

1438. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest statistics of vasectomy, tubectomy, loop insertions and other family Planning measures in India State-wise ; and

(b) the number and nature of complaints received because of loop insertions from the various States during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Two Statements, No. 1—showing the number of persons sterilised since 1962 and inserted with loop since 1965 when loop programme was started and No. II—indicating the number of conventional contraceptives issued since 1963-64 (data for 1962-63 not being available) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* See No. LT-1688/67.] A third statement showing the available statistical data in-

respect of vasectomies and tubectomies for the period ending December 1965 is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1688/67]. Separate figures for vasectomy and tubectomy thereafter are not yet available.

(b) State-wise statistical data on the number and nature of complaints because of loop insertions is not available. However, detailed follow-up studies have been made in several selected areas and the findings from these studies are summarised below:—

- (a) All post-insertion complaints tend to diminish in intensity with passage of time and after months of use.
- (b) Complaints are generally of transient nature because the removals are quite low as compared to the complaint rate.
- (c) Incidence of pelvic inflammation is low. It is reported to be about 1.6%.
- (d) No authentic scientific data is available to prove that anemia is increased due to insertion of loop and resultant bleeding. However, an improvident pregnancy may cause more anemia in a woman than a moderate bleeding for a short period that follows IUCD insertion.

DEFICIT FINANCING

1439. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the "Eastern Economist" of the 4th August, 1967, regarding deficit financing in 1966-67;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry counted an advance of Rs. 108 crores to State twice; and

(c) the reasons as to why the monetary data released by the Reserve Bank of India discloses less deficit financing for the year 1966-67 than the estimates of the Finance Ministry though the former has always been higher than the latter in the past?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The deficit of Rs. 313 crores referred to in para 45 of the Budget Speech of the 25th May, 1967 related to the Centre's budgetary position for 1966-67 and included Rs. 108 crores advanced to the States for clearing their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank.

(c) The monetary data released by the Reserve Bank relate to the net Reserve Bank credit to the Government Sector, which is a different concept and, therefore, differ from the budgetary data regarding deficits. In the past also in some years the Reserve Bank's figures have been lower.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EMPLOYEES IN CANTONMENT AREAS

1440. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees working in Offices/Installations in Cantonment areas with 10 or more years of service who have not been allotted Government accommodation; and

(b) the schemes and proposals for giving Government accommodation to those employees and treating them at par with other Central Government Employees stationed within the geographical area of the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, the Government have been empowered to declare the Central Government Offices as eligible Offices for purposes of allotment of residential accommodation to the members of the staff working in those Offices. The Offices/Installations located in Cantonment area and in other areas beyond the limits of Delhi/New Delhi fixed by the Government for purposes of allotment of Government accommodation have not been declared as eligible Offices. Therefore, the employees working in offices/Installations in Cantonment area are not eligible for allotment of residences from the general pool and as such the Directorate of Estates do not have any information about the number of employees working in such offices and have not been allotted residential accommodation.

Since the Offices in Cantonment area and other areas located beyond the limits of Delhi specified for purposes of allotment of general pool residences have not been declared as eligible Offices, the question of treating the employees working in those Offices at par with other Central Government employees working in Offices stationed within the geographical limits of Delhi/New Delhi does not arise at present, on account of availability of residential accommodation being already so limited.

मेसर्स मैकैन्जीज लिमिटेड

1441. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8695 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्स मैकैन्जीज लिमिटेड ने 1962-63 के आयकर की पूरी राशि जमा कर दी थी और क्या सरकार ने आयकर की बकाया राशि के साथ-साथ व्याज कभी वसूल किया था तथा आयकर की राशि को जमा करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) इस फर्म ने 1963 से मार्च 1967 की अवधि में कितना मुनाफा कमाया उस पर कितना व्यय कर लगाया गया उसने कितनी धनराशि जमा की और कितनी धनराशि उससे अभी वसूल की जानी है ;

(ग) इस फर्म ने विभिन्न कम्पनियों तथा फर्मों से कितना कच्चा माल और अन्य फालतू पुर्जें खरीदे तथा इन कम्पनियों और फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या यह सब सच है कि उन्होंने आयकर से बचने के लिये अपने लेखों में 74,14,448 रुपये की राशि अवैध रूप से दिखाई है;

(घ) इस फर्म ने कितने ठेके किये और प्रत्येक ठेके की राशि कितनी थी;

(ङ) फर्म के संस्थापन का नाम क्या है और इस फर्म की स्थापना के ध्येय तथा उद्देश्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने इसके पंजीयन आदि सम्बन्धी कागजातों की जांच पड़ताल की है; और

(च) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कम्पनी ने कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 के कर की मांग पूरी चुका दी है। इसलिये व्याज वसूल करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) खरीद के ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आयकर विभाग को इस बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है कि कम्पनी ने अपने बही-खातों में 74,14,448 रुपये की कोई रकम आयकर का अब अपवंचन करने के लिये गैरवाजिबी तौर से लिख रखी है।

(घ) कम्पनी ने 1-8-1962 से 31-7-1967 तक की अवधि में 42 ऐसे ठेके लिये हैं जो प्रत्येक ठेका एक लाख रुपये से ऊपर का है और ऐसे ठेकों की कुल रकम लगभग 57 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ङ) मेसर्स मैकैन्जीज लिमिटेड कोई फर्म नहीं है बल्कि 1907 में स्थापित एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है। इस कम्पनी के उद्देश्य और ध्येय इस्पात उत्पादन के सिविल इंजीनियर ठेकेदार तथा निर्माता के रूप में कारोबार करना है। यह कम्पनी ज्वाइन्ट स्टॉक कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार के यहां रजिस्टर की हुई हैं।

(च) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बम्बई के एक दलाल के पास से पकड़े गये दस्तावेज

1442. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8701 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बम्बई के एक दलाल से पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों में लिखित कागजात पर कब्जा कर लिया था और कितने समय बाद इस मामले में जांच की गई थी;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इसमें सम्बन्धित 67 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी और कितना आयकर बकाया है;

(घ) उन्होंने कितना आयकर दिया है और उनसे कितना आयकर लेना शेष है और आयकर एकत्रित होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या इन व्यक्तियों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(च) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो जांच के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) श्री ज्वाला दत्त भूत से पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों से 67 पाटियों के साथ लेनदेन का पता चला था इन सभी 67 पाटियों के खिलाफ तत्काल कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी। इसमें कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) छ: मामलों में तलाशियां ली गई थीं और अन्य मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय नाम बता दिये जाने में जांच-पड़ताल में बाधा पड़ेगी।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(छ) कई व्यक्तियों के ग्रस्त होने से तथा बहुत-से लेन-देनों का सम्बन्ध होने से यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच-पड़ताल कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है। जांच-पड़ताल यथाशीघ्र पूरी करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है।

ताबा परियोजना

1443. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला पूर्व निमाड़ में ताबा परियोजना के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप सम्भवतः कितने गांव खाली कराने पड़ेंगे ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने परिवारों को फिर से बसाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) जिन लोगों के अपनी भूमि में से वंचित हो जाने की सम्भावना है उनको भूमि आवंटित करने और रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर 1184.00 के जलाशय के मूल प्रस्तावों के अनुसार 32 वनग्रामों के अतिरिक्त 19 ग्रामों को खाली किया जाना था जिनमें से 12 ग्रामों को तो पूर्ण रूप से और 7 ग्रामों को कुछ अंश तक खाली किया जाना था। 697 परिवार प्रभावित हुए थे। किन्तु हाल ही के पुनर्विलोकन के दौरान यह फंसला किया गया है कि जलाशय के स्तर को कम करके 1166.00 जलाशय स्तर तक कर दिया जाए। इस स्तर पर कितने ग्राम और परिवार प्रभावित होंगे इसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

(ग) संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण बांध पर अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। ज्योंही प्रगति में तेजी आयेगी जलाशय क्षेत्र से विस्थापित लोगों को पुनः बसाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

'P' Form

1444 : SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian citizen wishing to go abroad has to first apply for foreign exchange/'P' Form to the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether there are any prescribed forms for making this application; and

(c) Whether this application can also be made in the form of a letter to the Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Every resident Indian who wishes to go abroad has to apply to the Reserve Bank either for foreign exchange release or for 'P' form approval.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While a letter to the Governor, Reserve Bank, can explain the circumstances justifying a journey, Reserve Bank's formal approval will not be given until travel agents submit the 'P' form application in the prescribed manner.

AGRICULTURE FINANCE CORPORATION

1445. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the sanction of loan by the Agriculture Finance Corporation to the special, medium and long term projects during 1966-67 and till the 30th September, 1967;

(b) the States covered and the schemes involved therein;

(c) the actual disbursement made out of the loans sanctioned up to the 31st March, 1967 and out of the loans sanctioned since then; and

(d) how many projects are under consideration ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Information in respect of the sanctions of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation up to the 7th November, 1967 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1689/67.]

(c) The actual disbursements till the 7th November 1967 in respect of schemes sanctioned upto the 31st March 1967 amounted to Rs. 775.54 lakhs, the corresponding figure in respect of scheme sanctioned after the 31st March, 1967 being nil.

(d) The Corporation has, at present, 68 schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 8,533.47 lakhs under its consideration.

भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का जस्त किया जाना

1446. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारोकित प्रश्न संख्या 7894 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जस्त की गई भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). इन लेनदेनों में कोई 50 से अधिक व्यक्तियों के प्रस्त होने का सन्देह है। नौ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ जांच पड़ताल की कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है। बाकी बचे व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में भी जांच पड़ताल शीघ्रतापूर्वक पूरी करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT

1447. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan, grants and subsidy which is being made available to the Gujarat State annually for developmental activities;

(b) whether the Gujarat Government had utilised the full financial assistance given to the State for developmental activities during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the performance and developmental activities of the Gujarat Government are to the satisfaction of the Central Government; and

(e) whether Government propose to allot more funds to the Gujarat Government for

its development in view of backwardness of the State ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1690/67.*]

(b) and (c). The assistance given to the State Government was fully utilised on approved programmes included in the Plan, such as Agricultural Programmes, Community Development and Cooperation, Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communication, Industries, Social Services and other Miscellaneous items.

(d) The overall programme of development is drawn up in consultation with the Central Government. As far as performance is concerned, the Annual Plan discussions, from year to year, have shown that the development is generally proceeding on the right lines.

(e) The level of development is taken into account while determining the amount of Central assistance. The question of allotting more funds does not, therefore, arise.

SMUGGLING ACROSS PALK STRAIT

1448. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Ceylon have recently stepped up measure to curb smuggling across the Palk Strait;

(b) if so, whether the number of detection squads on the Indian side have been increased;

(c) whether it is proposed to launch a massive anti-smuggling drive in which the army and the navy also can take part;

(d) whether it is a fact that the total value of goods involved in the smuggling racket is placed at over Rs. 50 crores annual y;

(e) whether the racket covers a variety of commodities includ drugs, blades, textiles, baby foods, spices, rice and Ceylonese arrack;

(f) whether the Customs authorities on both sides are handicapped by the lack of fast moving boats; and

(g) if so, whether the two countries would organise a joint pool of high powered boats of the type used by some of the smuggling gang ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Preventive activity has been geared up on the Indian side. The Government are not aware of any special measures recently taken by Ceylon to curb smuggling across the Palk Strait.

(b) The strength of the detection squads is reinforced by extra man-power as and when needed.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(d) There are no means for estimating with any exactitude the annual quantum smuggling

(e) Yes.

(f) On the Indian side, powerful launches are being utilised in the south-eastern coastal areas for patrolling.

(g) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE IN GUJARAT

1449. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to the Gujarat Government for indigenous systems of medicine in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and whether it was paid fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 1,44,000 was allocated for Centrally sponsored schemes to the Government of Gujarat in respect of Indigenous systems of Medicine in the Third Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 15,000 was actually released by the Central Government on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक

1450. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे विद्यार्थी जो किसी राज्य में आयुर्वेदिक बोर्डों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले आयुर्वेदिक कालजों से परीक्षाएं पास करते हैं किसी अन्य राज्य में चिकित्सा व्यवसाय कर सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पाबन्दी को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). अलग-अलग राज्यों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विभिन्न संकायों अथवा बोर्डों द्वारा दी जाने वाली डिग्रियों और डिप्लोमाओं को सामान्य-तया पारस्परिक आधार पर मान्यता मिल जाती है।

(ग) आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा में एक रूपता लाने तथा इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली के विनियमन के लिये जिसमें डिग्रियों तथा डिप्लोमाओं को अन्तर्राज्य मान्यता भी सम्मिलित है भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की एक केन्द्रीय परिषद स्थापित करने का विचार है।

AMENDMENT OF DRUGS AND FOOD ADULTERATION ACTS

1451. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend the Drugs Act, 1940 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to provide for more stringent and deterrent punishment for all established offences of adulteration and illegal transactions in drugs and foodstuffs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : There is

no such proposal at present. Certain amendments have already been made in 1964.

UNTOUCHABILITY CASES

1452. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Untouchability Offences Act since the Act came into force;

(b) the number of these cases taken to the Court; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) 30.

(b) 24.

(c) 6 convicted, 15 acquitted and 3 pending.

EDUCATION OF BLIND CHILDREN

1453. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a scheme to send blind children to ordinary schools in Delhi as an experiment;

(b) if so, whether trained teachers have been provided to those schools;

(c) the nature of facilities proposed to be given to these blind children; and

(d) whether this scheme is being introduced in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two teachers have been trained for the purpose.

(c) Blind children who join this programme will be provided free books and a monthly allowance of Rs. 15.

(d) It is proposed to introduce this scheme in Kerala also on an experimental basis.

**NON-RECOGNITION OF PHARMACY DIPLOMA
OF DELHI POLYTECHNIC**

1454. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pharmacy Diploma of Delhi Polytechnic has not been recognised by the National Council of Pharmacy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the causes of the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(a) The Pharmacy Council of India has prescribed standards for the Diploma in Pharmacy Course and inspects institutions conducting the Diploma course before granting recognition. The Council carried out inspection of the Diploma in Pharmacy course conducted at Delhi Polytechnic in 1965 and 1966 and recommended the making good of certain deficiencies. The last inspection was done in June, 1967 and the inspection report is under consideration of the Pharmacy Council of India.

भारतीय समुद्र में विदेशी मोटर नावें

1455. श्री श्री० प्र० स्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सोना, घड़ियां आदि विदेशी वस्तुएं लेकर विदेशी मोटर नावें फारस की खाड़ी द्वारा हिन्द महासागर में प्रवेश कर बम्बई, गोआ आदि जैसे तटवर्ती नगरों की ओर आती हैं और भारतीय जहाजों की सहायता से वे वस्तुएं चुपचाप भारतीय एजेंटों को पहुंच जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशी जहाजों तथा उनके भारतीय एजेंटों की ऐसी अवैध कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री शोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों को समुद्र में तेज रफतार से चलने वाले नावों से लैस कर दिया गया है । सामान्य तौर पर तथा

सूचना मिलने पर ये नाव समुद्र में गश्त लगाते हैं । अगर कोई संदिग्ध जलयान पाये जाते हैं तो उनकी तलाशी ली जाती है । समुद्र तट पर भी जोरदार गश्त लगाई जाती है ।

तस्करी को रोकने के लिये किये गये महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ ये हैं :—

सूचना को ठीक ढंग से इकट्ठा करना और उसके पीछे लगे रहना, संदिग्ध जलयानों तथा वायुयानों की तलाशी लेना, समुद्री किनारों तथा भू-सीमाओं के पार करने योग्य भागों की गश्त और सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम के अधीन भारी दण्ड लगाने के अलावा उपयुक्त मामलों में मुकदमे चलाना तथा विभागीय न्याय-निर्णयों के मामलों में निषिद्ध वस्तुओं की जब्ती, जिन मामलों में पकड़े गये माल का बाजार मूल्य एक लाख रुपये से अधिक होता है उनमें मुकदमे की कार्यवाही के पश्चात सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में अब कारावास के अधिक के भारी दण्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है । सोने के तथा हीरे और घड़ियां के अभिग्रहण के मामले में सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में यह भी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि माल के चोरी छिपे न लाये जाने का सबूत देने की जिम्मेवारी उस व्यक्ति की होगी जिसके पास से माल पकड़ा गया हो । यह उपबन्ध हाल ही में निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं पर भी लागू कर दिया गया है :

(i) सौन्दर्यवर्धक वस्तुएं

(ii) मेकेनिकल लाइटर तथा उसके लिए चकमक पत्थर

(iii) ताश्; और

सेफ्टी रेजर की ब्लेडें

बिहार के अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में फीस की छूट

1456. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :

श्रीमती तारा सन्ने :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के अकाल तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों

की फीस की छूट की अर्वाध तीन मास से 6 मास तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी सूचना बिहार राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल 'दा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) जिन क्षेत्रों को राज्य सरकार ने अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित किया है वहां के छात्रों की फीस तीन महीने के लिए माफ़ करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने मौजूदा वर्ष में सूखा सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिए निर्धारित 42 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा के अन्तर्गत, अधिक से अधिक 40 लाख रुपया खर्च करने की अनुमति दी है ।

ग्रामों में मेडिकल कालेज

1457. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को ग्रामों में मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के अपने प्रस्ताव के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस परिवोजन के लिए सरकार का कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). मेडिकल कॉलेज किन किन स्थानों पर खोले जाने चाहिये इसका निर्णय राज्य सरकारें करती हैं । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सेवाग्राम में मेडिकल कॉलेज की स्थापना के लिये खास तौर पर प्रस्ताव भेजा है । इस पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ।

(घ) नए मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता चौथी योजना के लिये अनुमोदित नियम के अनुसार दी जाती है । इसके अनुसार आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती दोनों प्रकार के खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत दिया जाता है ।

सेवाग्राम में प्रस्तावित मेडिकल कॉलेज को कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी यह अभी निर्णीत नहीं हुआ है ।

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES IN UNION TERRITORIES

1458. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who applied for admission in the various Medical Colleges in the Union Territories in India during the current year;

(b) the number of students who got admission and the number rejected and the Division of those rejected; and

(c) the number of students who passed in (a) Third Division and were still admitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). 6829 students applied for admission to the Medical Colleges in the Union Territories during the year 1967. Out of them 454 have been admitted and the remaining have been rejected for admission in these colleges. Information regarding the division secured by all those who were rejected admission due to non-availability of seats or not possessing the minimum prescribed qualifications is not available,

(c) One.

CONCESSION IN EXCISE DUTIES

1459. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concessions announced in the various excise duties after a lapse of some time since their introduction in any year's Budget are paid back to the manufacturers; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating some measures to see that these differential amounts are not pocketed by the manufacturers but reach the consumers who have been charged higher prices during the period intervening between the imposition and the concession?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) When Central Excise taxation proposals introduced in any year's Budget are reduced by the Parliament, refunds of duties collected since the introduction of the proposals have to be granted to the manufacturers in accordance with section 5 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. However, when the central excise duties are reduced by the Central Government by issue of exemption notifications, refund of duty collected in the past period is granted only if the exemption is given retrospective effect by including a specific provision to that effect in the notification. Reductions in duty announced by the Government are generally prospective and retrospective effect is given only in some rare and deserving cases.

(b) Grant of refund of duties in accordance with section 5 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 cannot be made conditional on the benefit of the refund being passed on to the consumers. Where, however, a concession is given by an exemption notification and applied retrospectively, the Government would, where feasible, consider taking steps to ensure that the manufacturers do not pocket the differential amounts collected by them during the period intervening between the enhancement or imposition of duty in a Finance Bill and announcement of the concession.

SINDRI FERTILISER FACTORY

1460. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Shri N. N. Modak of Sindri Fertilizers regarding corruption in the Sindri Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered it; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE IN STATES

1461. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Planning Commission have prepared any report/or conducted any investigation on/into the *per capita* State-wise expenditure by the Centre in various forms under the Three Five Year Plans and the first year of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has not found it necessary to give high priority to such an enquiry.

अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में दुर्घटना

1462. श्री बसबन्त : क्या पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1967 में अंकलेश्वर प्राकृतिक गैस तेल क्षेत्र में एक दुर्घटना हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस की कोई जांच की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रासायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु-रमैया) : (क) से (ग). हड़ताल की अवधि में अंबलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में तेल और गैस की सप्लाई के वाल्वस (Valves) को जान बूझ कर तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई थी; ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। उस समय आयोग के ड्यूटी पर स्टाफ की चुस्ती के कारण भाग्यवश भयंकर परिणाम टल गये। राज्य पुलिस अधिकारी अभी मामले की छानबीन कर रहे हैं।

ASSIGNMENT FOR FORMER FOOD MINISTER

1463. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have assigned some duty concerning his Ministry or the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to Shri C. Subramaniam, the former Food and Agriculture Minister after the General Elections;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Shri Subramaniam went to U.S.A. along with his wife recently in this connection;

(d) how much expenditure he has incurred on his tours, staff, postage etc.,

(e) whether he was also paid some honorarium; and

(f) if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Shri C. Subramaniam, accompanied by his wife, recently visited Mexico, U.S.A., and a few other countries, under a Rockefeller Foundation travel grant, mainly in connection with the annual meetings, held in October 1967, of the Board of Trustees of the International Maize and

Wheat Improvement Centre of which he is a member. This did not involve any expenditure on the part of the Government.

FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS, TRAVANCORE

1464. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total capital and working capital of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore was Lower in 1962-63 by 50 per cent as compared to 1965-66 but its production was higher;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the 50 per cent of the target fixed for 1963-64 was not achieved in 1965-66;

(c) the reasons for continuous fall in production and the percentage of profit every year;

(d) whether Government have investigated into the causes thereof and, if so, the result thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No Sir, the total subscribed and working capital in 1962-63 was Rs. 8.01 crores and that in 1965-66 was Rs. 10.87 crores. The production in terms of Nitrogen in the year 1962-63 was 10,600 tonnes and that in 1965-66 was 12,658 tonnes.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Reasons for the shortfall in production are as below:-

1962-63

(i) Plant shutdown to change over from wood Gasification to Oil Gasification;

(ii) Power cut by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

(iii) Salinity in the riverwater.

1963-64

Power cut by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

1964-65

- (i) Power cut;
 (ii) Shortage of raw materials, i.e. sulphur and rock phosphate.

1965-66

- (i) Power cut;
 (ii) Labour troubles including total strike from 24-8-65 to 6-9-65.

The figures of profit/loss are as follows:—

Year	Profit	Loss % Profit/ Loss;
	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
1962-63		35.66 —6.4
1963-64	12.51	+1.8
1964-65		48.83 —7.0
1965-66		69.86 —10.03
1966-67	43.46	+6.2

(d) and (e). The reasons have been given above in answer to part (c) of the Question. This matter has been kept under constant review by the Govt. It is expected that with the improvement in the supply of power and raw materials, the production will improve.

MODERNISATION OF FOOD TESTING LABORATORIES

1465. SHRI P. J. GOPALAN:
 SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
 SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
 SHRI NAMBIAR:
 SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Food testing laboratories set up by Government for checking food adulterations are ill-equipped and are unfit to carry out specialized tests;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modernise them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Equip-

ment Requiring routine analysis is generally available in all the food laboratories under state Governments/Union Territories but equipment required for carrying specialised tests are generally not available.

(b) and (c). A scheme for strengthening of food laboratories in the country by providing financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories in the IVth Five Year Plan Period is under the consideration of Government.

NEW FERTILIZER DEVELOPED BY NANGAL UNIT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

1466. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 'enriched' type of fertilizer has been developed by the Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) the extent to which its manufacture, would be increased; and

(c) the average saving in foreign exchange expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Nangal Unit has started producing CAN fertilizer with 25% Nitrogen with effect from 20th August, 1967 in place of C. A. N. with 20.5% nitrogen which they were producing till then. There is no increase in production due to this change-over as the plant capacity will continue to be 80,000 tonnes per year in terms of Nitrogen. Since the total annual production of Nitrogen remains the same no extra foreign exchange saving is anticipated from this change-over.

लंका को ऋण

1467. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने लंका सरकार को 5 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) लंका सरकार इस ऋण को किन कार्यों के लिये उपयोग में लायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ। 16 अगस्त, 1967 को श्रीलंका की सरकार के साथ एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे।

(ख) इस ऋण पर 5 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक दर से व्याज लगेगा और इसके इस्तेमाल की अन्तिम तारीख 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 है। ऋण-करार में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि सभी ठेकों के जहाज तक के खर्च के पहले 10 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम श्रीलंका अपने साधनों से जुटायेगा। और बाकी 90 प्रतिशत रकम 9 वर्षों की अवधि में छमाही किस्तों में चुकायी जायेगी ?

(ग) श्रीलंका की सरकार को यह ऋण भारत से केबुलों और पंखों से मित्र बिजली के उपकरणों, दूर-संचार सम्बन्धी उपकरणों (केबुलों को छाड़ कर), औद्योगिक मशीनों और मशीनी औजारों, वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों, मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनों, निर्माण-उपकरणों, रेलवे उपकरणों, (रेल के माल डिब्बों टंकी डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों), जलपूर्ति और जल-निकासी योजनाओं के लिए नलों और फिटिंग जैसी पूँजीगत वस्तुओं और ऐसी वस्तुएं खरीदने के लिए किया गया है जिनके बारे में दोनों सरकारों के बीच अलग फैसला किया जाय।

CEILING ON URBAN INCOME

1468. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to a ceiling on urban incomes;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to augment the sources of income of such persons whose sources of income are limited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Govern-

ment consider that the only effective means of curbing high incomes including urban incomes is to levy progressive taxes on income and wealth. A principle objective of our five year plans is to reduce disparities in income and to raise the levels of living of the people.

PER CAPITA INCOME

1469. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita income did not rise at all during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the same during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. Per Capita National Income increased by 1.7 per cent in real terms during the Third Plan period despite a steep fall of 5.9 per cent in 1965-66 owing to unprecedented drought conditions.

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

FERTILIZER PLANTS

1470. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Indian Development Ltd., London has complained of discrimination in consideration of its application for setting up fertilizer plants in India;

(b) If so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). In March, 1967 one Mr. Thomas Guest, said to be the Director of British Indian Development Ltd., London approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals with a general proposal that a

consortium of German, Dutch and British firms would be willing to set up fertilizer plants, in collaboration with Govt. of India., Mr. Guest and his associates visited Paradeep, Tuticorin and Kandla to select a site. The proposal did not contain details such as Capital structure and organisation of the British Indian Development Ltd., the names of all other members of the consortium, the likely sources of foreign exchange etc. These details have been called for from Mr. Guest and are still awaited. Govt. have not received any complaint about discrimination.

AUCTION OF LAND IN CHANDIGARH

1471. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of Chandigarh has some plots of land for residential and commercial purposes available with it for public auction and sale;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the latest position, Sector-wise, in that behalf, with details of the areas;

(c) the details of the concessions and facilities proposed to be given by Government to the plot holders to ensure speedy completion of construction of houses in Chandigarh;

(d) whether Government contemplate to undertake the construction of more residential houses for Government employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

1472. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the performance of the Peace Corps and other Volunteers from abroad working in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the total number of Volunteers from abroad working in India at present;

(d) the number of technically qualified personnel among them; and

(e) whether Government propose to ask the non-technical hands among them to return to their countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). As the Volunteers are assigned for work with State Governments, periodical reviews of their performance are made by the State Governments. In addition the Volunteer Agencies themselves make concurrent evaluation of the performance of each Volunteer. The Government of India also conducts a review of the Volunteer Programmes, once a year, in discussions with State Coordinators and heads of Volunteer Agencies. The services of Volunteers have generally been found to be useful.

(c) As on 1st November 1967 there were 1215 Volunteers from abroad working in India.

(d) and (e). Each Volunteer receives specific training for the job he is to do in India and many of them also have technical qualifications as well as practical experience. They have therefore adequate competence for the kind of work that they are expected to handle. If however some volunteers are not useful, whether on technical grounds or on other grounds, they will be withdrawn.

TIBBIA COLLEGE DIPLOMA ON MEDICINE

1473. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY-PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibbia College Diploma on Medicine is not recognized by all the State Governments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students of Tibbia College went on hunger-strike recently demanding country-wide recognition of the College Diploma; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Degree of Bachelor of Indian Medicine and Surgery

(Ayurveda & Unani) awarded by the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Broad, Delhi is recognised by all State Boards/Councils/Faculties of Indian Medicine with the exception of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madras. After 1964, the Examining Body of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine set up by the Delhi Administration awards the Degree of B.I.M.S.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of recognition of the degree awarded by the Examining Body has been taken up with the State Governments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF KAKA KALELKAR COMMISSIONS ON BACKWARD CLASSES

1474. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far implemented the recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission on the backward classes;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the recommendations which have not been implemented so far; and

(d) the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). A memorandum showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 3rd September, 1956.

(c) and (d). Government have not accepted the basic recommendation of the Commission that caste should be the criterion for determining social and economic backwardness. The reasons for this have been explained in the memorandum, and also in the course of the debate on the Commission's Report in Lok Sabha on the 3rd October, 1964, 8th and 25th November, 1965.

INTELLECTUAL DWARFING

1465. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement by Dr.

M. S. Swaminathan, Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute to the effect that India might face the danger of intellectual dwarfing in the next two decades, if the problems of malnutrition and protein hunger is not tackled soon;

(b) whether Government have considered this problem; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Investigations during the last 10 years have shown that malnutrition and under-nutrition can produce certain changes in the nervous system which might ultimately impair the brain function. Of the various types of nutritional deficiencies, protein calorie malnutrition has been found to be mainly responsible for causing such damage to the brain.

(c) A coordinated approach towards the problem of malnutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government with the help of international agencies. This comprises large-scale supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections, production of nutritious processed food and its distribution, increased production of food in every possible manner, nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among children!

1. Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:—

(a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme;

(b) Feeding through Balwadis;

(c) CARE feeding programme; and

(d) UNICEF milk feeding programme.

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

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

4. The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein malnutrition among children and other vulnerable groups by starting projects for the manufacture of high-protein foods such as 'BALAHAR', MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.

SPEEDY COMPLETION OF MULTIPURPOSE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

1476. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of speedy completion of all multi-purpose irrigation projects in the States, which have reached an advanced stage of construction has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The question of finding ways and means for completing projects in an advanced stage of construction is constantly under review. Such projects are given preference in the allocation of funds.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

1477. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by Government to look into high level of expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation and to suggest measures for achieving economy has submitted its report:

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

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

AUDITORS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1478. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal

to maintain a Register of Auditors and Chartered Accountants with a view to control and regulate the work of these professional people in certifying income tax and other company accounts;

(b) whether Government are aware that big assesseees are able to get away with tax frauds and evasions only because of the lax and inefficient auditing and supervision by their Auditors and Chartered Accountants; and

(c) the reasons why the Auditors and Chartered Accountants should not be made responsible for the accuracy of Accounts and Balance Sheets of the assesseees by a penal law with varying punishments including the suspension of the license to practise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Act does not prescribe compulsory Audit of the accounts of any assessee. The audit of company accounts is made by the Auditors and Chartered Accountants under the provisions of Companies Act. U/s. 142 and 143 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Income-tax Officer has full powers to make such enquiries as he deems necessary for making the assessment, even in a case where the accounts have been audited. Wherever fraud or tax evasion is suspected, the accounts are subjected to detailed scrutiny by the Income-tax Officer notwithstanding the fact that such accounts have been audited.

(c) U/s. 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 penalty can be levied for concealment of income only on the assessee himself. However, U/s. 278 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, a person is liable to be prosecuted if he abets or induces the assessee to make and deliver a false account, statement or declaration relating to any income chargeable to tax which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true. The minimum punishment for such an offence is rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Rule 12(a) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 requires an authorised representative who has prepared the return of income of an assessee to furnish to the Income-tax Officer, a statement of the particulars of

accounts, statements and documents supplied to him by the assessee for the preparation of the return of income and a report on the scope and examination, if any, of such accounts. Besides this, a Chartered Accountant who acts in violation of the Code of Conduct and the regulations laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, is liable to disciplinary action by the Institute.

The above provisions are considered sufficient to check mal-practices by the Auditors and Chartered Accountants.

REMITTANCES OF MONEY BY INDIAN ABROAD

1479: SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities given to the Indians staying abroad to remit or bring to India money earned in various foreign countries;

(b) the nature of restrictions placed on such remittances, their banking in India, their use or investment in India and the tax concessions, if any, allowed to them;

(c) whether Government propose to encourage such monetary deposits in India by the Indians living in foreign countries seeing that these Indians are being thrown out of many countries these days and are anxious to establish some security for the future in their own country;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to formulate some scheme with necessary incentives to attract such deposits which result in increasing our country's wealth; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Under regulations there are no restrictions on remittances by persons of Indian origin residing abroad. Such amounts have to be kept in 'non-resident' accounts. While there are rules governing operation and maintenance of 'non-resident' accounts, requests for remittance out of India or for investment within the country will be considered on merits. Interest accruing on 'non-resident' accounts is exempt from Income tax.

(c) Present measures are adequate and such deposits are welcome. However it

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would be for the persons abroad to decide to send remittances to their account to the extent permitted under exchange control regulations of the countries where they reside.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

FAILURE OF TUBE-WELL PROJECTS IN DELHI

1480. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Statesman* dated the 8th September, 1967 regarding failure of tube-well projects in Delhi:

(b) whether Government have investigated into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EMBANKMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF JAMUNA

1481. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been sent recently to the Delhi Administration that 3,827 acres of land may be given to C.P.W.D. for constructing an embankment on right bank of Jamuna;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, on enquiry found that embankment was constructed two years back;

(c) if so, whether Government have ordered any enquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes; the sanction issued was for 3,873 acres and not 3,827 acres.

(c) to (e). In view of the urgency, land was taken over by the Delhi Administration from the Delhi Development Authority in 1964 for construction of embankment for affording flood protection to the Jamuna Bazar area without formal Government sanction. The formal sanction order issued in September, 1967 was only intended to regularise the transfer of the land. The question of any enquiry does not therefore arise.

EX-CHAIRMAN OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

1482. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ex-chairman of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is now employed as the representative of the Chemical Construction of New York (Chemico);

(b) whether it is a fact that large orders have been placed with the firm during his tenure of office and after his retirement;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to investigate into the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) It is understood that the former Chairman and Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has set up a consultancy business after retirement and that the Chemical Construction Corporation of U.S.A. (Chemico) are one of his clients.

(b) During his tenure of office the following contracts were awarded to the firm with the approval of Government:—

(i) the Ammonia, Urea, Nitric Acid and Sulphuric Acid Plants for the Trombay Fertilizer Factory;

(ii) the Ammonia, Urea and Sulphuric Acid Plants for the Namrup Fertilizer Factory.

This contract was awarded to M/s Chemical Construction (G.B.) Ltd., London, a subsidiary of M/s Chemical Construction Corporation, New York.

No contract was awarded to the firm after his retirement.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the answer to part of the Question.

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में उत्पादन

1483. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में 1965-66 की तुलना में 1966-67 में उत्पादन घट गया था तथा क्या चालू वर्ष में यह उत्पादन और घटने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के कार्य में सुधार करने के लिए बनाई गई परियोजना कहां तक पूरी हो गई है तथा अब तक उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई अन्य परियोजना बनाई है जिससे राजस्थान से जिप्सम मंगाने की आवश्यकता न रहे तथा बिहार में उपलब्ध पाइराइट से बनाये जाने वाले तेजाब से तैयार किये सुपर फास्फेट के उप-उत्पाद से अमोनिया का सल्फेट तैयार किया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना का कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा तथा इसके पूरे होने तक सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने पर कुल कितना पूंजीगत व्यय होने की संभावना है और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री रघुरंभा) :
 (क) जी हां, नाइट्रोजन के रूप में 1966-67 के दौरान 95,447 मीटरी टन का उत्पादन 1965-66 के उत्पादन से 2,241 मीटरी टन कम था। 1967-68 का उत्पादन 1966-67 के उत्पादन से कम होने की संभावना है। इस के निर्माणाखित कारण हैं :-

- (1) उपयुक्त कोटि के जिप्सम को उपलब्ध करने में निरंतर कठिनाइयाँ।
- (2) अत्याधिक वर्षा के कारण जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर के दौरान गीले जिप्सम का मिलना।
- (3) हड़ताल के कारण 19 सितम्बर से 30 सितम्बर, 1967 तक कारखाने का बिल्कुल बन्द रहना।

(ख) गैस की कमी को दूर करने के लिये लीन गैस के दो अतिरिक्त केन्द्र नवम्बर, 1966 से चालू हो गये और तब से तमाम कोयला भट्ठी गैस को अमोनिया सिन्थैसिस (Amonia Synthesis) के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है। एक नेफ्था स्टीम रिफार्मर (naphtha steam reformer) और पाइराइट्स पर आधारित एक सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना का कार्य 1968 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। इन से सिन्दरी सन्यन्त्र के कार्य कलापों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हो जायेगा।

(ग) जी हां, इस समय एक स्कीम जोकि विचाराधीन है, और यदि चालू हो गई, तो अमोनिया सल्फेट के उत्पादन के लिये प्राकृतिक जिप्सम का प्रयोग बन्द हो जायेगा और जिप्सम उपोत्पाद, जो राक-फास्फेट से फास्फोरिक एसिड के उत्पादन से उपलब्ध होता है, का प्रयोग आरंभ हो जायेगा ;

(घ) सरकार ने अभी स्कीम का अनुमोदन नहीं किया है। 23 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लग जाने का अनुमान है और परियोजना

के पूर्ण होने पर उस की उत्पादन क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 117,340 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन और 156,450 मीटरी टन पी₂ओ₅ होगी।

सातवीं अरब पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस

1485. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने, जिसने मार्च, 1967 में हुए अरब पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस में तथा अप्रैल, 1967 में हुए सातवें विश्व पेट्रोलियम सम्मेलन में, हमारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व किया था, क्या कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

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

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरंभा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) (I) छठी अरब पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस 6 मार्च, 1967 से 13 मार्च, 1967 तक रही।

(1) यह कांग्रेस अरब राज्यों के संघ के संरक्षण में हुई थी। सारे अरब देश जो इस संघ के सदस्य हैं, सदस्यों के रूप में कांग्रेस में उपस्थित थे।

(2) एक भारतीय शिष्ट दल ने जिसमें तीन व्यक्ति थे, प्रेक्षक के रूप में उक्त कांग्रेस में भाग लिया।

(3) 62 कागज प्रस्तुत किये गये।

(4) विचार-विमर्श की मुख्य बात यह थी कि अरब राज्यों को समुपयोजन के लिये जागृत किया जाए तथा तेल के दोनों उपभोक्ताओं एवं

उत्पादन कर्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए उपायों पर बात-चीत हुई।

(5) अरब-विश्व की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक योजनाओं की ओर प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अरब तेल उद्योग के बारे में इस कांग्रेस ने कुछ सिफारिशें कीं।

(6) वर्ष 1969 की पहली अर्धवर्ष में कांग्रेस ने कुवैत में सातवीं अरब पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस के सम्मेलन का निमन्त्रण दिया।

(II) सातवीं विश्व पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस (2 अप्रैल से 8 अप्रैल तक)

(1) 66 देशों ने भाग लिया। भारतीय शिष्ट मण्डल में 7 सदस्य शामिल थे।

(2) इस कांग्रेस के उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार थे :—

(अ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आघार पर तेल के विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी की प्रगति;

(आ) तेल तथा विज्ञान और तकनीकी समस्याओं पर, जो तेल उद्योग में विभिन्न रूपों में निरन्तर उत्पन्न होती हैं, विचार-विमर्श के लिए अवसर देना;

(इ) गवेषणा के क्षेत्रों तथा इसके परिणामों के व्यावहारिक प्रयोग में सूचना एवं अनुभव के निःशुल्क विनिमय में सुविधायें;

(3) 395 कागजों को पढ़ा गया।

(4) कांग्रेस का शीर्षक "मानव के कल्याण के लिए पेट्रोलियम" था। "विज्ञान एकता है" और "किसी

स्थान की निर्धनता प्रत्येक स्थान के लिए खतरा है।"

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अनुसन्धान एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्था, देहरादून के कार्य में तथा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के नये क्षेत्रों की खोज में विश्व पेट्रोलियम कांग्रेस में भण्डार भूभौतिकी पर रिपोर्टों के दिक्ता का विस्तार रूप में प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

LIBERALISATION OF CREDIT POLICY
BY RESERVE BANK

1486. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has announced selective liberalization of its credit policy;

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

(c) how far the liberalization will help the small scale industries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Taking into account the recessionary trends that were noticed in the engineering and the metallurgical industries earlier in the year and the expected recovery in the coming months, the anticipated expansion in agricultural output and the continuing pressure on the general price level, the Reserve Bank has been following a policy of liberalisation of credit on a selective basis to certain preferred sectors rather than a general expansion or cheapening of credit. The details of the measures announced by the Reserve Bank since July 1967 in pursuance of this policy are indicated in the ANNEXURE laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/67].

(c) It will be seen from (ii) of the Annexure that any increase in the commercial banks advances to small scale industries over the last year's level is to be excluded from the computation of net liquidity ratio, which determines the rate of interest in respect of any accommodation from the

Reserve Bank. It is hoped this will encourage the commercial banks to increase their advances to small scale industries.

**AGRICULTURAL FINANCE
CORPORATION**

1487. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Banks Association has announced a scheme for forming an Agricultural Finance Corporation for aiding farmers;

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

(c) how far the scheme will benefit the farmers?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main outline of the scheme, as envisaged by the Indian Banks' Association, is given in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1692/67]. It is understood that the scheme is still in a formative stage and that the draft of the memorandum of association of the Corporation has not yet been finalised. The scheme will be examined by the Reserve Bank and the Government after the Association finalises the details.

LADY DOCTORS IN C.G.H.S.

1488. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been introduced to enable Lady Doctors in the Central Government Health Service to continue to stay in the capital;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether this scheme will ease the position of Doctors and if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the C.G.H.S. Doctors to the scheme ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :** (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1693/67].

(c) and (d). Lady Medical officers employed under the Central Government Health Scheme at Delhi were given the choice of opting either for the new scheme which would ensure their non-transferability from Delhi or for the Central Health Service with all the liabilities and obligations including transfer on an all India basis involved in the latter service. Out of 156 such lady medical officers only 11 have so far opted for the new scheme. Those lady medical officers who opt for the Central Health Service, will be available for transfer out of Delhi. In the long run the combination of these two Schemes should ease the position in Delhi and outside.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों द्वारा बेय राशि

1489. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1957 से जून, 1967 तक की अवधि में मंत्रि-पद से हटने के पश्चात् बंगलों को समय पर खाली न करने के कारण बंगलों और फर्नीचर के किराये के रूप में भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम कितनी राशि बकाया है और उन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) कितनी राशि बट्टे खाते में डाली गई है, कितनी वसूल कर ली गई है और इस बारे में कितनी राशि अभी बकाया है; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल न करने के लिये सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1694/67।]

CONFERENCE OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

1490. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Deans and Principals of the Indian Medical Colleges had a three-day Conference to discuss the family planning programme;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at;

(d) whether any recommendations have been made by the Conference to Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The following subjects were discussed :—

1. Curriculum in Family Planning for the M.B.B.S. Course.
2. Strengthening of Family Planning teaching service and studies through Medical College Hospitals.
3. National Crisis and Emergency.
4. Role of Medical Colleges in extension service in the districts.
5. Introduction of B.Sc. (MCH) course.

(c) to (e). A copy each of the four resolutions adopted at the Conference on the above mentioned subjects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1695/67.] As regards resolution on subject No. 5 a sub-committee was appointed to finalise the resolution. These resolutions have been forwarded

to the State Governments and the Deans and the Principals of the Medical Colleges in the country for necessary action and implementation. Final decisions, whenever called for, on some of the recommendations of the Conference, will be taken in consultation with the State Governments, Medical Faculties of Universities, the Medical Council of India, etc.

FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

1491. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial banks have decided to commence direct financing of agricultural programme in a big way;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that on the 26th September, 1967, a conference of leading commercial banks was held to consider measures to advance credit facilities for the programme;

(c) whether representatives of Government were also present at the Conference; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereat and the broad details of the scheme decided upon by the commercial banks to finance the agricultural programme directly ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The State Bank of India and a few other commercial banks have decided to commence direct financing of agricultural projects.

(b) Yes. A conference of leading commercial banks was held on the 26th September 1967, at the instance of the Indian Banks' Association to discuss some aspects of the role of commercial banks in agricultural credit.

(c) Yes.

(d) There was a general discussion regarding the possibilities of increasing the participation of commercial banks in agricultural financing and no formal decisions were taken.

ILLITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

1492. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware that

in the high literacy State of Kerala, there is 96 per cent of illiteracy among Paniayans of Wynad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the literacy under the centrally-sponsored schemes for Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Statistics relating to Sections of communities and local areas are not readily available. Primary education and literacy are subjects normally controlled by State Governments and local bodies.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

1493. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tribal Development Blocks sanctioned throughout the country and what is the allocation for Kerala State;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are much more backward in comparison with the rest of the tribal population in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve their condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a)

India ..	498
Kerala ..	1

(b) A comparative study of this nature has not been attempted.

(c) Does not arise.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR LUBRICANT OIL

1494. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties to whom import licences for lubricant oil were given during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity given to each party;

(c) whether these parties and their own blending arrangements;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of parties were refused import licences for lubricant oil; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). This information has already been laid on the Table of the House on 19-7-1967 in fulfilment of the assurance given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare on 25-5-1967 in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 279.

Licences are issued on value basis only and not on a quantity basis.

(c) Only five (*viz.*, M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Burmah-Shell, Esso, Caltex and Castrol) have recognized blending arrangements.

(d) and (e). The licences were issued to the parties entitled in accordance with relevant Import Trade Control Policy Provisions in vogue during each of the licensing periods, and consistent with the requirements of the country and the foreign exchange availability.

NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

1495. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Malaria Eradication Programme campaign is going to be abolished;

(b) if so, Government's reaction towards the future of the employees working under this scheme; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal to continue further the campaign in the States with the Central aid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The National Malaria Eradication Programme has three phases—attack, consolidation and maintenance. Different parts of the country are in different stages

of the programme. As and when an area completes the consolidation phase and enters the maintenance stage, the staff is absorbed by the State Government in the general health services. Central assistance to the States in the different phases of the programme is given according to a schematic pattern.

बम्बई में विदेशी मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

1496. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री बम्बई में विदेशी मुद्रा के पकड़े जाने के बारे में 10 अगस्त, 1967 तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1728 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पकड़ी गई मुद्रा के बारे में जांच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

अफीम और गांजा बरामद किया जाना

1497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में कितनी अफीम और गांजा बरामद किया गया;

(ख) उसका मूल्य कितना था;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और क्या;

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ङ) इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अन्तर्भ्रंस्त थी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना अनुबन्ध (क) में दी गई है। जो सदन की मेज पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय

में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1696/67।]

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में सोना और चांदी का जम्त किया जाना

1498. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में अलग-अलग कितना सोना और चांदी जम्त किया गया;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायिक कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है;

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति हैं जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1966 और 30 सितम्बर, 1967 के बीच मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमा-शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित मात्रा में चांदी और सोना पकड़ा गया :—

	पकड़े गये सोने की मात्रा	
	सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के अधीन	स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन
	ग्राम	ग्राम
मध्य प्रदेश .	54,422	22,894
राजस्थान .	81,827	14,791
उत्तर प्रदेश .	67,369	39,735
	पकड़ी गई चांदी की मात्रा	
मध्य प्रदेश .	कुछ नहीं	
राजस्थान .	6,595 ग्राम	
उत्तर प्रदेश .	चांदी के 815 सिक्के	

(ख) इसी अवधि में इन तीनों राज्यों में सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अधीन 61 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन 22 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अदालती कार्यवाही शुरू की गई।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) मुकदमा चलाने का निर्णय लेने के पूर्व हर मामले के गुण-दोषों पर अलग-अलग विचार किया जाता है। इसका निर्णय करते समय अपराध की गंभीरता न्यायालय में मान्य होने योग्य साक्ष्य मिलने और जानते बूझते हुए अपराध करने की प्रवृत्ति पर खास तौर से विचार किया जाता है।

रिजर्व बैंक में हिन्दी विभाग

1499. श्री रा० स्व० बिष्टाजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक में हिन्दी विभाग स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) हिन्दी में काम कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां। बैंक के बम्बई-स्थित केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक हिन्दी अनुभाग खोला गया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त योग्यता प्राप्त दो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं। बैंक के कुछ कार्यालयों में अनुवादक नियुक्त किये गये हैं और अन्य कार्यालयों में भी अनुवादकों की नियुक्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। जिन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के पत्र आते हैं उनमें हिन्दी टोपक (टाइपिस्ट) नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न केन्द्रों में पर्यवेक्षकों और लिपिकों के लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कक्षाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। हिन्दी अनुभाग

में बैंक की नियम-पुस्तिकाओं, अन्य प्रकाशनों और रिपोर्टों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है।

(ग) बैंक ने हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों को स्वीकार करना और उनके सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई करना शुरू कर दिया है। बैंक के कर्मचारी जैसे-जैसे हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लेंगे वैसे-वैसे बैंक के कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जायगा।

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान की सजावट

1500. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान की देखरेख और सजावट पर 1966-67 में कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) 1967-68 में उनके निवास स्थान पर इन दोनों मदों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) सजावट पर कोई खर्च नहीं हुआ। भवन के अनुरक्षण (मेनेटेनेंस) बिजली लगाने, सुरक्षा के लिये प्रकाश तथा बागवानी के कार्यों पर 1966-67 में 88,733 रुपये खर्च हुए।

(ख) खर्च का अनुमान जिसके लिए इस वर्ष व्यवस्था की गयी है 86,600 रुपये है।

मंत्रियों तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के बंगलों की सजावट पर व्यय

1501. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्री तथा प्रथम श्रेणी के

अधिकारियों के बंगलों की देखरेख पर अलग-अलग कितना धन व्यय हुआ;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष में उपरोक्त प्रत्येक बंगले की तजाबत पर अलग-अलग कितना धन व्यय हुआ;

(ग) 1966-67 में अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के टाइप दो के क्वार्टरों की देखरेख पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार टाइप एक, टाइप दो और टाइप तीन के क्वार्टरों को सजाबत पर भी कुछ धन व्यय करती है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). कदाचित, दिल्ली तथा उसके बाहर सरकारी निवास-स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना को आवश्यकता है। विभिन्न टाईप के निवास स्थान सरकारी कर्मकारियों के वेतन के आधार पर आवंटित किये जाते हैं उनकी सेवा के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर नहीं किये जाते। इस लिये सूचना एकत्रित करने में पर्याप्त श्रम तथा समय लगेगा तथा सूचना से उसके अनुरूप कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

STATE BANK OF INDIA STAFF

1502. SHRI NAMBIAR :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the clerical, Cash Department and peon staff of the State Bank of India regarding medical and other benefits ;

(b) if so, the main points raised in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

LOSS OF PRODUCTION IN SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY DUE TO USE OF INFERIOR QUALITY OF COAL

1503. SHRI NAMBIAR :
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inferior type of coal is being supplied by the colliery owners to the Sindri Fertilizer Factory this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that payment for the supplies has been made at the rate of superior quality coal;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into the matter and if so, when;

(d) whether there is loss of production due to the use of inferior quality of coal; and

(e) if so, the extent of loss in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) Quality of supply of coal for the coke ovens has generally been satisfactory this year, though the supply of high grade coking coals has been scarce. There were, however, some deficient supplies in respect of Power House Coal.

(b) In respect of coke oven coals, payments were made on their grading. In regard to Power House Coal, payments upto the end of June, 1967 were made on the basis of the factory's analysis, and penalties here recovered were necessary. Thereafter, payments are being made on the Coal Board's grading.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). There has been some loss of production because of non-availability of requisite quantities of volatile and high

grade coking coal for coke ovens. As for coal used in the Power Plant, there was some restriction in loading for some time in June, 1967 when penalty clauses were put into operation. It is not possible to isolate the loss owing to lack of high grade coal.

RECOVERY OF DUES BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

1504. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the control being exercised over the public undertakings under his Ministry to ensure maximum recovery of their dues from their clients;

(b) whether the non-recovery of dues puts some strain on the working capital resources of the undertakings; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve such difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The four public undertakings controlled by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are required to submit periodical reports regarding sundry debtors to their Boards of Directors. All the Directors in the case of three companies are nominees of the Government and in the case of the fourth, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Ministry of Finance are represented. The reports are discussed and constantly reviewed by the Directors who give directions to the management where necessary.

(b) Yes, particularly in the case of the Hindustan Housing Factory and the National Buildings Construction Corporation.

(c) The recovery of dues is vigorously pursued by the public undertakings with their clients, sometimes by personal contact at a high level, to avoid unnecessary accumulation of dues and consequent blocking of working capital. If such efforts fail, prompt legal action is taken.

DUES OF N.B.C.C.

1505. SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding dues of the National Buildings Construction Corporation against their clients for the last four years, year-wise;

(b) the periods for which each of these dues were outstanding;

(c) the reasons for the non-recovery of these dues;

(d) the efforts which have been made to effect the recoveries of dues which have been outstanding for more than two years;

(e) the names of the parties from whom these outstandings were due;

(f) the portion of the dues to be recovered from Government and public undertakings; and

(g) whether any of the debts have been written off and if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The dues of the National Buildings Construction Corporation outstanding against its clients for the past 4 years are as under :—

	Rs.
As on 31-3-64	77,37,122
As on 31-3-65	93,72,498
As on 31-3-66	1,21,15,933
As on 31-3-67	93,95,676

(b) Out of the total dues of Rs. 93.95 lakhs outstanding on 31st March, 1967, dues to the extent of Rs. 66.30 lakhs represent the outstandings in respect of works in progress. The balance of Rs. 27.65 lakhs is in respect of completed works. These are outstanding for various periods as under :—

	Rs.
(a) less than one year ..	6.74 lakhs.
(b) from 1 to 2 years ..	12.86 lakhs
(c) from 2 to 3 years ..	6.07 lakhs
(d) from 3 to 4 years ..	1.76 lakhs
(e) from 4 to 5 years ..	0.22 lakhs

(c) The out-turn of work by the National Buildings Construction Corporation

is about Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs a month. In this trade, it is reasonable to expect that two to three months' turnover will usually be in arrears. The excessive arrears above this limit are primarily due to the following reasons :—

(i) It takes a long time to prepare the final bills.

(ii) Some of the arrears are due to non-finalisation of claims as regards items not included in the agreement and extra items of works done.

(d) All-out efforts are being made to effect recoveries of these dues especially those which are outstanding for more than one year. A special cell is maintained in the Head Office for this purpose. The Managing Director and his senior staff are in constant touch with the senior-most officers of the clients from whom payments are due.

(e) The dues to the extent of Rs. 93.95 lakhs referred to in (a) above are due from the following clients :—

Name of the client

C.P.W.D.
 P.W.D., Manipur.
 P.W.D., Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
 P.W.D., Gujarat.
 P.W.D., Kerala.
 P.W.D., Mysore.
 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi.
 National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Delhi.
 Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal.
 National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.
 New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.
 Indian Airlines, Madras.
 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras.
 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Trichy.
 Ophthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur.
 Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
 National Mineral Development Corporations, Bailadilla.

Fertilizer Corporation of India, Namrup.

Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Bihar State Electricity Board, Patratu.

Anand Niketan Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi.

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal.

(f) Central Government	Rs. 16.91 lakhs
State Governments	.. Rs. 11.77 lakhs
Public Commercial Undertakings	.. Rs. 39.64 lakhs
Other autonomous and semi-Government bodies	.. Rs. 25.33 lakhs
Co-operative Societies Rs. 0.30 lakhs
TOTAL	.. Rs. 93.95 lakhs

(g) No.

SURPLUS MACHINERY OF N.B.C.C.

1506. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of machinery purchased for the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. since its inception;

(b) whether some of it was found to be in excess of its requirements;

(c) if so, the value thereof;

(d) how the excess machinery was disposed of;

(e) the value of imported machinery rendered surplus; and

(f) how much of the cost price of this machinery was recovered by disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :
 (a) Rs. 34.59 lakhs (excluding vehicles) up to 31st March, 1967.

(b) No machinery in excess of its requirements was purchased by the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As stated above, the Corporation has not purchased any machinery in excess of its requirements. When any item of machinery at a particular place is rendered surplus after works are completed, it is either diverted to new works or, if the machinery is surplus, it is stored for use on new works. If it becomes unserviceable during use, it is disposed of to the best advantage.

(e) Nil, as no machinery has been imported by the Corporation for execution of works undertaken by it.

(f) Does not arise.

VILLAGE HOUSING SCHEMES

1507. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the intergration of village housing projects scheme with other rural housing schemes meant for the Scheduled Castes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) The Planning Commission have, under consideration a proposal to integrate the Village Housing Projects Scheme of this Ministry with other rural housing programmes meant for Scheduled Castes etc. which are at present being administered by other Ministeries. The details of the proposal have not yet been fully worked out.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTY ON BLACK PEPPER

1508. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any memorandum from the Alleppey

Produce Merchants' Association (Kerala) demanding the abolition of the present export duty on black pepper; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

COMPLAINTS BY POLICY HOLDERS

1509. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of policy holders against the Life Insurance Corporation of India continue to be on the increase; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken to mitigate them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of complaints received at the Central Office during 1966-67 was 16,295 as against 15,212 in 1965-66. Complaints are also received at the Zonal Offices and the Divisional Office; their number is not readily available.

(b) The complaints relate to delays in issue of premium receipts and policies, effecting of revivals, payment of claims, payment of commission to agents etc., etc. The Corporation endeavours look into them speedily. The causes are also investigated for taking necessary remedial measures.

SAVINGS-cum-INSURANCE PLAN

1510. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to introduce Savings-cum-Insurance Plan for the benefit of unit holders of the Unite Trust of India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). The Unit Trust of India is competent to formulate the Scheme without having to seek Government approval therefor. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the Trust and will be finalised shortly in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation.

INDIAN CREDIT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

1511. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has extended credits to the Arab countries to enable them to step up their purchases from India; and

(b) if so to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्तिलगडन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली

1512. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में वर्तिलगडन अस्पताल में डाक्टरों द्वारा उपेक्षा की कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) गत वर्ष ग्यारह शिकायतें मिली थीं ।

(ख) इनकी छानबीन की गई और सात शिकायतों में यह देखा गया कि इनमें कोई खास दम नहीं है । एक मामले में शिकायतकर्ता को बुलाया गया और अस्पताल अधिकारियों के स्पष्टीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप उसने अपनी शिकायत को वापस ले लिया । दूसरे मामले में शिकायतकर्ता से ओ० पी० डी० टिकट

पेश करने को कहा गया किन्तु उसने ऐसा नहीं किया । तीसरे मामले में किर्सि का पता नहीं दिया गया था । ग्यारहवीं शिकायत में यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि रोगी जिस दिन अस्पताल गया डाक्टर ने उसे उस दिन नहीं देखा । अब इस सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि जिस दिन रोगी अस्पताल में जायें उसी दिन उनकी स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा हो जाये ।

मंत्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत पर व्यय

1513. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रिय सरकार के सभी मंत्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत तथा उनमें फर्नीचर आदि लगाने पर गत आठ महीनों में कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) जिन मंत्रियों के बंगलों पर अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम राशि व्यय की गई है उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रियों के बंगलों पर नियमों के विरुद्ध जाकर अधिक राशि व्यय की गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या सरकार अधिक व्यय किये गये धन को सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों से वसूल करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

OPIMUM FACTORY AT NEEMUCH

1514. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1924 on the 8th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress since made in the construction of Opium Factory at Neemuch (M.P.); and

(b) when the Factory is scheduled to commence production?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) the work of preparation of the sketches and detailed designs etc. in respect of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works of the S. R. Morphine, Narcotine and Codeine Sections has been completed. The preparation of detailed designs etc. in respect of the Synthetic Codeine Section of the factory is in progress.

(b) At this stage it is not possible to state when the Factory will commence production. Every attempt is, however, being made to expedite the project.

सुरत में चांदी का पकड़ा जाना

1515. **श्री रामजी राम** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अगस्त मास में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने चांदी की 75 छड़ियां, जिनकी कीमत लगभग 9 लाख रुपये से अधिक थी, बुलसर जिले (सुरत) के बापी स्थान पर पकड़ी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि यह चांदी किस प्रकार वहां लाई गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) बापी में तैनात सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 25 अगस्त 1967 को दमन से कोई एक मील दूर एक खेत से 9,12,200 रुपये मूल्य की चांदी की 75 छड़ें बरामद कीं ।

(ख) और (ग), मामले की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

OILFIELDS IN ASSAM

1516. **SHRI HEM BARUA** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new oilfields have been discovered in Assam besides the one at Naharakatiya; and

(b) if so, the capacity of these oilfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is "restricted information" under the Defence of India Rules and cannot be disclosed.

CONTRABAND CHARAS RECOVERED FROM A FRENCH NATIONAL

1518. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL** :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a French National was arrested with contraband charas on the 11th October, 1967 ;

(b) if so the quantity of charas recovered from him; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the smuggling of charas and other narcotics?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 60 grams.

(c) All the enforcement agencies, both of Central and State Government concerned with the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics such as the Customs, the Excise, the Police and the Staff of the Narcotics Department are always on the alert. The watch extends to places in the interior as well as to ports and places on the border.

In this particular case the accused was prosecuted in a court of law and convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 200/-, or in default to undergo 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid by the accused.

INCOME-TAX ARREARS

1519. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL** :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

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

(a) all the total amount of income-tax arrears due upto 30th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the names of the persons with Rupees one lakh as income-tax arrears; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover these arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 529.60 crores.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Some of the important steps recently taken to recover these arrears are as under :

(f) Gradual taking over of recovery work from the State Governments. Recovery work has since been taken over fully from the State Governments in the C.I.T.'s charges of Delhi and Andhra Pradesh and partly in the charges of C.I.T. West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(ii) A scheme of functional distribution work has been introduced in 67 ranges of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners under which the work of collection of tax dues is entrusted to Income-tax Officers exclusively engaged on this work.

(iii) Responsibility for appropriate action in cases where arrears are outstanding, has been fixed on particular officers as under :—

Income-tax Officers—Cases of arrears below Rs. 1 lakh.

Inspecting Assistant Commissioners—Cases of arrears of over Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs.

Commissioners of Income-tax—Cases of arrears of over Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iv) Rate of interest in case of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1-10-1967.

(v) Creation of Special Recovery units in the Commissioners charges to

look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demands.

(vi) Review of cases of arrear demand exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs by the Directorate of Inspection (Research, Statistics and Publication).

(vii) Maintenance of arrear sheets in respect of all company cases and in non-company cases if the income assessed is above Rs. 20,000/-.

T.B. PATIENTS IN DELHI

1520. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rise in the number of T.B. patients in Delhi during 1967;

(b) if so, the total number of T.B. patients at present;

(c) how many T.B. clinics and hospitals are in Delhi;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of T.B. clinics and beds in the hospitals;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No survey has been undertaken recently to indicate that the number of T.B. patients in Delhi has increased.

(b) The total number of the new T.B. cases diagnosed from 1-1-1967 to 30-9-1967 was 15,862.

(c) T.B. clinics	8
T.B. hospitals	2

(d) Yes, it is proposed to establish two more T.B. clinics in the rural areas of Narla and Kilokari. There is also a proposal to increase the bed strength by 124.

(e) During the year 1967-68.

(f) Does not arise.

PRICES OF DRUGS

1521. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have amended the Drug Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966;

(b) if so, the amendments made;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Pharmaceutical Companies are allowed to fix prices of the new drugs without preliminary reference to Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the price rise by the Pharmaceutical Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of "The Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Third Amendment Order 1967" which was duly published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 20th September, 1967, containing the amendments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1697/67].

(c) Yes; but only as provided in paragraph 6B of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Third Amendment Order 1967.

(d) No specific steps are necessary, since the Government have reserved the power to refix the prices of these new drugs also as provided in the Amendment Order.

CREDIT FROM EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1522. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all payments to East European countries inclusive of payments for commercial imports and repayment of credits are made in non-convertible rupees; and

(b) if so, why the Reserve Bank of India classify credits from East European States as credits repayable in foreign currency in its annual statement of authorisation and utilisation of external assistance (1966-67)? M83LSS(CP)/67—5

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that payments to East European countries, inclusive of payments for commercial imports and repayment of credits, are generally made in non-convertible Indian rupees. However, in some cases payments are made in convertible currency towards :

(i) cost of third country imports;

(ii) freight, if third country vessels are employed with prior approval; and

(iii) where there is a specific understanding in the relevant contract to this effect.

(b) They are so classified because the debt liability is liquidated by the export of goods (i.e. real resources) and the impact on our economy is the same as that arising from repayment in foreign currencies.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS

1523. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the oral contraceptive pills can cause hypertension;

(b) if so, whether laboratory tests have been conducted on the oral contraceptive pills on sale in the Indian market; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) Clinical trials on several oral contraceptive pills have been undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research who have not come across hypertension occurring as a complication from the use of oral pills, either in the published literature or on the basis of the studies undertaken by them.

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

DRUG PRICES

1524. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals have violated the provisions of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control)

Order, 1966 by increasing the rates of some of their products from the 1st April, 1967 without the permission of the Central Government;

(b) whether the All-India Retail Chemists Association have submitted any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) No.

(b) Yes. The All India Retail Chemists Association had submitted a representation alleging that M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals have violated the provisions of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966.

(c) The association has been informed of the views of Government.

REFORMS IN BUDGETARY SYSTEM AND TAX LAWS

1525. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to attain administrative efficiency, Government propose to devise a suitable machinery to test the budgetary practices and procedures and to suggest remedial measures, wherever defects are noticed;

(b) whether Government also propose to examine the feasibility of stabilising the taxation measures as the non-stable character of tax laws in India causes enormous inconvenience to the public and huge administrative expenditure to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Budgetary practices and procedures are continually reviewed in order to see what improvements could be made. Among recent improvements may be mentioned the reforms in the system of financial and expenditure control and increased delegation of powers to administrative Ministries and subordinate authorities. Another example is the proposal to prepare and present in selected cases estimates according to the programme-cum-

performance classification in addition to the conventional pattern of budget presentation. The question of budgetary practices and procedures is being examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission also and further action will be considered in the light of their report.

(b) Government always bear in mind the advantages and desirability of stability in tax laws as far as possible. Some changes, however, have to be made in the tax laws, from time to time, according to the needs of the developing economy as well as the need for increased resources. Subject to these considerations, Government will pursue the aims of keeping general stability in tax laws.

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

STATE BANK'S ASSISTANCE TO SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

1526. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has decided to enhance the scope of facilities offered by it to the small-scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The State Bank of India announced in July, 1967, a new scheme under which initial capital would be provided to craftsmen and other qualified entrepreneurs who have worthwhile schemes to set up and operate small industries but are unable to do so for lack of financial resources. The main features of the scheme are as follows :

(i) Advances under the scheme would be given to industrial units, preferably to:

(a) defence oriented industries; (b) industries which are substantial net savers of foreign exchange and, in particular, are export-oriented; (c) industries providing essential consumer goods with an assured base in domestic raw materials; and (d) industries providing a basis for agricultural development and further industrialisation;

(ii) The project should be located in an industrial estate where there is provision of suitable factory accommodation

with requisite ancillary facilities like water supply, power, transport and communication;

(iii) The project should be technically sound and economically viable;

(iv) The amount of loan for any entrepreneur would be limited to Rs. 1 lakh. Finance for machinery and equipment would be provided by way of instalment credit and short-term working capital will also be provided by way of cash credit and demand loan;

(v) The interest rate on term loans and instalment credit will be 9½% and interest on working capital will be 9%;

(vi) In view of the special nature of financing envisaged on a totality basis, concurrent borrowings from other financing agencies will not ordinarily be permitted and the entrepreneurs will be required to charge to the Bank their assets acquired either through the finance made available by the Bank or otherwise.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

1527. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the composition of the Central Electricity Consultative Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The composition of the Council is expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

ADIVASIS

1528. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Assam Tribal Research Institute, Mamrai, Shillong on the progress made by the Adivasis since 1947 has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The report has not been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

FARRAKKA BARRAGE

1530. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of excavation of Feeder Canal of Farrakka Barrage for Rs. 8.50 crores, was allotted to M/s. Tarapore Construction and Co. in preference to M/s. Arvind Brothers whose tenders were much lower than M/s. Tarapore Construction & Co.;

(b) whether it is a fact that work allotted to M/s. Tarapore Construction and Co., has not been completed within the original stipulated period and has been given extension for more than one year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid firm was allowed foreign exchange amounting to one crore and 20 lakhs of rupees for importing machinery etc. for work;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an advance of one crore of rupees was also granted, out of which 50 per cent free of interest and remaining 50 per cent. on normal interest and work is still not upto the desired face of programme; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes. The work of excavation of a portion of Feeder Canal was awarded to the second lowest tenderer—M/s. Tarapore Construction Company, who quoted Rs. 8.475 crores. The lowest tender of M/s. Arvind Brothers amounting to Rs. 7.522 crores was not accepted.

(b) The date of completion of works has been extended from June, 1968 to June, 1969.

(c) M/s. Tarapore and Co. are to get foreign exchange for the import of equipment from rupee payment countries to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. Free foreign exchange is limited to Rs. 10 lakhs.

(d) M/s. Tarapore and Co. have been given an advance of Rs. 1 crore against hypothecation of machinery to be employed

on work. Of this Rs. 50 lakhs is interest free and Rs. 50 lakhs is interest bearing.

(e) The stipulated date of completion of works by M/s. Tarapore and Co. as per agreement is June, 1968. Subsequently, after considering the difficulties encountered by the firm due to unsatisfactory performance of the equipment, it was agreed to grant extension of time up to June, 1969.

ALLOTMENT OF SHOPS IN POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, CHANDIGARH

1531. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7737 on the 3rd August, 1967 and state;

(a) whether the investigation into the allotment of shops in the shopping centre of the Postgraduate Medical Institute, Chandigarh has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes. Allotment of a shop was made to Lt. Col. N. S. ANAND, brother of the Director, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, in accordance with the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh, that three shops should be allotted to nominees of the Indian Ex-Services League. The orders were, however, issued after the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Act, 1966, came into force.

(c) The matter is presently under consideration.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RELEASED FOR FOREIGN TOURS

1532. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released for foreign tours during the last six months upto the 31st October, 1967 by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released for tour of Government Officers

during the above period by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The data for the period ending 31st October, 1967 has not yet been compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. There is always a time lag of three to six months between actual releases and compilation and this arises due to the fact that compilation has to be based on periodical statements which are to be sent to the Central office of the Reserve Bank by its regional offices as also by the Authorised Dealers. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

PRASAD NAGAR, KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI

1533. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Prasad Nagar (Karol Bagh slums area), New Delhi are mostly Scheduled Castes and backward class;

(b) whether it is also a fact that residents of Prasad Nagar are mostly residing there for the last 15/20 years;

(c) whether it is further a fact that recently notices were served to vacate the land by the Land Acquisition Collector (III) Delhi, without providing suitable alternative accommodation to the residents; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No census or survey to establish this has been carried out.

(b) The structures were put up mostly after the issue of the notification on the 26th July, 1956 for acquiring the land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(c) Yes.

(d) They are not eligible for allotment of alternative accommodation. They are entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

**DEMOLITION OF JHUGGIES IN DELHI/
NEW DELHI**

1534. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Jhuggies or huts/houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme which have been demolished in the various parts of Delhi/New Delhi during the last one year upto 30th September, 1967; and

(b) the total number of dwellers who have been provided with alternative accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Demolition of unauthorised huts or jhuggis on Government and public lands is carried out under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme and *not* under the Slum Clearance Scheme. During the one year ended 30th September, 1967, 4811 unauthorised jhuggis were demolished. Alternative accommodation was provided to 1602 families.

बम्बई में हीरो और जवाहरात का पकड़ा जाना

1535. श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी : क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4710 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में 21 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के हीरे और जवाहरात पकड़े जाने के मामले में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक जांच कार्य पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जां, हां ।

(ख) जांच-पड़ताल से पता चला है कि लगभग 14½ लाख रुपये मूल्य की घड़ियों तथा हीरे के चूरे के त्रिकोनिय के गैर कानूनी

आयात के इत मामले में विभिन्न हैसियतों में कुल सत्रह व्यक्ति प्रस्त हैं । यह मामला अभी विभागीय न्याय-निर्णयाधीन है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जाली बैंक ड्राफ्ट

1536. श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी : क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4721 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रिय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जाली बैंक ड्राफ्टों के मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

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

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

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जां, हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रिय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच-पड़ताल के परिणाम में दिल्ली के प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में 4 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420, 489 और 201/511 के साथ पठित धारा 120-ख के अर्धीन 30 अक्टूबर, 1967 को चार्जशॉट दायर कर दी गई है । मामले की सुनवाई 16 दिसम्बर, 1967 को नियत की गई है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

IRRIGATION COMMISSION

1537. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up an Irrigation Commission to explore the irrigation potentialities and other allied matters in order to find media to develop agriculture and put agriculture economy on sound footing;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Not Yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delay in receipt of comments from the States.

PILLS FOR FAMILY PLANNING

1538. **SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether contraceptive pills are suggested as an improvement in family planning where loop has failed ;

(b) the reaction of different State Governments to this change-over ; and

(c) the effectiveness of these pills as a check to the mounting population figure in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Contraceptive pills are not suggested only as an improvement where loop does not suit but as an adjunct to the Family Planning programme. The Government of India is undertaking Pilot Projects in oral contraception on an experimental *cum* demonstrational basis in different parts of the country in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) Since the pills are still in experimental project stage, it is too early to give any definite opinion about their effectiveness as check on the growth of population in the country but from all accounts available so far they should prove very helpful as found in other countries.

दिल्ली में अधिक अस्पताल

1540. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तरी दिल्ली, पूर्वी दिल्ली और पश्चिमी दिल्ली के निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये इन क्षेत्रों में एक भी सुसज्जित अस्पताल नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के सभी भागों में सुसज्जित अस्पताल स्थापित करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० शर्मा) : (क) दिल्ली के सभी क्षेत्रों में कुछ अच्छे अस्पताल हैं। तथापि दिल्ली के सभी क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों सम्बन्धी और अच्छी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता को सरकार निरन्तर ध्यान में रखे हुए है।

(ख) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि में उत्तर पश्चिम दिल्ली में 500 पलंगों के एक अस्पताल की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव अवश्य है बशर्ते धन उपलब्ध हो जाये।

NATIONAL DEFENCE REMITTANCE SCHEME

1541. **SHRI O. P. TYAGI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount received from abroad under the National Defence Remittance Scheme upto the 31st July, 1967 ;

(b) the total amount received by the Christian Church Missions and Foreign Christian Missionaries under the above scheme ; and

(c) the total value of import licences issued before the 6th June, 1967 and after 6th June, 1967 upto 31st July, 1967 under the above Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Remittance received up to 31st May, 1966, were eligible for the benefits of the National Defence Remittance Scheme. While the Scheme was in force the total remittances received were of the order of Rs. 71 crores approximately.

(b) Such recipients of remittances did not qualify for the benefits of the Scheme.

(c) Up to 6th June, 1966, import licences issued amounted to Rs. 7.88 crores ; the value of licences issued after 6th June, 1966, till 31st July, 1967, was Rs. 29.74 Crores. (Figures at (a) and (c) are in pre-devaulation terms).

LOAD DESPATCHING INSTITUTE AT LUCKNOW

1542. **SHRI AMRIT NAHATA** : Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Load Despatching Institute at Lucknow has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION

AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and

(b). The proposal to set up a Load Despatching Institute at Lucknow has not yet been finalised. The proposed Institute would train personnel in operation of Load Despatching Stations which are to be established in various power systems for economic operation of State/Regional Grids.

INCOME TAX ARREARS FROM M/s. SAHU-JAIN

1543. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH** :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 213 on the 30th March, 1967 and state :

(a) Whether the Income-tax arrears of M/s Sahu-Jain have since been realised ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the action taken to recover the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

"OWN YOUR HOME" SCHEME

1544. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loans disbursed by the Life Insurance Corporation under 'Own Your Home' Scheme during 1965-66 and 1966-67 ;

(b) the amount of each loan and the parties to whom the loans have been disbursed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of loan applications are pending with the Life Insurance Corporation for periods ranging from one to three years ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their non-finalisation ;

(e) whether Government have received any complaints from the public that various types of malpractices are in vogue for the grant of loan by the Life Insurance Corporation ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or are proposed to be taken to remove these practices ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a), (c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) The time and labour involved in collecting and compiling this information will not be commensurate with the results expected to be achieved.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

भारत में जापान का निवेश

1545. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1967 में जापान का दौरा करने वाले प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि जापान के उद्योगपति भारत में अपना धन लगाने में रुचि नहीं रखते ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मंत्री महोदय ने जापान के अपने दौरे के दौरान इस बारे में क्या बातचीत की ; और

(घ) जापान के विनियोजकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। फिर भी, जापानी उद्योगपतियों ने उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल को, जो वहां गया था, कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं बतायी थीं, जो भारत के साथ व्यापार तथा सहयोग करते समय उनके सामने आती हैं और जो उनके विचार से रुकावटें पैदा करती हैं। आशा है कि

प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के सदस्यों ने जो बातचीत की उसके परिणामस्वरूप जापानी उद्योग-पतियों की कुछ गलत धाराणाएं और शंकाएं दूर हुई हैं।

(ग) कुछ सप्ताह पहले जापान की यात्रा के समय उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने, जापान के प्रधान मंत्री, विदेश मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और आयोजना मंत्री से बातचीत की थी। वे भारतीय मामलों में रुचि रखने वाले व्यापारियों और कई संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी मिले थे। व्यापक और सामान्य विषयों पर हुई उस सारी बातचीत से भारत में जापानी पूंजी लगाने के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हुआ।

(घ) सरकार ने आमतौर पर विदेशी निवेशकर्ताओं को आकर्षित करने के विभिन्न उपायों को सदा ध्यान में रखा है। सरकार का यह भी विचार है कि विदेशी निवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर जल्दी से जल्दी कार्रवाई करने के लिए विदेशी निवेश बोर्ड की स्थापना करके कार्य-प्रणाली को दोष-रहित बनाया जाय।

नेपाल से बिजली की सप्लाई

1546. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल सरकार ने भारत को बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राय) : (क) से (ग), नेपाल सरकार भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कर्नाली नदी के ऊपर एक बृहत् पन बिजली परियोजना की कार्य-निवृत्ति के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है। इस परियोजना में भारत को एक बहुत

बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली बेचने की परिकल्पना की गई है। भारत सरकार इस प्रस्ताव के तकनीकी-आर्थिक पहलुओं पर विचार कर रही है।

कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण

1547. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि-उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में, राज्य सरकारों को कुछ ऋण दिये हैं ;

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

(ग) क्या ऋण की रकम राज्य सरकारों ने केवल कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की है ; और

(घ) राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी रकम की सहायता मांगी थी और प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी रकम दी गयी।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) : ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

AGREEMENT FOR SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL TO COCHIN AND HALDIA REFINERIES

1548. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement with a foreign firm for the supply of crude oil to the Cochin Refinery has been found to be disadvantageous to the interests of Government ;

(b) the recurring loss that Government are suffering every year on account of the execution of the agreement ;

(c) whether the agreement was signed after due consultation with the experts in the field of oil and those of Law ;

(d) whether Government are considering to enter into any other agreement with the same firm for the supply of crude oil for the Haldia Refinery ; and

(e) if so, whether the terms of agreement have been properly scrutinised so as to avoid chances of loss in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAJAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

L. I. C. LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

1550. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India allows life policies to persons upto 70 years of age and house building loans are permitted against such policies to all persons except Government employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in case of Government employees, such loans have been restricted up to the age of 58 years only ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove this discrimination ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Corporation issues Life policies up to age 60 at entry. Such policies are accepted as collateral security under the 'Own Your Home' Scheme, if the loan is repayable by equated monthly instalments and not from the policy proceeds at maturity. This applies to all applicants who are in service whether in Government or outside.

(b) Restriction based on the age of retirement is applicable to all applicants who are in Government or private service, the maximum age limit being restricted to 60 years.

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

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

1552. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning Programme has not made any headway in the capital ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of big publicity given to this programme, the family planning centres have not recorded more than six or seven cases each ;

(c) whether several villages are still completely unaware of the family planning programme or the existence of any facilities for this campaign ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures which will be introduced to make up this deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) To the best of our knowledge the villagers are now familiar with this programme.

(d) Does not arise.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE FOR EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

1553. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for persons working in the Public Undertakings and autonomous bodies, there has been frequent upward revision of rents for Government accommodation ;

(b) whether the rent chargeable from the above categories of employees is different from that which is charged from Government employees ;

(c) whether the commercial rent being charged from persons in Public Sector Undertakings is about four or five times when compared to the rent charged under F.R. 45B ;

(d) the basis for including some autonomous bodies in the Central Pool under the Directorate of Estates and excluding others ; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the cases of those Government employees who have been permanently absorbed in the Public Undertakings to permit them to retain Government accommodation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that for persons working in the Public Undertakings and Autonomous bodies etc. there has been frequent upward revision of rents for Government accommodation.

(b) (i) In the case of Government employees Standard Rent under F.R. 45-A (or pooled Standard Rent under F.R. 45-A) or 10% of the emoluments of the Government servant, whichever is less, is charged.

(ii) In the case of Government servants holding lien on Central Government posts, who go on deputation to Autonomous Organisations, rent is recovered under the provisions of F.R. 45-B or Pooled Standard Rent under F.R. 45-A, whichever is higher. The organisation which has obtained the services of such officers will recover rent from the deputationists as provided in their terms of deputation.

(iii) In the case of other employees who have no lien on a Central Government post and are in occupation of general pool residences, rent is recoverable at market rates from the Organisation concerned. The employers in turn will be free to recover such lower rent from their employees as they deem fit.

(c) It is not correct that the market rent being charged from the persons of the latter category mentioned in reply to part (b) of the Question is about 4 or 5 times when compared to the rent charged under F.R. 45-B. The rent at the market rate is calculated at present at double the rent under F.R. 45-B or double the pooled standard rent under F.R. 45-A, whichever is higher, plus single departmental charges and other charges e.g. furniture, garden and services, etc.

(d) Only those autonomous and semi-Government Organisations, which were eligible for Government residential accommodation prior to coming into force of Allotment Rules, 1963 and for which funds were provided entirely by the Government, have been allowed to remain eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool.

(e) The employees who have been permanently absorbed in Public Sector Undertakings, no longer remain Government servants and as such are not eligible for allot-

ment/retention of Government accommodation. There is no proposal at present under consideration to permit such employees to retain Government accommodation.

नेपाल में पश्चिमी कोसी नहर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण

1554. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल में पश्चिमी कोसी नहर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किस तिथि को आरम्भ तथा समाप्त हुआ था।

(ख) नेपाल सरकार को सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मंजूरी के लिये किस तिथि को दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या नेपाल सरकार ने इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो खुदाई कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ;

(घ) क्या पश्चिमी कोसी नहर योजना की पूर्ति के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ; और

(ङ) नेपाल सरकार को यह सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट भेजने में विलम्ब करने के लिए जो व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके नाम क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) नेपाल सरकार से उनके 6 जनवरी, 1967 के पत्र में सर्वेक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान के लिए उनकी अनुमति के प्राप्त होने पर कार्यों को तुरन्त आरम्भ कर दिया गया। ये कार्य जून 1967 के अन्त तक पूर्ण कर दिये गये।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट अभी नेपाल सरकार को नहीं भेजी गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) यह मान लिया गया है कि इस परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार को राज्य योजनायार्थ निर्धारित राशि में ही शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता ऋण के रूप में दी जायेगी।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रहा है क्योंकि

नेपाल सरकार को भेजने से पहले इसको तकनीकी रूप से स्वीकार करना आवश्यक है।

नेपाल में कमला बांध का निर्माण

1555. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या लिच्चाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने कमला बान्ध के निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृति देने के अतिरिक्त प्रशासक तथा इंजीनियर के नाम तथा अन्य सूचनायें भी भेजी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यह काम कब तक आरम्भ होने तथा पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

लिच्चाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). नेपाल में कमला नदी पर कमला बराज परियोजना नेपाल सरकार द्वारा बनाई जाएगी, जोकि निस्संदेह उचित समय पर इस ओर कार्यवाही करेगी। भारत सरकार हमेशा की तरह नेपाल सरकार को उनकी प्रार्थना पर हर सम्भव सहायता देने के लिए तैयार होगी।

EMBANKMENTS ON RIVER KAMLA

1556. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the embankments on both sides of river Kamala in North Bihar are complete below the border with Nepal ;

(b) whether due to the above embankments, the river gets flooded in Nepal territory causing widespread damage in Nepal and outside ;

(c) whether the Nepal Government proposed embankments even in Nepal up to the foothill of the Himalayas for which they had proposed talks between the engineers and Administrators on the 8th October, 1967 ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Indian side did not join the talks on the 8th October, 1967, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Embankments have been constructed on both banks of the Kamla-Balan from Indo-Nepal border to Darjiar a distance of 68.4 km. A gap of about 6 miles has been left in the left embankment near Bhakua to enable the rivers Balan, Soni, Dhauri and other small streams to join the Kamla. An opening of about 250 feet has been left in the right embankment to allow spilling during floods into the old channel of the Kamla.

(b) There is spilling in the unembanked reaches of Kamla in Nepal which causes inundation of areas in Nepal as well as in India. This is not due to the marginal embankments below the Indo-Nepal border.

(c) and (d). A scheme for extending the Kamla embankments into Nepal territory up to Mirchaya village, a distance of about 20 miles from the Indo-Nepal border, to check the spilling of the river in this reach as well as to check the tendency of the river to change its course, had been proposed by the Government of Bihar some time ago, which has been under discussion with His Majesty's Government, Nepal. Several meetings have already taken place in this connection between the representatives of His Majesty's Government, Nepal and the Government of Bihar. An intimation about the meeting with the authorities of His Majesty's Government, Nepal at Kathmandu on the 8th October, 1967 was received by the Bihar Government from the Indian Co-operation Mission, but as the intimation was received rather late and no accommodation was available in the aeroplane, the officers of the Bihar Government could not proceed to Kathmandu. The Indian Cooperation Mission was, therefore, requested by them telegraphically on 7-10-67 to fix another date for the meeting ; this meeting was subsequently held from the 7th to 9th November and was attended by the officers of the Bihar Government.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1557. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of State Governments who have decided and begun implementing

the decision to give Dearness Allowance and scales of pay to their employees on the scale of the Central Government employees and the number of State Governments who have not yet done so ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available

WESTERN KOSI CANAL PROJECT

1558. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to advance as loan the full amount of more than Rs. 20 crores to the Government of Bihar for the speedy execution and completion of the Western Kosi Canal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). It has already been agreed that cent per cent central assistance by way of loans will be afforded to the State Government for this Project within the State Plan Ceiling.

WATCHES SEIZED NEAR DAMAN BORDER

1559. **SHRI MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that watches worth Rs. 6 lakhs have been seized by the Customs at Kapi near Daman border on the 25th October, 1967 ;

(b) if so, how these watches have been disposed of ;

(c) the total amount fetched after disposing them of ; and

(d) the procedure followed to dispose of these seized goods ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 25th October, 1967 the Customs officers posted at Bhilad Checkpost near Vapi seized 3600 wrist watches worth about Rs. 6,20,000 from a truck.

(b) and (c). As the case is still under investigation the question of disposal of the watches does not arise at this stage.

(d) After confiscation watches are disposed of by retail sale through departmental shops for direct sale to users through registered co-operative societies and defence canteens.

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

1560. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though there has been a growth of 6 per cent in the number of assesses during the period from 1963-64 to 1966-67, the cost of collection of Income-tax during the same period has gone up by 58 per cent ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of cases pending with the Income-Tax Department is more than 12 lakhs and the amount involved in such cases is more than Rs. 25 crores ;

(c) whether the percentage of disposals of assessments to the total number of assessments for disposals has progressively declined from 69.6 per cent. in 1959-60 to 54.7 per cent. in 1963-64 ;

(d) whether the arrears of income-tax has steeply increased to well-over Rs. 400 crores as on the 31st March, 1967 ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to streamline the procedure for early disposal of cases and the recovery of income-tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The number of assesses in 1966-67 (27,01,733) has increased by 79% as compared to number of assesses in 1963-64 (15,59,149). The cost of collection has gone up from 1.26% in 1963-64 to 1.63% in 1966-67 (Rs. 670 lakhs to Rs. 1,032 lakhs).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The assessments for disposal had, however, increased from 16,72,001 in 1959-60 to 2,709,107 in 1963-64. The average annual disposal per Income-tax Officer had also increased progressively from 939 in 1959-60 to 1113 in 1963-64.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Following steps have recently been taken by Government to streamline the procedure for early disposal of cases and the recovery of Income-tax.

Disposal of Cases

(i) A scheme of functional distribution of work has been introduced in 67 ranges of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners under which the work of assessment and collection has been bifurcated and separate officers entrusted with assessment and collection work. This is likely to expedite the disposal of assessments and collection of tax demands.

(ii) A new scheme for disposal of small income cases has been introduced under which returns of income submitted by assesses having an income of Rs. 7,500 or below will be accepted in most of the cases.

(iii) A target-date namely 31st March, 1969 has been fixed for completion of arrear assessments in company and higher income non-company cases.

(iv) Introduction of the system of mechanisation of calculation in salary cases.

Recovery of Income-tax

(i) Gradual taking over of recovery work from the State Governments, Recovery work has been taken over fully from the State Governments in the Commissioner of Income-tax's charges of Delhi and Andhra Pradesh and partly in the charges of Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution under which the Income-Tax Officers entrusted with collection work can concentrate exclusively on recovery of tax dues.

(iii) Responsibility for appropriate action in cases where arrears are outstanding, has been fixed on particular officers as under :

Incometax Officers	Cases of arrears below Rs. 1 lakh.
Inspecting Assistant Commissioners	Cases of arrears of over Rs. 1 lakh and below Rs. 5 lakhs.
Commissioners of Income-tax	Cases of arrears of over Rs. 5 lakhs.

(iv) Rate of interest in case of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1-10-1967.

(v) Creation of Special Recovery units in the Commissioners charges to look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demands.

(vi) Review of cases of arrear demand exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs by the Director of Inspection (Research, Statistics & Publication).

(vii) Maintenance of arrear sheets in respect of all company cases and in non-company cases if the assessed income is above Rs. 20,000/-.

CONTRACT OFFICER IN D.G.S.&D.

1561. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Contract Officer in the Directorate-General, Supplies and Disposals has been appointed ;

(b) if so, the duties assigned to him ; and

(c) the extent to which the working of the Organisation has been improved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Contract Officer has been appointed in the DGS&D with effect from 1-12-1966.

(b) Following are the duties and functions assigned to the Contract Officer :

- (1) To standardise draft Tender enquiries/Contracts for various purchase Directorates/Trade Groups.
- (2) To check up all draft Contracts for specialised purchases under Foreign loans.
- (3) To vet all draft contracts of the value of more than Rs. one crore. This includes Rate/Runing Contracts against which estimated drawals during the period of the contract are more than Rs. one crore.
- (4) To advise the Purchase Directorates in regard to special terms and conditions stipulated by the suppliers which may not be in conformity with the general conditions of contract.

(5) To interpret all contractual matters legally during negotiated settlements ; and

(c) The Contract Officer has been helpful in suggesting amendments in the form, terms and conditions of the Contract, to avoid ambiguity and safeguard Government interests. The organisation has been benefited on account of the expert legal advice available for drafting of all Contractual documents. It is therefore expected that disputes with Contractors would be lessened.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS HELD UP FOR WANT OF FUNDS

1562. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of funds has help up many irrigation projects in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has effected agricultural operations ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Progress on some of the large projects like Nagarjunasagar, Rajasthan Canal, Beas Unit II, Gandak, etc., has been retarded on account of paucity of resources.

(c) Irrigation benefits which could be available early will be delayed appreciably.

GOLD SMUGGLING

1563. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of contraband gold captured by Government during the quarter ending October, 1967; and

(b) the cost thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). 2,849 kg. of gold valued approximately Rs. 240.5 lakhs was seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during August, September and October, 1967 for violation of the Customs law and Gold Control rules.

LEAKAGE OF OLD BUILDINGS

1564. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the old Government buildings including M.Ps' bungalows were leaking during the last rainy season ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop leakages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. Only a few of the old buildings were reported to be leaking and prompt action was taken to stop the leakages.

INDUS COMMISSION

1565. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indus Commission was held in September, 1967 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the conclusions arrived at ; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Commission reviewed the programme for its meetings and tours of inspection during the period from October 1967 to February 1968 and agreed on a tentative schedule.

The Commission also took up further examination of the questions concerning deliveries to Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers during the period from September 1965 onwards. There were divergent views as to the procedure to be adopted for dealing with the questions, but the Commission agreed that a stage had been reached for reporting the matter to the Governments of India and Pakistan for appropriate action. The Commission, however, was unable to agree on the provisions of the Treaty under which such a report could be made and no report was therefore, submitted.

(c) The record of the meeting will form an Annexure to the Annual Report of the

Commission for the year ending March 31, 1968, copies of which will, as usual, be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.

1566. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Hindustan Antibiotics imported 75 drums of phosphorous acid in 1964 valued at Rs. 60 lakhs ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the material was not properly stored as a result of which it was lost and this also adversely affected production of the Company ;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry was instituted to fix the responsibility for the loss and assessment of the total loss ; and

(d) the action taken against those found responsible for the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. received two shipments of Phosphoric Acid in July-September 1964. The landed cost of the acid was Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

(b) Some of the drums were found leaky and some completely empty even at the time of receipt. Further as a result of leakage of the drums both during transit and in storage at Pimpri, the loss of acid has been estimated at Rs. 44,182/-. This did not affect production.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Board of Enquiry was constituted to investigate the matter in all its aspects. No personal responsibility for the loss could be fixed on any employee of the Company. Remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such have been taken by the Company. Separately, claims have also been lodged with Insurance Company for loss in transit to the extent of Rs. 21,587·79.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCES BY MINISTERS

1567. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ministers with their names who have shifted residences since

June, 1967 and the reasons for the change of residence; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on each new residence towards repairs, alterations, provision of new furniture, appliances and other perquisites ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1698/67.]

FOOD ADULTERATION

1568. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of food adulteration in the country and in how many cases convictions have been secured during the current year so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the extent of adulteration discovered in Madhya Pradesh was 52 per cent; and

(c) the steps taken to stop this activity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) No. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of adulteration in Madhya Pradesh from 51% in 1965 to 49% in 1966 and 44% in 1967 (so far).

(c) The provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. The following proposals are under consideration of Government to tackle the problem :

(i) Establishment of a Central Unit in the Directorate General of Health Services and opening of three regional offices with its inspectorate staff and laboratory facilities;

- (ii) delegation of powers of Food Inspectors to Deputy Superintendents of Police and Magistrates First Class;
- (iii) strengthening of laboratory facilities by the State Governments; and
- (iv) provision of Food Inspectors in urban areas in the proportion of 1 to 25,000 and authorisation of Health Inspectors in rural areas to function as Food Inspectors and provincialisation of the services in course of time.

WORLD BANK LOAN

1569. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the World Bank has decided to give a special untied loan to India to be used to repay its debts ; and
- (b) if so, the special features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). In order to relieve the foreign exchange burden of debt repayment temporarily the World Bank has opened special accounts in the Reserve Bank of India into which are credited rupees equal to the principal repayments due to the World Bank. The total amount to be credited into the special accounts will be limited to the equivalent of \$ 50 million. As of now, this arrangement is operative till 31st March 1968.

TAX HOLIDAY FOR PLANTATION INDUSTRY

1570. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have urged the Centre to declare a tax holiday for three years to plantations which absorb the repatriates from Ceylon; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

MUNICIPAL TAX ARREAR ON CENTRE'S PROPERTY IN CALCUTTA

1571. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had met the Mayor of Calcutta to discuss the question of full payment of Municipal taxes in arrears on Centre's property in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed at the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Mayor of Calcutta met the Deputy Prime Minister on the 29th August, 1967 in connection with the payment of taxes and service charges in respect of Central Government properties in Calcutta. The following issues were discussed at the meeting :—

- (a) Payment of arrears of taxes and service charges to the Calcutta Corporation;
- (b) The rate of service charges payable in respect of Central Government properties in Calcutta; and
- (c) The payment of full property taxes, under Article 285 (2) of the Constitution.

HEALTH CENTRES WITHOUT DOCTORS

1572. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while large number of Health Centres have no attending physicians, an equally large number of doctors are unemployed all over the country; and

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are 653 primary health centres without doctors out of 4,669 primary health centres functioning in the country. The shortage of doctors in primary health centres is due to general reluctance of doctors to serve in the rural areas. Many of the

doctors prefer to remain in urban areas and depend upon private practice in urban areas.

(b) The States/Union Territories Governments have taken various steps to meet the shortage of doctors in primary health centres by offering them better scales of pay and allowances, providing free accommodation or house rent allowance, employment of retired Medical Officers and increasing the number of medical colleges and training schools.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

1573. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recognition of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., has been renewed for a further period;

(b) whether Government have received allegations of unhealthy speculative practices involving the said Association; and

(c) whether renewal of recognition has been made on the basis of any new terms or conditions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Recognition has been granted to the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Calcutta, for a further period of five years from October 10, 1967, subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c). While there have been reports about unhealthy trading practices, the Government, as a part of its programme to bring about improvement in the working of the Stock Exchanges, has, in granting recognition to the Calcutta Stock Exchange and a few other exchanges, prescribed certain conditions which have to be complied with, within a period of one year. These conditions, which, *inter-alia*, provide for the appointment of an independent executive authority free from market influences as *ex-officio* member of the Governing Board, are, intended to ensure fair dealing and to protect the investors.

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बिहार को बाढ़ सहायता कर्ष के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1574. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य में पटना, गया, शाहबाद, मुंगेर, सारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, चम्पारन जिलों में इस वर्ष भारी वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप लाखों कच्चे मकान गिर गये या बाढ़ में बह गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार गिरे मकानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या बेघरवार हो गये लोगों को बसाने तथा उनकी सहायता करने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार ने कितनी रकम मांगी है और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि इस वर्ष बिहार में बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा के कारण 89,164 मकान टूट-फूट गये या गिर गये।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) सहायता सम्बन्धी उपायों के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 8.28 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता बतायी थी। स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों के एक दल ने राज्य का दौरा किया। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों से विस्तारपूर्वक बातचीत करने के बाद, दल ने 1.36 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया और उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार को एक करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दे दिया गया है। जितनी और रकम आवश्यक समझी जायेगी वे भी दी जायेगी।

बिहार में ग्राम्य-गृह-निर्माण योजना

1575. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपनी "आवास योजना" के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये कोई गृह-निर्माण योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त योजना कितने गांवों में क्रियान्वित की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह योजना किसी राज्य में लागू की गई है और यदि हां, तो अब तक नये मकान कितने गांवों में बन चुके हैं और उनकी संख्या क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार केवल मकानों के निर्माण के लिये ही ऋण देती है अथवा निःशुल्क मकान बनाने की भी कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) क्या कृषि मजदूरों के लिये कोई गृह-निर्माण योजना है और यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे मकान कितने गांवों में बनाये गये हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इफ्नाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां, बिहार में इस मंत्रालय की ग्रामीण आवास-परि-योजना स्कीम चल रही है ।

(ख) राज्य में निर्धारित किये गये 600 ग्रामों में से इस समय राज्य के द्वारा यह योजना 73 ग्रामों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

(ग) योजना लगभग सभी राज्यों में आरम्भ कर दी गई है । प्राप्त हुई प्रगति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1967 तक लगभग 3,000 ग्रामों में 35,220 मकान तैयार हो चुके हैं ।

(घ) सरकार केवल मकानों के निर्माण तथा सुधार के लिए ऋण देती है तथा निःशुल्क आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं ।

(ङ) मकानों के निर्माण अथवा सुधार के लिये ऋण के अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण आवास परि-योजना स्कीम में भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए मकान के स्थानों की निःशुल्क (अथवा केवल नाममात्र के मूल्य) व्यवस्था भी है । इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान देती है । अभी तक, निर्मांकित केवल चार राज्यों ने इस कार्यक्रम को आरम्भ किया है :—

बिहार	लगभग 10 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित कर ली गयी है ।
गुजरात	88 मकानों के स्थानों का आवंटन किया गया है ।
केरल	60 मकानों के स्थानों का आवंटन किया गया है ।
मैसूर	100 मकानों के स्थानों का आवंटन किया गया है ।

भूमिहीन खेतीहर मजदूर भी जिन्हें मकान के स्थानों का आवंटन हो गया हो, निर्माण के लिये अनुदान के पात्र हैं ।

PRIMARY GOLD

1576. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether any cases of holding of primary gold in private possession have been detected after the 31st August, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 113 cases involving 52,443 grammes of primary gold in private possession were detected from 1st September, 1967 upto 10th November, 1967.

(c) The cases are at various stages of enquiry/investigation. On completion of these investigations, necessary action will be taken under Gold Control Rules and/or other appropriate Laws.

आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में मेडिकल कालेज

1577. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में समस्त मेडिकल कालेज केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही खोलने तथा आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार कुछ घनी बस्ती वाले आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में सेंघवा के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्र में एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिए पहले शिक्षण अस्पताल, प्रशिक्षण देने वाले कर्मचारी, क्लीनिकी उपकरण, प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले छात्र आदि बहुत सी सुविधाओं का उपलब्ध होना जरूरी है। यह जनसंख्या पर भी निर्भर करता है क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण और योजना समिति के सुझावों के अनुसार एक मेडिकल कालेज पचास लाख की आबादी के पीछे खुलना चाहिये। ये शर्तें शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही पूरी होती हैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) नये मेडिकल कालेजों का खोलना राज्य सरकारों के कार्य क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे कालेजों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता एक निश्चित नियम के अनुसार दी जाती है। कालेज कहां कहां पर खुलने हैं यह निर्णय सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार करती है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में सेन्घवा के आदिम जाति क्षेत्र में कोई नया मेडिकल कालेज खोलना चाहती है या नहीं भारत सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

सड़क कूटने के इंजन

1578. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में बनाये जाने वाले सड़क कूटने के ऐसे इंजनों के नामों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखने का है, जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सड़क बनाने के लिए उपयोगी हैं और सस्ते भी हैं, और जो पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा खरीदे तथा बेचे जाते हैं; और

(ख) सड़क कूटने के कुछ ऐसे इंजन न खरीदे जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जो सस्ते हैं और उपयोगी भी हैं और उन इंजनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मैदानी क्षेत्रों में तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग के लिए 8 से 10 टन की क्षमता के मानक टाइप के सड़क कूटने के इंजन दर ठेके/मूल्य करार के आधार पर निम्नलिखित फर्मों से खरीदे जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) मैसर्स गाडन रीच वर्कशॉप;
- (2) मैसर्स ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग;
- (3) मैसर्स जैसप।

मैसर्स यू०पी०सी०सी० नाम की एक अन्य फर्म एग्जिमोर मेक के सड़क कूटने के इंजन सप्लाई करती थी, परन्तु अनियमितताओं और उन इंजनों की पूरी सप्लाई न कर सकने के कारण इस फर्म के साथ दर ठेके का नवीकरण नहीं किया गया।

केवल विशिष्ट सीमित मांगों पर ही, कम क्षमता के सड़क कूटने के इंजन निम्नलिखित फर्मों से खरीदे गए थे :—

- (1) मैसर्स गालिक (3-4 टन की क्षमता)
- (2) मैसर्स जैसप (4-6 टन की क्षमता)

केन्द्र और राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभाग

1579. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग को राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभागों में मिलाने का है;

(ख) क्या राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभाग राज्यों में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभागों से सहयोग करते हैं; और

(ग) हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में केन्द्र और राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभागों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिये चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा प्रति वर्ष समाज कल्याण विभाग की रिपोर्ट में तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में दिया जाता है ।

HOUSING SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1580. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to further the housing scheme for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(b) whether these schemes are implemented through State Governments; and

(c) If so, the steps taken by Government to see that State Governments take up this work in their right earnestness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The quantum of subsidy fixed for housing schemes has been raised recently.

(b) Yes.

(c) The annual Plans of the State, both in the State and Central sectors, are formulated after discussions between Central and the State Government representatives. The implementation of schemes is also evaluated from time to time by State Governments, by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and by the Directorate General of Backward Classes.

VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

1581. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the shortfall during the Second and Third plan periods by 37.6 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively in respect of Village Housing Project Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the villages where the scheme was to be implemented remained stationary at 5,000 both during the Second and Third plan periods;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) The actual shortfall under the Scheme during the Second and Third plan periods was to the extent of 22.30% and 65.48% respectively. The main reason for this is that in the Third plan period, the scheme was transferred from Central Sector to the State Sector and the State Governments were not able to give adequate priority to this scheme as compared to agriculture, irrigation, power, etc. in the matter of allocation of funds. Further, during the third plan period, the progress of this scheme was adversely affected because of the hostilities with China and Pakistan which necessitated greater attention to urgent needs of Defence etc.

(b) Yes.

(c) When the scheme was introduced in August 1967, it envisaged the remodeling of 5000 villages in stages over a period of 10 years extending up to 1970-71. Besides, programmes have not been initiated in may

selected villages. The question of increasing the number of selected villages does not, therefore, arise at present. In September 1962, the scheme was modified to provide for loan assistance even for improvement of houses and grants for laying of streets and drains and free house-sites to landless agricultural workers. With these modifications, the emphasis has now shifted from total remodelling of villages to the improvement of existing villages.

(d) The Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha in their Third Report (1967-68) have made some useful suggestions for better implementation of the Scheme. The question of modifying the Scheme in the light of the Estimates Committee's observations and suggestions is under consideration in the Planning Commission.

GAS IN JAISALMER

1582. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether gas has been found in Jaisalmer; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Indications of the presence of natural gas have been obtained in one of the wells drilled in the Jaisalmer area.

(b) It is not possible to make an estimate at this stage, as further drilling is required.

IMPORT OF CONTRACEPTIVES

1583. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain contraceptives are being imported;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of the imported items of contraceptives; and

(c) the amount spent thereon so far, year-wise since the inception of the First Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Only Rubber Contraceptives are being imported at present.

(c) The figures of year-wise amount spent on the imports of rubber contraceptives are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1699/67].

PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE

1584. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 25th May, 1967 and state :

(a) whether a final decision regarding the permanent residence of the Prime Minister has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost involved therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

(a) No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN OIL

1585. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have achieved self-sufficiency in any kind of oil; and

(b) whether the country is in a position to export any sort of oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) On the basis of the current level of demand, India is self-sufficient in all petroleum products except kerosene, lubricants and some minor aviation fuels.

(b) India is at present exporting Motor Spirit, Naptha, H.S.D. and Paraffin Wax.

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY IN VILLAGES

1587. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a survey of the villages where electricity has not yet been provided;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). Out of about 5,72,822 villages, electricity had not yet been provided, up to the end of the Third Plan, in 5,19,435 villages. 53,387 villages were electrified by the end of the Third Plan; 7706 villages were electrified during 1966-67. A tentative target for the subsequent five years is the electrification of a total of 110,000 villages. Earmarked Central assistance is provided for rural electrification schemes which also include electrification of villages.

SMUGGLING OF NYLON YARN

1588. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th January, 1967 or thereabout, the Additional Collector of Customs, Bombay received information that about 6,000 cases/cartons of nylon yarn had been smuggled into the country;

(b) whether the names and addresses of the parties dealing in this trade were given;

(c) if so, who they are;

(d) whether any action was taken on the basis of the information provided;

(e) if so, on what date and to what effect; and

(f) the total value of the nylon yarn seized and the names and addresses of the parties from whom it was seized ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that on 27th January, 1967 Additional Collector of Customs, Bombay received information to the effect that a large quantity of nylon yarn had been smuggled into the country but the information did not specify the quantity involved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Action was taken to work out the information. After necessary enquiries, the premises suspected to contain contraband nylon yarn in Bombay were searched during the period 16th February, 1967

to 1st March, 1967 and nylon yarn valued Rs. 41 lakhs approximately was seized. The names and addresses of the parties from whom the nylon yarn was seized are as follows :—

1. Abdul Latif of M/s. Aslam Trading Co., 55/57 Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay.
2. Shri Y. A. Patel, 53/54, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay.
3. M/s. Bombay Burmah Dyeing and Rope Manufacturing Co., 33, Nakhoda Street, Bombay.
4. M/s. Rewachand & Sons and allied firms, Gandhi Mansion, New Silk Bazar, Bombay.
5. M/s. Noble Trading Co., of Shri Abdul Sattar Aboobakar, 46, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay.
6. Ramesh Textiles Corporation, 246-A, Cowasji, B. Street, Bombay.
7. M/s. Gokuldas Harbhagwandas, Gaiwadi Cavel, Bombay.
8. M/s. National Transport Co., Thana Street.
9. Shri Maniharlal R. Sadaranghani, 35, Shankar Mahal Co-op. Housing Society, Bombay.
10. Memon Co-op. Bank Godown, Kambekar Street, Bombay.

IMPORT OF NYLON YARN BY BOMBAY FIRMS

1589. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any search was carried out or investigations made about the nylon yarn stored in the godowns of M/s. National Transport Co., Manilal Patel Co., Tulsidas Khimji, and Khimji Poonja in Bombay during the months of February, March and April, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of nylon yarn stored in these godowns; and

(d) who were the importers of the yarn that was found in these godowns and whether the goods were stored in the names of the direct importers or their bankers ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The searches were made in the reasonable belief that goods liable to confiscation under the Customs Act, 1962, were stored in these godowns.

(c) The value of the nylon yarn found stored in these godowns at the time of search is Rs. 285 lakhs approximately.

(d) In all there were 257 lots in the godowns. Out of these 73 lots were found stored in the name of 54 direct importers whose names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1700/67.*]

EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWED TO OFFICER OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

1590. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual Expense Account allowed to the various officials of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) the purpose of this Expense Account;

(c) whether any inquiries have been made to find out how this Expense Account is utilised; and

(d) if so, whether it is justified and is properly utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) :

(a) to (d). The Chairman and Managing Director at the Head Office of the Corporation and the General Managers at the Units/Divisions are allowed entertainment expenses at the cost of the Corporation to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively per annum. The entertainment expense accounts are being allowed with the approval of the Government in respect of Chairman and Managing Director and with the approval of the Board of Directors in respect of the General Managers. The amount is utilised for entertainment of guests approved by the Officers concerned on personal certificates. Taking into account the status of the officials and also the practice prevalent in Companies, the entertainment expense account is considered reasonable.

L.I.C. LOANS TO COMPANIES

1591. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of the Life Insurance Corporation for giving loans to Companies; and

(b) the types and amounts of loans to companies advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation in 1965 and 1966-67 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

ASSESSMENT OF ESTATE DUTY IN RESPECT OF PROPERTIES OF THE FORMER RULERS OF GWALIOR AND INDORE

1592. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assessment of Estate duty in respect of the heirs of the late former Rulers of Gwalior and Indore has been made;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) the assessed value of the respective properties for Estate Duty assessment, with details of value for each property;

(d) how much of the assessed amount has since been realised and by what time the balance is likely to be realised;

(e) whether any interest will be charged on the outstanding dues; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As the heirs of the late former Rulers of Gwalior and Indore are alive, no occasion has arisen for assessment of Estate Duty in respect of the heirs.

However, Estate Duty assessment in respect of the estate of late Maharaja Jiwajirao Scindia of Gwalior has been made.

Final assessment in respect of the estate of late Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore is pending.

(b) Total Duty payable as determined in the case of Maharaja of Gwalior is Rs. 86,94,453.

In the case of Maharaja of Indore a provisional demand of Rs. 20,84,443 has been made.

(c) The principal value in the case of Gwalior has been determined at Rs. 4,55,60,566.

Details are as under :

(1) Movable property in India.	3,65,67,501
(2) Immovable property in India.	2,34,96,030
(3) Foreign Movable property.	76,21,273
(4) Property passing under other titles.	6,57,547
Principal value of the Family Properties.	6,83,42,351
Deceased's 1/3rd share in the Family Properties.	2,27,80,783
Less : Funeral Expenses	1,000
	2,27,79,783
Add : the share of the son of the deceased included for rate purposes under section 34(1) of the Estate Duty Act—1/3rd share	2,27,79,783
	2,27,80,783
PRINCIPAL VALUE OF THE ESTATE	4,55,60,566

(d) In the case of Gwalior Rs. 76,00,400 has already been paid and the collection of the balance of Rs. 10,94,053 has been held in abeyance for double estate duty relief in respect of properties in U.K. and on account of some dispute regarding ownership of agricultural lands. In the case of Indore, the provisional demand raised has been realised in full.

(e) Such interest as is chargeable under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act will be levied in respect of the outstanding dues.

(f) Does not arise.

SPENDING OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS BY STATES

1593. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The States which have spent their share of allocations for development purposes in their States besides the Centre's allotment;

(b) whether the defaulting States have not been able to spend their share because of the fall in their revenues as a consequence of land revenue remissions and their unwillingness to raise additional funds;

(c) if so, whether this has resulted in unequal development of various States; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to make the States to spend their quota before drawing on Centre's allotment ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) During the Third Plan period Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal exceeded their own share of resource for the financing of their State Plans as envisaged at the time of the formulation of Plan; the other States were not able to contribute in full their share of resources as envisaged, towards the financing of their State Plans. The final figures of 1966-67 are not yet available. The preliminary figures show that Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal exceeded their targets of contribution of own resources.

(b) There were short-falls in the targets of additional taxation in the case of some of the States which could not contribute in full their own share of resources towards their Plans during the Third Plan period. Land revenue remissions did not contribute in any substantial measure to the failure of the States concerned in this regard. The short-falls in the States' resources for their Annual Plans for 1966-67 are due mainly to factors other than land revenue remissions; the short-falls in additional taxation are also not expected to be substantial.

(c) To the extent that there is a fall in the resources which any State is able to contribute for the Plan, the size of the State Plan

goes down correspondingly, resulting in a slowing down of the pace of development in that State. In a way, this contributes to the unequal development of various States.

(d) Since the State Plans are jointly financed by Central assistance and the States' own contribution, it is not possible to separate the expenditure from the States' own resources and that out of the funds provided by the Centre. However, the Central assistance is reduced if there is short fall in the States' own contribution.

PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND PENSION

1594. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount paid annually by the Centre as pension and dearness allowance to their pensioners ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The figures regarding the amounts paid to Central Government pensioners from year to year are not readily available. However, during the year ending 31-12-1966 the amount paid to pensioners of the Central Government (excluding Railway pensioners) was Rs. 24,22,00,061.98 inclusive of temporary/ad hoc increase granted to small pensioners.

ELECTRIFICATION OF PUMPS IN MADHYA PRADESH

1595. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allocation has been made to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for electrification of pumps for irrigation purposes during the current year;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 217 lakhs has been earmarked as Central assistance for 1967-68 for rural electrification schemes in Madhya Pradesh which includes energisation of irrigation pump sets. The Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for an additional allocation over and above the amount of Rs. 217 lakhs under rural electrification

schemes. This request is under consideration.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एक विमान से बरामद किये गये हीरे जवाहरात

1596. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है सितम्बर, 1967 में नई दिल्ली में पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एक विमान से 20 लाख रु० की लागत के हीरे जवाहरात बरामद किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह हीरे जवाहरात किस स्थान से लाये गये थे और किस स्थान को ले जाये जा रहे थे ; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). 18 सितम्बर, 1967 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर टोकियो जाने वाले एयर फ्रांस के हवाई जहाज से 20 लाख रुपये मूल्य के हीरों के 11 पैकेट इस आधार पर रोक लिए गए थे कि इन पैकेटों को माल-सूची में उचित रीति से नहीं दिखाया गया था। बाद में, दस्तावेजों द्वारा जब यह सबूत दे दिया गया था कि वे पैकेट वास्तव में पहले एक ऐसे हवाई जहाज से भेजे जा रहे थे जिसे भारत से होकर नहीं गुजरना था पर परिचालन सम्बन्धी कारणों से उन पैकेटों को उस हवाई जहाज से पेरिस में उतार कर उसके बाद चलने वाले हवाई-जहाज में लाद दिया गया था, तो वे पैकेट 7 अक्टूबर, 1967 को आगे ले जाने के लिए उस एयरलाइन्स को वापस सौंप दिए गए।

मुजफ्फरपुर में गांजा पकड़ा जाना

1597. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5483 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1967 में मुजफ्फरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़े गये गांजे के सम्बन्ध

में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन दोनों मामलों में अदालत में इस्तमासा दायर कर दिया गया है और अब ये मामले न्याय-विचाराधीन हैं ।

दिल्ली में भ्रवंध रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा का भेजा जाना

1598. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 20 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6176 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा बेची जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच पड़ताल के परिणाम में दिल्ली के प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में 4 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420, 489 और 201/511 के साथ पठित धारा 120-ख के अधीन 30 अक्टूबर 1967 को चार्ज-शीट दायर कर दी गई । मामले की सुनवाई 16 दिसम्बर 1967 को नियत की गई है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

PETRO-CHEMICAL UNIT IN ASSAM

1599. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical unit in the public sector in Assam is under consideration;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the complex; and

(c) the total outlay provided and the products envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) No.

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

बाराणसी में कारखानों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

1600. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने कारखानों पर आयकर की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस कर के कब वसूल किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

GANGA-GOMATI SCHEME

1601. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have approached the Central Government for the grant of Rs. 15 crores for the Ganga-Gomati Scheme;

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

(c) when the required funds are likely to be granted to the U.P. Government ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No formal request has been received so far as the schemes are being finalized.

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

BARAUNI AND NAMRUP FERTILIZER PLANTS

1602. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that India have signed a ten-year supplier's credit agreement with the Italian Company, Montecatiny Edison for the supply of essential equipment and raw material for the Barauni Fertilizer project and the expansion of the Namrup plant;

(b) if so the terms of agreement and how far the productive capacity of Barauni would be increased thereby ; and

(c) the foreign exchange which India would be losing as a result of that agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Fertilizer Corporation of India have signed two contracts with M/s. Montecatiny Edison of Italy for the supply of essential equipment, raw material, stores and additional supplies required for the Barauni Project and Namrup Expansion Project, subject to the approval of the Government.

(b) The terms and conditions of the contract are as follows :

(i) The total contract value of Barauni Project will be 11,183.318 million Italian Lire and that of Namrup Expansion 11,581.015 million Italian Lire;

(ii) Out of the total contract value, an amount equivalent to 8% would be payable in free foreign exchange and the balance will be paid in nine equal annual instalments.

(iii) The first instalment is payable 44 months from the effective date of the contract and the last i.e. 9th instalment, 140 months from the effective date of the contract.

(iv) The outstanding amounts carry an interest @ 5.75 per annum.

Both Namrup Expansion and Barauni are new projects, which after completion will together account for 3 lakhs tons of nitrogen every year.

(c) The total foreign exchange component of Barauni Project and Namrup Expansion Project has been estimated to be Rs. 14.18 crores and Rs. 14.28 crores respectively. On Completion of the projects there will be a saving of foreign exchange of Rs. 36 crores annually in terms of fertilizers.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GANDAK PROJECT PLAN AND WESTERN KOSI CANAL PROJECT

1603. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the Gandak Project Plan and the Western Kosi Canal project is not being expedited;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, when these two projects will be completed; and

(d) the acres of land which would be benefited by the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Gandak Project is expected to be completed in 1972-73. No clear indication of the date of completion of the Western Kosi Canal Project can be given at present as the project is still in its preliminary stages;

(d) Annual irrigation envisaged from the two projects is as under :—

Gandak project

Bihar	28.45 lakh acres
Nepal	1.44 lakh acres
U.P.	7.12 lakh acres
Total	37.01 lakh acres

Western Kosi Canal Project

Bihar	7.73 lakh acres
Nepal	0.30 lakh acres
Total	8.03 lakh acres

केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद्

1604. श्री देबराज पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अक्टूबर, 1967 में हुई केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद् की बैठक में यह सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि तीन से अधिक बच्चों वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन, भत्ता, ऋण अवकाश, अनुदान, छात्रवृत्ति, निःशुल्क शिक्षा आदि की सुविधाएं बन्द कर दी जाएं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुझाव क्रियान्वित के लिये सरकार को भेज दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां, केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद् के सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव से एक उद्धरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT170/167]

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन की शिफारिशें सभी राज्य सरकारों को विचार करने और लागू करने के लिये भेज दी गई हैं।

SODA ASH FACTORIES

1605. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh propose to set up factories for production of Soda Ash;

(b) if so, the names for their location; and

(c) the production capacity of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) There are proposals to set up factories for the production of soda ash in the States of Madras, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. While the Madras unit will be in the private sector the unit in Maharashtra State is planned to be implemented in the cooperative sector with financial participation of the State Government and the one in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be implemented by the State owned Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad.

(b) Madras, Thana-Belapur area (near Bombay), Vishakapatnam/Masulipatnam.

(c) 200 tonnes a day.

FITNESS OF MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS

1606. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3377 on the 25th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Manager of Publications, who was declared physically and mentally unfit by the Medical Board on the 24th March, 1966, was again examined by the Review Medical Board and if so, on what date and the result thereof;

(b) whether the same officer was for the third time examined by the Central Standing Medical Board of Willingdon Hospital on the 26th September, 1967 and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said officer was allowed to continue to remain in Government service even after he was declared unfit by three Medical Boards on consecutive occasions and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes; the Appellate Medical Board in their report dated 27th November, 1966 declared the officer 'Unfit'.

(b) Yes; the Board declared him to be completely and permanently incapacitated for service of any kind.

(c) Due to certain lapses in the observance of the procedure for convening the Medical Board, the reports of the first two Boards could not be acted upon for retiring the officer. A fresh Medical Board had therefore to be set up for examining the officer. On the basis of the report given by this properly constituted Board, a notice of retirement was served on the officer on the 16th November, 1967 and he has been relieved of his duties with effect from the 18th November, 1967.

MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS

1607. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8837 on the 10th August, 1967 and State:

(a) whether the investigations into the complaints of corruption and other irregularities pending against the Manager of Publications have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Out of 10 cases, investigations in 8 have been completed. In 2 these are still in progress.

(b) In one case, the officer concerned has been charge-sheeted and an inquiry ordered. In another case, minor lapses have been brought to his notice. In 6 cases, the complaints were found to be baseless and the matter was, therefore, not pursued.

WATER SUPPLY IN MANIPUR

1609. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pipes supplied by the Himalayan Tiles and Marbles Ltd., Manipur to the P. W. D., Manipur and used by the Water Supply Division, Manipur are below the specified mark;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pipes supplied by the aforesaid firm are made with locally supplied sand instead of Dhaneswari sand as given in the tender;

(c) whether the bill for the pipes has been fully paid for as made with Dhaneswari sand; and

(d) if so, how much has been paid to the aforesaid firm so far whether any inquiry has been made into the condition of these pipes before and after the flow of water had started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, in due course.

RAJASTHAN CANAL AUTHORITY

1610. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how the matter stands with regard to the setting up of the Rajasthan Canal Authority ;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the progress being made under the present control ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The question of setting up of the Rajasthan Canal Authority has been deferred till the technical aspects of the proposal to increase the intensity of irrigation on the Rajasthan Canal Project has been considered, by the Committee of Direction.

(c) Under the present set up, and in keeping with the availability of funds the progress has so far been generally in accordance with the schedule.

EXPLORATION OF OIL IN N. E. F. A.

1611. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil India Ltd., has undertaken oil exploration work on large scale in the North East Frontier Agency;

(b) if so, how many wells have been drilled in that area so far; and

(c) the reasons for not giving this facility or license to the oil and Natural Gas Commission in preference to Oil India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited has carried out geological traverses and seismic surveys in certain areas in N. E. F. A. No wells have, however, been drilled so far.

(c) Keeping in view the heavy commitments of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploration in many other parts of the country and the facilities available with Oil India Ltd. in Assam, Government considered that the exploration of this area could be undertaken more expeditiously by Oil India Limited.

LOANS DUE FROM STATES

1612. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans from the Central Government which are overdue for payment state-wise;

(b) the amount of interest which is overdue; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to recover these arrears.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The major overdues as on 31st March, 1967 are indicated below:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Principal	Interest	Total
1. West Bengal	27.00	367.00	394.00
2. Madras	76.07	35.82	111.89
3. Orissa	3.00	1.00	4.00
4. Rajasthan	1.48	0.59	2.07
	107.55	404.41	511.96

During the current year, the Governments of Assam and Orissa have also defaulted in the repayment of Central loans. These amounted to Rs. 9.75 crores in the case of Assam (Rs. 6.04 crores principal and Rs. 3.71 crores interest) and Rs. 10.24 crores in the case of Orissa (Rs. 6.53 crores principal and Rs. 3.71 crores interest).

Besides, in the case of Jammu and Kashmir recovery of principal and interest instalments aggregating about Rs. 24 crores which had fallen due till 31st March 1967 was postponed to the current year.

(c) The defaults have been taken up with the State Governments concerned for settlement.

बम्बई से चांदी का तस्कर व्यापार

1613. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई 1967 के महीने में केवल बम्बई से ही 2 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की चांदी चोरी छिपे बाहर ले जाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त लोगों के बारे में कुछ पता लगा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनका, तथा जिस स्थान से यह चांदी लाई जा रही है, उसका पता लगाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) यद्यपि सरकार को यह पता है कि चांदी का देश के बाहर निर्यात हो रहा है, तथापि तस्कर निर्यात की मात्रा का सही अनुमान लगाने के लिये कोई आधार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . चांदी के तस्कर निर्यात का जो भी मामला सीमाशुल्क द्वारा पकड़ा जाता है उसमें ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की जाती है। देश के बाहर चांदी का तस्कर निर्यात करने की कोशिश करते हुए, वास्तव में कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा भी गया है। जो संकेत मिल रहे हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि चांदी का अधिकांश तस्कर निर्यात पश्चिमी समुद्र तट पर हो रहा है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गंडक परियोजना का प्रबन्ध हाथ में लिया जाना

1614. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना

के पूरा हो जाने पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में 22 लाख एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई हो सकेगी ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गंडक परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने से बिहार में खाद्यान्न की 13 लाख टन की वार्षिक कमी पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार के इस सुझाव पर पुनर्विचार करने का है कि सरकार इस परियोजना को अपने हाथ में ले ले ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री ० कु० ल० राव) : (क) गंडक परियोजना के पूर्ण होने पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में परिकल्पित वार्षिक सिंचाई निम्न लिखित है :—

बिहार	28.45 लाख एकड़
उत्तर प्रदेश	7.12 लाख एकड़

(ख) जी हां। वर्तमान कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना को अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मकानों की कमी

1615. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मकानों की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अन्य कारणों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों में किराया प्रतिबन्ध अधिनियमों के कारण लोग गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में नये मकान निर्माण करने से निरोत्साहित हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को उक्त अधिनियमों में

संशोधन करने के लिये इस प्रकार के कोई निदेश देने का है ताकि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में लोगों को मकान निर्माण करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) कोई निदेश जारी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी प्रत्येक राज्य को समय समय पर यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में मकान बनाने का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए किराया नियंत्रण में समुचित संशोधन किये जायें।

DRUG PRICES

1616. SHRI SHEO NARAIAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is exempted from the purview of the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966;

(b) the price of chloramphenicol U. S. P. charged by the State Trading Corporation from January, 1967 to September, 1967; and

(c) the reasons for increasing the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No.

(b) The selling prices of chloramphenicol imported by the State Trading Corporation were as follows at different times during the period January-September, 1967:

January—February 1967	Rs. 198 per Kg.
August 1967	Rs. 220 per kg.

(c) The prices were increased to cover the additional expenses incurred by the State Trading Corporation in the distribution of the material.

सागर में चिकित्सा कालेज

1617. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चिकित्सा कालेज स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियत की गई धन-राशि में से सागर में चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) किसी राज्य में नये मेडिकल कालेज कहां कहां पर खोले जायें इसका निर्णय सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार करती है ।

समाज कल्याण विभाग के लिये धन राशि का नियतन

1618. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1947 से लेकर अब तक उनके विभाग के लिये कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया और उसमें से कितनी धनराशि व्ययगत हो गई ;

(ख) सागौर और दमोह जिलों में उनके विभाग से कितनी संस्थायें अनुदान प्राप्त कर रही हैं तथा उनकी वार्षिक राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के उस जिले का नाम क्या है जिसे उनके विभाग से सबसे अधिक अनुदान मिलता है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणू गूह) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग जनवरी, 1966 में बना था । वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान संस्थाओं को सहायक अनुदान देने के लिए 1,95,10,100

रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई थी और उस वर्ष 9,05,847 की धनराशि व्ययगत होगई ।

(ख) इस विभाग द्वारा इन संस्थाओं को सीधे कोई धनराशि नियत नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सागर जिला के बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों द्वारा बेय करों की बकाया राशि

1619. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सागर जिला के बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों और दूसरे उद्योगपतियों से आय-कर सम्पत्ति कर और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी रकम अभी वसूल करनी बाकी है ;

(ख) अभी तक यह रकम वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उसे शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्ष में सागर जिले में उत्पादन शुल्क, सम्पत्ति कर और आयकर के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ख). प्रश्न जिस रूप में पूछा गया है उसके अनुसार सूचना देना संभव नहीं है । सम्पत्ति कर (भूमि तथा इमारतों पर लगाने वाले कर) केन्द्र का विषय नहीं होने से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाये अथवा वसूल नहीं किये जाते हैं, इस तथ्य के अलावा, जिन उद्योगपतियों के बारे में यह सूचना अपेक्षित है उनका जहां तक स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं किया जाय, वसूल वहां तक, किये गये अथवा बकाया रहे केन्द्रीय करों के आंकड़ों का संकलन नहीं दिया जा सकता ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा आय कर के बारे में सूचना इक्कट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

GRAND HOTEL SIMLA

1620. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to convert Grand Hotel, Simla into a Holiday home;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present revenue being received from the contractor; and
- (d) the loss which Government would incur in case the leased portion of the Grand Hotel is turned into a holiday home?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Rs. 49,812-00.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

बृहत बम्बई भत्सा जल योजना

1621. श्री बसवंत : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बृहत बम्बई भत्सा जल योजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के बारे में अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के सदस्यों ने कोई जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ङ) इस योजना के लिये विश्व बैंक से कितना ऋण मांगा गया है; और

(च) इस बारे में विश्व बैंक की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (ब० सू० मू०) : (क) जी हां ।

M83LSS(C.P.)/67-7.

(ख) से (च) . बृहद् बम्बई और राजधानी क्षेत्र के बाहरी क्षेत्रों में पानी की मांग, मौजूदा स्रोतों से पानी की उपलब्धता और भत्सा प्रोजेक्ट को जलपूर्ति का स्रोत बनाने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में एक प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मैसर्स बिन्नी एण्ड पार्टनर्स इण्डिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को नियुक्त किया है । परामर्श-दाताओं ने एक प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिस पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से परामर्श कर विचार कर रही है । पूरी रिपोर्ट सम्भवतः दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक मिल जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राजधानी क्षेत्र की जलपूर्ति योजना के लिए अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा धन दिये जाने की सम्भावना पर अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से कुछ प्रारम्भिक विचार विमर्श किया है । अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने इस विषय पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार से विचार विमर्श करने के लिए कुछ महीने पूर्व कर्मचारियों का एक दल भारत भेजा था । तदुपरान्त महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि तथा परामर्श दाता अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से बातचीत करने के लिए अमेरिका गये ।

परामर्शदाताओं से पूरी रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और अनेक व्यौरों पर अभी निर्णय किया जाना है । अतः विश्व बैंक से या अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से कितना कर्ज लेना पड़ेगा यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

महाराष्ट्र की पीने के पानी की योजनायें

1622. श्री बसवंत : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में अब तक कितनी योजनायें प्रस्तुत की हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितनी योजनाओं का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और कितनी योजनायें अभी विचाराधीन हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) . राष्ट्रीय जल-पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण तथा अनुमोदन के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार से चौथी योजना अवधि में 107 ग्राम जल-पूर्ति योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। जो कि तालिका में दी गई हैं जिसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। (पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT-702/67)। इनमें से 49 योजनाएं अबतक अनुमोदित कर दी गई हैं, 52 योजनाएं, भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई टिप्पणियों के संदर्भ में संशोधन करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को वापिस भेज दी गई हैं तथा 6 योजनाओं पर केन्द्रीय जन-स्वास्थ्य इन्जीनियरी संगठन के कार्यालय में छानबीन हो रही है। चौथी योजना अवधि में अभी तक महाराष्ट्र सरकार से कोई 'शहरी' योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 134 ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाएं तथा 18 जलपूर्ति योजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई थीं। इनकी अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 386.65 लाख तथा 355.46 लाख रुपये हैं।

राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्येक 5.00 लाख रुपये की लागत तक की ग्राम जलपूर्ति योजनाएं तथा 10.00 लाख रुपये लागत तक की नगर जलपूर्ति योजनाएं अनुमोदित तथा कार्यान्वित करने के अधिकार पहले ही दे दिये गए हैं।

आयकर बचाने वालों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे

1623. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन आयकर बचाने वालों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध 1963-64, 1964-65 और 1965-66 के दौरान आयकर विभाग ने मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति दी थी;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में दण्ड दिया गया, कितने मामलों में समझौता हो गया और कितने मामले बिना दण्ड दिए रह कर दिये गये; और

(ग) मुकदमें वाले मामलों में आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त थी?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नीचे दिए अनुसार इस्तिगासे दायर किए गए थे :—

1963-64 कुछ नहीं

1964-65 13 व्यक्ति जिनके मामलों में 28 इस्तिगासे दायर किये गये हैं।

1965-66 कुछ नहीं।

(ख) न्यायालयों द्वारा किसी भी मामले में दण्ड नहीं दिया गया। एक मामले में समझौता हो गया। 20 इस्तिगासों में निचली अदालतों ने शिकायतें खारिज कर दीं और उन में अपीलें दायर की गई हैं। शेष 7 इस्तिगासे अभी चल रहे हैं।

(ग) 77,95,097 रु०

CURTAILING OF EXPENDITURE BY STATES

1624. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy increase in expenditure of certain States after the last General Elections and they are persistently asking for more and more Central aid to meet their requirements;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any directive to the States to curtail their expenditure; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to restrict their expenditure to the resources clearly in sight.

(c) Some States have already taken steps towards curtailment of their expenditure on various items; others have reported that they have various economy measures under consideration.

—

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEATH OF INDIAN SERGEANT OF ICC IN HANOI BY AMERICAN BOMBING

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade)

Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Death of an Indian Sergeant of the International Control Commission in Hanoi due to American bombing."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Intimation was received that on the morning of the 17th November, 1967, at 11-00 hours, Hav. Mangal Chand and Signalmen Ajab Singh of the Signal Centre Unit of the International Commission Bureau in Hanoi were hit by a splinter from a rocket launched from an American aircraft which landed in the immediate vicinity of the I.C.S.C. Signal Centre building in Hanoi. The splinter hit Hav. Mangal Chand as he was getting into the air raid shelter. He was admitted into hospital at 11-30 hours and unfortunately died at 12-15 hours. After a post-mortem, the body of the late Hav. Mangal Chand was cremated with military honours at 19-00 hours on the 18th November, 1967. These facts have been confirmed by a unanimous finding of a team consisting of representatives of Canada, Poland and India appointed by the Commission to enquire into the incident.

We took up this matter with the U.S. Ambassador in Delhi and expressed to him our concern at the bombing of residential areas, in particular, and pointed out that such incidents will make it difficult for the I.C.S.C. to function in Vietnam. The U.S. Ambassador expressed his distress and assured us that this was a regrettable accident. He promised to convey our concern to his Government. Since then a message of regret and sympathy has also been received by the Minister of External Affairs from the United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk.

The Deputy Chief of the Liaison Mission of the People's Army of Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) arrived at the scene of the incident soon after and conveyed condolences. Messages of condolences were also conveyed by the other two members of the Commission, namely Canada and Poland.

The Government of India deeply regret the incident which has resulted in loss of life and extend to the bereaved family their heartfelt condolences. These officers like other personnel of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam are there on a mission of peace. It is unfortunate that instead of supervising a ceasefire they have to witness and become the victims of the horrors of war. The views of the Government of India on the escalation of hostilities and about the bombing of North Vietnam in particular, are well known. The Government hopes that all parties concerned in this conflict would earnestly seek ways to reverse the present trends and work for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Vietnam.

I should also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the manner in which the Indian personnel in Vietnam are discharging their duties in association with their Canadian and Polish colleagues in the Commission.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now it is very clear that in the process of a naked aggression against the people of Viet Nam, the American ruling circles have committed an international crime also by killing an Indian sergeant of the International Control Commission. I had the benefit of going through

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

that message of condolence or regret—supposed to be a message of regret—sent by Mr. Dean Rusk. For the benefit of the House, as the Minister has not chosen to read it, I would like to read out that brief message :

“I deeply regret that the hostilities in Viet Nam involving US forces have claimed the life of an Indian citizen attached to the International Commission.”

He wants to suggest that it is a kind of accident.

“While all the circumstances of his death are not yet entirely clear to us.....”

It is already established by the Commission that it is by American bombing.

“.....it is certain that he gave up his life in the service of international order and justice.”

“I would appreciate your conveying my condolences to his family”

I should like to draw the attention of House to the statement made by President Johnson when his attention was drawn to this bombing : He said :

“I am fully satisfied with the results of the bombing.” The President of the United States makes a statement like that and Mr. Dean Rusk is supposed to send a message of regret to this Government ! I have no hesitation in saying that this is an exercise in hypocrisy and nothing more. But I am concerned about the hypocrisy of this Government. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry initially commented on this incident and said that “this is an unfortunate thing”. In the statement the minister says, he has expressed his “concern” to the American Ambassador. Sir, there are many words in the English Dictionary, but as far as the American masters are concerned, our Government uses such words as “unfortunate incident”, “regrettable incident”, etc. If it is China or Pakistan, they will protest, shout, condemn and all that. I should like to know whether the Government proposes to reject the so-called condolence message of the American Ambassador and the American Secretary of State and ask for an

unqualified apology for killing an Indian personnel working in the ICC. I should also like to know from the Government whether they are thinking of taking up this matter with the United States who are the aggressors, together with the two other members of the Commission, so that in future such bombings and such other incidents do not occur ? I should also like to enter my protest about a particular sentence in the minister’s statement which says :

“Government hopes that all parties concerned in this conflict would earnestly seek ways to reverse the present trends and work for the restoration of peaceful conditions in Vietnam.”

They are equating the aggressor and the aggressed. That is why I call them a hypocritical government, without guts and backbone when it comes to American masters.

MR. SPEAKER : About the protest, you need not answer. You can answer the first part.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We do not propose to reject this message. There is nothing to be rejected.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Are they going to take up the matter with the U.S. Government and the other two members of the Commission, to see that such things are not repeated ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Commission is functioning there under an agreement and it has a duty to perform. In the light of the incidents that have happened, it is for the Commission to decide and see whether conditions are created so that they can function effectively.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : One part of the House says, the Americans are our masters. The other part of the House says, the Russians are our masters. It is a matter of regret and shame that India should have foreign masters having thrown out the British. Is it not more important that we consider ourselves as our own masters ? This is not the first time that an Indian soldier has died while on duty with the United Nations. May I know if Government will raise the matter in

U.N. with a view to getting a definite assurance, before once again committing Indian soldiers, that member nations of the U.N. will refrain from attacks on U.N. Missions ? Secondly, now that a valuable Indian life has been lost, although we are prepared to accept the United States' apology that this was not a deliberate attack, may I know whether the United States Government is prepared to pay adequate compensation to us ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for raising the matter in the United Nations, this is not a question to be raised in the United Nations. As regards compensation, under the terms of duty they are insured and they will get some compensation. It is for the Commission to decide what more compensation has to be given. We will certainly consider that.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Sir, he has not answered my question. Before committing troops further for United Nations Service, are you going to get an assurance from the United Nations that no member nation will attack United Nations' installations ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There are inherent risks in an operation like this. Even peaceful operations, particularly supervising cease-fire operations, are fraught with danger. As for the guarantee about its functioning, the parties to the agreement as well as the government which have supported it have given unqualified support and co-operation for the functioning of it. It is for them to see that ideal conditions prevail and the commission is allowed to function freely.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Though noble sentiments are expressed, it appears from the passage that nothing is done by the American government to show that such things will not recur in future. May I know whether they have lodged any protest, or taken an assurance, from America so that bombing in close vicinity of the United Nations headquarters in that area will stop.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the question of bombing is concerned, the policy of this government is absolutely clear. It has been repeated times without number that we are opposed to bombing.

We want the bombing to cease altogether.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि अमरीका द्वारा रेजिडेंशल एरिया में बांम्बिंग पर भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी राजदूत के सामने अपना कनसर्न जाहिर किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अमरीका ने आई० सी० सी० के साथ सहयोग करने का पब्लिकली एलान नहीं किया है, यदि किया है, तो अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों ने रेजिडेंशल एरिया में जो बांम्बिंग किया है, जिसमें आई० सी० सी० का हैडक्वार्टर है,—आखिर बांम्बिंग निशाना लगा कर किया जाता है, ऐसे ही नहीं,— तो क्या उस से यह साबित नहीं हो जाता है कि अमरीकियों का मकसद हिन्दुस्तानी पर्सनल का "प्लान्ड मैसाकर" था। क्या भारत सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तानी पर्सनल के प्लान्ड मैसाकर की अमरीकी योजना के विरुद्ध अमरीकी सरकार से कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है; यदि किया है, तो उस का क्या जवाब आया है और क्या अमरीका की तरफ से अनक्वालिफाइड अपोलोजी पेश की गई है या नहीं ?

क्या भारत सरकार की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पेन्सेशन की मांग की गई है; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं और अगर की गई है, तो अमरीका सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या जवाब दिया है ?

जब कोई कल या कोई क्राइम करता है, तो केवल माफ़ी मांग लेने से कानून और इन्साफ उस को छोड़ नहीं देते हैं। अमरीका वियतनाम में नर-संहार कर रहा है और इस के साथ-साथ आई० सी० सी० के भारतीय पर्सनल का 'मैसाकर' भी कर रहा है। इस लिए क्या भारत सरकार न्यूट्रल सम्मिट के जरिये या एफ्रो-एशियन नेशन्स के जरिये युनाइटेड नेशन्स में यह सवाल उठाना चाहती है कि प्रिजिडेंट जानसन, सैक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट, डीन रस्क, सैक्रेटरी आफ डिफेंस, मैकनमारा और

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

अमरीकी राजदूत, चेस्टर बौल्ड, का उसी तरह ट्रायल किया जाये, जिस तरह न्यूयॉर्क में गोर्गिंग, हिमलर और रिबनट्राप का ट्रायल हुआ था ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सवाल का क्या जवाब दूँ ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय रेजिडेंशल एरिया सम्बन्धी सवाल का जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब दिलावाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पेपर्स टू बि लेड आन दि टेबल।

12-40 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION
TO WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
AND WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE
MEETING

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): I beg to
lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twentieth World Health Assembly held at Geneva from 8th to 26th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1678/67].
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Twentieth session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee meeting for South-East Asia Region, held at Ulan-Bator (Mangolia) from 1st to 8th August, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1679/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION OF
INDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to
lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corpo-

ration of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1967, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1680/67].

- (2) A copy of the National Savings Certificates (First Issue) (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1659 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 [Placed in Library, see No. LT 1681/67].
- (3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F. 4(83)/67-Fin. (E) (I) in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th October 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1682/67].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises & Salt Act, 1944 :—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1960 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1691 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.
 - (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules 1967 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1692 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1693 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967.

(v) G.S.R. 1696 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967, making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1406 dated the 16th September, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1683/67].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1694 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1684/67].

REVIEW OF THE FOOD AND
SCARCITY SITUATION IN
INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of the Review of the Food and Scar-
city Situation in India (November, 1967).
[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1685/67].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
This should be circulated to us as it will
help as during the food debate.

THE MINISTER FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :
It is for that purpose.

12.42 Hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report
the following message received from the
Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its
sitting held on the 21st November, 1967,
has passed the enclosed motion refer-

ing the Monopolies and Restrictive
Trade Practices Bill, 1967, to a Joint
Committee of the Houses and to re-
quest that the concurrence of the Lok
Sabha in the said motion and the
names of the Members of the Lok
Sabha to be appointed to the said
Joint Committee may be communicated
to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide that
the operation of the economic system
does not result in the concentration
of economic power to the common
detriment, for the control of monopolies,
for the prohibition of monopolistic
and restrictive trade practices and
for matters connected therewith or
incidental thereto be referred to a Joint
Committee of the Houses consisting
of 45 members; 15 members from this
House, namely :—

1. Shrimati Violet Alva
2. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
3. Shri M. M. Dharia
4. Shri Babubhai M. Chinai
5. Shri Arjun Arora
6. Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
7. Shri Chandra Shekhar
8. Shri R. K. Bhuwalka
9. Dr. Anup Singh
10. Shri Gulam Nabi Untoo
11. Shri Niranjan Varma
12. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
13. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
14. Shri K. Damodaran
15. Shri B. N. Mandal.

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha :

that in order to constitute a meet-
ing of the Joint Committee the quorum
shall be one-third of the total number
of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules
of Procedure of this House relating
to Select Committees shall apply with
such variations and modifications as
the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a
report to this House by the last day of
the first week of the next session;
and

that this House recommends to
the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do

[Secretary]

join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.43 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
OFFICES OF PROFIT
FIRST REPORT

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लाभ के पदों संबंधी संयुक्त
प्रवर समिति का पहला प्रतिवेदन सभा
घटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY PRIME
MINISTER AND MINISTER
OF FINANCE ON HIS
RECENT VISITS ABROAD

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : The statement I
have to make is a long one. May I lay
it on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to
lay on the Table a statement on my recent
visits abroad. [Placed in Library See
No. LT-1686/67].

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :
Will it be circulated to us ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I think so.
The office will.

43-1/2 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE
IN THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Further consideration
of the following Motion moved by Shri
Madhu Limaye on 22nd November 1967
namely :—

"That this House expresses its
want of confidence in the Council
of Ministers".

Before we begin, I would like to say this.
We have taken the whole of yesterday and
today also we will devote the whole day
to this. Tomorrow is a non-official day
and we do not have much time. So I

think the Prime Minister may reply tomo-
row immediately after Question Hour.
Then Shri Madhu Limaye may have to
reply. Meanwhile the Deputy Prime Mi-
nister, the Home Minister and the Plann-
ing Minister will also say a few words.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY
(Kendrapara) : All these three today ?

MR. SPEAKER : Time is allotted to
each party; it is not as though other par-
ties' time is going to be taken by the Minis-
ters. It is not as though the Opposition's
time is being taken for that purpose. If
one Opposition leader takes one hour,
naturally the time for the others will be
less. Time is allotted for each party.
The Swatantra Party took only 20 minutes
yesterday. That means some other mem-
ber may speak from that party. Each party
has got its own time; nobody is encroach-
ing on others' time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peeermade) :
Bengal Members should be called.

MR. SPEAKER : All Members are the
same for me. If the parties concerned
want Bengal Members to speak, they may
request their Bengal Members to speak.
But I cannot say only Bengal Members
must speak. It is a general motion of no-
confidence, a one-sentence motion.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :
Assam Members should also be called.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I call upon
Shri Hanumanthaiya to continue. How
long will he take ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Banga-
lore) : Whatever you give me, I will take.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of giving.
After all, he is the Deputy Leader of the
Congress Party and a senior Member.
Naturally I do not want to ring the bell.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : How
many years of membership does it require
to be a senior Member ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has been here for
three terms.

SHRI NATH PAI : Two.

MR. SPEAKER : Two terms make a
member senior.

SHRI HEM BARUA : By that criterion we are senior to him.

MR. SPEAKER : Members must remember that he takes only his party's time not the others' time. If he takes more of the Congress Party's time, the other parties will not lose.

SHRI NATH PAI : But time should be properly utilised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday you were kind enough to allow so much time, but our unanimous request to you was that we should have three days.

MR. SPEAKER : Though I said only one day then, we are having more than two. We took four hours yesterday, we will take another four today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are other Ministers who will speak. Since then further developments have taken place in Bengal; also another Government has fallen, this time in Punjab. So I would only request you that we should have two hours tomorrow before the Prime Minister speaks.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Yesterday some members spoke for 1-1/2 hours. My Party has taken only 20 minutes and we would like to have some more time. I do not think the time allotment now announced will be enough; it will have to be extended.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give the allotted time to the parties. There is no difficulty. I do not want anybody to encroach on others' time. I have said that clearly. There is no question of reconsidering this. We cannot have it for three days. Let us be fair about it (*Interruptions*). No further comments on this. I first announced one day, then I extended it by another day and now we are also going into the third day. I am almost conceding his demand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have not understood me. I only said that before the Prime Minister replies tomorrow, we may have two hours. She may speak at 3 P.M. or so.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow is non-official day

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We will adjust.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We will sit late.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hanumanthaiya will finish before we rise for lunch.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has already taken thirty minutes, and judging by the glass of water near him, he may take another thirty.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yesterday the leader of the Communist Party (Right) was referring to the Peking Radio and saying that we should not take it seriously. Sometimes I listen to the Chinese radio, the propaganda they are making. The kind of ideas they are putting forth is definitely intended to bring about a proletarian revolution in this country, according to their ideology. Shri Dange was asking us to ignore it; when he was asking us not to take it seriously he was doing something of the kind that was happening before 1962 when the 'Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai' slogan went sky-high. It was so vociferous that we forgot our responsibility in regard to our defence, with the result that one day the Chinese came in a surprising way and inflicted on us a defeat which we still remember, as a result of which we had to take an oath in this House that every inch of the territory of our country aggressed upon will be vacated. I agree with the members of the Jana Sangh that it is to our shame that we have not been able to redeem that oath so solemnly taken. This psychology of playing down Chinese propaganda and Chinese tactics is a feature of Communist strategy which will ultimately make this country a victim of communism if we succumb to it.

The Chinese have a definite philosophy. Before the Second World War, Hitler wrote his book *Mein Kampf*. He had stated there definitely and categorically everything he was going to do subsequently by way of aggression to establish German racial superiority. Nobody took him seriously, though the poor man had written it all so clearly. Everybody read it, thousands of copies were sold, but nobody took him seriously.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why poor man ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It was only Churchill who had been solemnly warning the British Government all the time in Parliament. He waged a lone struggle trying to draw attention to the catastrophe that would come one day. And it did come in the shape of the Second World War.

Now, people should take this book *Mao Tse-tung's Thoughts* seriously. It is an equally significant historical book current in the international world. In it is stated clearly everything that the Chinese communists want to do to bring about the world revolution which is their goal. They are going step by step in that direction. And here is a Party which wants us to ignore this book and the propaganda based thereon. In it we have the famous principle that Mao has enunciated that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun'.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Always.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Mao Tse-tung wants to bring about a world revolution through violence. He wants a revolution by all possible means. Still we are asked to ignore this propaganda, ignore the Chinese radio and make ourselves victims as a lamb submits itself to the lion in the forest. This attitude of the Communist Party, whether Right or Left, we have to take very seriously. Inevitably, if we ignore the signs of the times, if we ignore the thoughts contained in this book, we will be landing ourselves in a catastrophe greater than the one we landed ourselves in, in 1962, on our north-east frontiers. This China to which some of us want to pay tributes and for which some of us nurse a sneaky admiration, is the country responsible to some extent even for our economic difficulties. Before the War, what were we spending on Defence ? We had to increase enormously our defence expenditure so that whatever money we could have allocated for developmental purposes, had to be diverted to Defence purposes. Even Mr. Wilson, when he justified devaluation of the pound, made two points. One is defence expenses and the other the

strikes that have bogged the production in the United Kingdom. These are the two things that will affect anybody's economy. They will impede progress. They will impede production. The Communist Party exactly does these two things in order to see that there is chaos in this country. Strikes are being incited everyday, and they have ultimately culminated in ghenaos. Have I to congratulate them for inventing a new method of warfare to bring our economy into disrepute and to bring it down to the level of what is called starvation level ?

Sir, if there is economic trouble today, if there is devaluation, if our economic progress has floundered, among other reasons, these are the two reasons. One is the Chinese tactics of waging war against this country, and secondly, encouraging and supplying arms to Pakistan, so that all the time we have to be on the defensive and all the time we have to increase our defence expenditure. Then there is this incitement of labour strikes everywhere. True, some Labour Unions have some just grievances. We have to solve them, but to exploit them for Party purposes—for purposes of revolution, is neither patriotic nor beneficial to the masses.

I ask them one question. They speak in the name of the workers of the world and they want to establish what is called the rule of the workers. Have they thought over the matter and have they carried conviction to us that they are treating the agricultural worker in the same manner as the factory worker ? Has the agricultural worker or the peasant been given dearness allowance ? Has the agricultural worker been given leave for maternity ? Has he been given housing facilities, medical facilities and bonus in addition ? If agriculture has failed in the Communist countries, it is because the factory workers become the exploiting class. They eat away the cream of the national income and leave the agriculturist and the peasant to his fate. That is the reason why agricultural sector in the Communist countries has failed and they have also—either China or Russia—to go with a begging bowl either to America or to Australia. They go abegging, Russia or China, either to Australia or America. Sir I come from

a rural area although I have been elected from an urban area. I maintain the balance of justice between these two classes and I tell you, Sir, that one of the reasons why I do not like the Communist Party is that the urban factory workers, a microscopic minority, are sought to be made rulers over 95% of the population in this country.

This kind of dictatorship I do not want to accept.

The great argument was that we want to topple down the non-Congress ministries. I will give you one example. Take for instance the DMK Ministry in Madras. Though I am a Congress Party man, I admire the composition of the DMK Ministry as against the composition of several Congress ministries. That is because of the recommendation that I made as Chairman of the Punjab Administrative Reforms Commission. I wanted to limit the strength of the ministry and I divided the portfolios, the secretariat work and the secretaries' portfolios into ten. It has been done on a logical basis. The DMK Ministry is ruling even with less than that number, namely, nine. There is no floor-crossing and no temptation offered by one party or the other. The responsible system of government is working so efficiently and properly in Madras, that I would be the last man to think of disturbing that Ministry. It is only where democratic processes are abused or the moral and political standards are subverted that the Government of India has necessarily to take note of it and do whatever is just. Therefore the argument that we want to topple down non-Congress ministries is not true.

As regards Bengal, leave alone all other arguments, its Assembly has been summoned for the 29th of this month. The Governor has summoned the Bengal Assembly. If the United Front Ministry had agreed to summon the Assembly on the 29th, there would not have been its dismissal or any catastrophe that has taken place of the kind that you read in the newspapers. The success that the Communists claim for their bundh either in Kerala or in Calcutta is of a different kind. I know their strategy. They want to bring about ultimate revolution.

The other day I was in Kerala. There the Ministry itself wanted to stage a bundh and they did stage the bundh. Please take note—I warn all people who have faith in democracy—these are not just tactics; these are rehearsals for the ultimate revolution. If you do not take seriously these rehearsals staged in Bengal and Kerala, we will be deceiving ourselves in the way we did deceive ourselves before 1962 with regard to the Chinese aggression.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can you prevent the revolution ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friends ask me how we can prevent the revolution. If you take the voting pattern in the last general election and in the previous elections, 95 per cent of the people are not in favour of the revolution; they want orderly progress. If those people who form the microscopic minority belonging to the Communist Party think that that minority can stage a revolution, they are living in a fool's paradise. We know that wherever a dictatorship is established, whether it is of the military variety of the type that my hon. friend, Shri Limaye, threatened us with or it is a proletarian dictatorship, it is always the minority that has established the dictatorship and not the majority. The people of India have such a long history of culture, religion and civilisation that any number of Danges and Gopalans will not be able to make them behave in any other way except in the direction of orderly democratic progress.

I make one last appeal. I admire the sobriety and the independence of judgment of the Swatantra Party. I admire the pristine purity of the patriotism of the Jana Sangh . . . (Interruption). I am not cowed down. I admire the pristine purity of the patriotism of the Jana Sangh. I admire the P.S.P. because they want an honest and efficient administration. I admire S.S.P. because they have the zeal and the earnestness to do good for the country. These parties who believe in democracy must combine in some form or other in order to stop this onslaught of communist dictatorship.

13 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise to support the Motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers here.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : But Shri Madhu Limaye is absent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But many Ministers against whom the no-confidence-motion has been moved are also absent.

The ruling party at the Centre has brought the politics, the political morality and the political ethics in the country to a despicably low level. In many States, the confidence that the people had in the democratic process has been rudely shaken. Democracy itself has been betrayed, and the Constitution subverted; normal legislative procedures have been brought to ridicule, and the saddest part in the working of the Indian democracy is that the office of Governor in many a State has become in the hands of the Central Ministry a tool or an instrument for political opportunism and trickery to benefit the party to which it belongs. The dirty game has gone too far to bring stink and pollution to the entire atmosphere in India.

After the 1967 elections, the numerical strength of the Congress at the Centre declined to a great extent and in many States they were sent out of power.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Only repetition has been there.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But my hon. friends opposite are also repeating so many of the misdeeds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member have his say. It is not fair to interrupt him like this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In a democratic process, it is always open to the Opposition

Party to come to power; a minority can become the majority through the normal democratic process. Hitherto, we were thinking that a party, in order to come to power in any State or at the Centre should approach the people; they should go to the polls, and they should lay stress on the ballot boxes, and only with the support of the popular will the party could come to power. That has been the normal thinking and the normal understanding of the process of democracy. But in India, a strange trend has set in. If a party or a group wants to come to power, they no longer need think of the polls; they no longer need think of the ballot box nor of a majority inside the legislature; they only have to convince the Governor. The Governor has supplanted all this democratic process strangely in India. With the provision of discretionary powers under article 163 of the Constitution and with instigation and intimation from here, the Governorship has become a veritable autocratic instrument. The discretionary powers were meant to be used only in times of emergency; only when there was an emergent situation which called for the use of these discretionary powers, were they meant to be used and it was for that purpose that they were provided for in the Constitution, but we find that there is a growing tendency to use them indiscriminately. In different States, different standards have been laid down, and different procedures are being followed in dismissing the Ministries, in dissolving the legislatures and in adjourning the Legislative Assemblies. That is the blackest spot in the working of the Indian democracy.

When the office of Governor was enshrined in the Constitution, even at the time of the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly, they went into this question thoroughly. There were grave apprehensions on the future role of the Governor, because especially in a federal set-up with different Governments functioning in the States and at the Centre, a clash might become inevitable at least at some future date. I could quote some of the stalwarts in the Constituent Assembly who had entertained such apprehensions. Pandit H. N. Kunzru, while speaking in the Constituent Assembly, on 30 May 1949, had this to say about the office of Governor :

"We have also to bear in mind another very important consideration. Our Constitution should be such as to promote a free and full growth of democracy and to prevent the establishment of a dictatorship in the country in any event."

He was speaking on the provision relating to the appointment or nomination of Governors by the President. The President in his turn is advised by the Central Ministry. He was afraid that it might lead to the growth of a dictatorship in the country. He said :

"At the present time, it seems to many of us that greater confidence is reposed in the judgement of the central executive than in the provincial executive. But in the first place, this can be no reason for reducing the provisional governments to a position of utter subordination, and in the second place, things may not always remain as they are now. It is easy to conceive of a time when the Central Government might not have as much confidence as some of the provincial governments might have. If you entrust the central executive with power to exercise control over the provinces in all important matters and make them fall in line with the policy of the Centre, there is a serious danger of the country falling into a dictatorship."

This was how Pandit Kunzru fore-warned the country in 1949.

Then I quote Shri Biswanath Das from Orissa. He was a leading Congressman and a Chief Minister of the State. While speaking in the Constituent Assembly, he remarked :

"It may be that a party absolutely different from that in the Centre may be functioning in office in a province. What would then be the position? The Governor, who is a constitutional governor under the Act has to be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister of India, leader of another party. The Prime Minister today is one of the tallest men in the world"—

he was referring to Pandit Nehru—

"You may expect justice and we do expect justice in his hands. He has no axe to grind but there may be a Prime Minister, a Minister in the Centre, who

may have his own axe to grind. You cannot have democracy and autocracy functioning together. In the provinces, you are going to have democracy from toe to neck and autocracy at the head."

The process is democratic from toe to neck, but at the head autocracy creeps in. He also added :

"I would have cited how the Governor who was the agent of British imperialism has all along been attempting to smash my party. What was being done by the Governor under British imperialism may also be repeated by the party, though I have no hesitation in saying that my leaders would not stoop or even think in a way in which things were being done."

This was Shri Biswanath Das's warning in 1949 and he hoped that these powers would not be utilised and that the leaders would not stoop to such acts. But after the lapse of 18 years things have changed and there is nothing to which the leaders now will not stoop; anything crooked or crank, anything that comes in handy to topple a government not belonging to the Congress Party is sacred and sacrosanct to them.

The Constitution may have any provision concerning governorship. But it alone is not going to determine the content and actions of the Governor as long as discretionary powers are vested in him. Shri B. G. Kher speaking on the same day in the Constituent Assembly made it crystal clear how the governorship may vary with persons; it may be good in some cases; it may be bad in other cases.

He said :

"I want to submit to the House that a Governor can do a great deal of good if he is a good Governor, and he can do a great deal of mischief if he is a bad Governor, in spite of the limited power given to him under the Constitution we are now framing."

Therefore, it is quite clear the provisions alone do not give a guarantee for the normal or democratic functioning of the State. So much discretionary power has been given to the Governor that if he uses it in a wise way, in a good way, the State profits; other wise, the State may go to a miserable condition.

It is said that the difference between a monarchy and a democracy is this, that when

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the monarch misrules, the people suffer while in a democracy, when a democrat misrules, he is replaced. But here if a Governor misrules, we cannot replace him, we cannot go to a court and challenge his discretionary action, because article 163 expressly says that nothing done by the Governor can be called in question in a court or contested as per the norms of law.

As Dr. B. G. Kher said, whenever there is a good Governor, we have some good time. I want to say that whenever there is a bad Governor, rather whenever there is bad advice given from the Centre—probably those who seem to be good can give bad advice also—and the Governor acts on that, the people suffer, the State suffers and in the end democracy itself suffers a mortal blow.

What happened in Haryana, Bengal or Punjab is the culmination of a series of misdeeds; they are the continuing scenes in a tragic drama being enacted, the mystery murder story of democracy is being unfolded in so many stages.

Act One, Scene One of this tragic drama was ended in Rajasthan. The present Ministry when it occupied the highest executive position and authoritative post in this country, at its very first meeting took a most tragic decision for democracy in India by proclaiming President's rule in Rajasthan and suspending the Assembly there.

I want to remind you of one or two things about this. I think the decision was taken on 13th March this year, when out of 184 members, the Congress had only 88 effective members. Though 89 members were declared successful for the Congress, there were two seats held by the same member, and therefore only 88 effective members were there. The leader of the major party, Shri Sukhadia, declined to form the Ministry. It is interesting to note that at that stage no effort was made to call any other party to form the Ministry. If you want to know whether there was an absolute majority on the other side, there were 93 members on the opposition. Not only did they write to the Governor, they personally came all the way to Delhi and presented themselves before the President, and the Home Minister was also present there viewing all the 93 persons, but there it was not

accepted, the Governor did not act. The legislature was put in cold storage, the democratic norms were suspended, and this state of affairs continued till an opportune moment came when the Congress was able to come back to power with 93 members. That is Scene One of Act One.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : That is not a fact. At that time, it was 92 and 92. Not 93.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am quoting from the papers. If the hon. Member has any other fact, he can present it when his time comes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He has given his set of facts.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : 93 members came to Delhi and they met the President. Probably the hon. Member was not there then. This is what happened there.

The next scene of the tragic drama was enacted in Pondicherry on the 19th March, 1967. Seven members of the Congress party including two Ministers, Messrs Kanageyan and Varadappa Pillai, resigned and formed a United Democratic Front. They gave a no-confidence motion also on the 20th morning. When the Assembly met, there were 25 members in the hall, 15 belonging to the Opposition and 10 belonging to the ruling party. Without taking the no-confidence motion, the Assembly was adjourned within five minutes. The no-confidence motion was not at all taken into consideration. The Opposition wrote to the Governor; nothing was done at that time. Afterwards, Mr. Kamaraj—

AN HON. MEMBER : The great democrat.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The great democrat, and President of the All-India Congress, sent Mr. Venkataraman to Pondicherry to set things right. Mr. Venkataraman is now a Member of the Planning Commission; he was sent to Pondicherry to plan the restoration of the Congress regime there !

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : The same great democrat approved it in West Bengal.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I do not belong to West Bengal, and when the time comes the West Bengal situation can be discussed. We are now on Pondicherry. Two days ago, our Home Minister was telling us that

in Haryana they have got *Aya* Rams and *Gaya* Rams. But the veritable Kamaraj had one Venkataram who did the job and restored the Congress ministry within ten days. I do not know what opinions were taken and what was done, but the thing was done. My point is this. When the Governor was doubtful they suspended the Assembly in Rajasthan, but here in Pondicherry—it was the Lt.-Governor there—they adjourned the Assembly for 10 to 15 days, at the opportune moment.

One peculiar thing also happened in Pondicherry. For one day there was no government at all. The government headed by Shri Venkatasubba Reddiar had resigned. President's rule was not proclaimed. For one day, there was no government and there was just a vacuum at Pondicherry.

Now, I come to Haryana, the latest one. About Haryana, the Home Minister paid a great tribute to the Governor the other day. He said that the Governor's report is a political thesis. I have read and re-read the report. I do not find anything very striking in the report to be elevated to the position of a political thesis. Throughout the report, there is a peep into the future, a prediction of the future. The Governor says :

"If the Assembly is convened and either the ruling Party or the opposition can establish its majority, even then there will be no peace or stability in the present circumstances."

At other places also, he says :

"As I see the position, the Congress Legislature Party may, perhaps, be able to topple the present Samyukta Dal Government, with the help of the Devi Lal group, but . . ."

That means, suppose the Assembly is convened, the Governor even now predicts what will happen. He says these people may join the others and topple the government. Hitherto, I was under the impression that only the important Ministers at the Centre have astrologers by their side to predict the future, their future and others' future also. But now we find a Governor taking the role of an astrologer and saying what will happen if the Assembly is reconvened.

AN HON. MEMBER : Haveli Ram.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yes. Therefore, this is a piece of astrology; a piece of palmistry and crystal-gazing. It is not politics. If you say that they do not have a majority, convene the Assembly. The floor of the House is the place to test the strength of any party. It is not the chamber of the Governor or the ante-chamber of his house. It is not the signature campaign; it is the Assembly which is the proper forum to test the strength of any party.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Neither parading before the Governors.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : They should have immediately convened the Assembly in Haryana. Even at the end of his report, the Governor says that the present Ministry still continues to have a majority. He says at the end, "Rao Birendra Singh still commands the majority of 40 members in an effective House of 78." Still the Assembly has been dissolved, whereas in Rajasthan it was suspended and in Pondicherry it was just postponed.

In West Bengal, the Governor took the drastic decision of dismissing the present UF ministry and installing a new ministry. In his statement he says,

"It is constitutionally improper under all circumstances that a ministry should continue to hold office when it has lost the confidence of the majority of the Assembly."

But who is the person to decide whether it has got a majority or not ? It is not the Assembly, not the elected representatives but the Governor who decides it in his ivory tower. It looks as though any party wanting to come to power need not go to the polls, need not prepare election manifestos and do election propaganda; it can simply go to an astrologer who happens to be a Governor and see whether the stars are in fine position and whether the party would come into power.

My point is, the discretionary powers of the Governor should not be used to install or expel this or that ministry. This is a very dangerous thing happening in India. I can quote a veteran Congressman of this House. This is what he said in 1965 when President's rule was proclaimed in Kerala.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

At that time so many persons from that side defended the proclamation and so many opposed it from this side. When I went through the record, I was glad there was one honest voice speaking from the Congress Benches. This is what he said :

“but this House is also supposed to see that the provisions enshrined in the Constitution; the provisions formulated by the founding fathers, are being maintained and no breach is committed consciously on any occasion.

... Constitutionally, to my mind—let me be very frank—this (the action of the Governor) looks dubious and it violates the fundamentals of our Constitution.

Whose judgment is final in this matter—the judgment of the Governor or that of the representatives of the people? That is the conflict. Let the elected representatives meet and decide.

We are the custodians of our Constitution and, in that sense, we must see that it is well protected. Has it been done? In my opinion, unfortunately, it has not been done. Of course, it becomes academic once the Proclamation has been issued. But I do not consider it academic. It will be agitating the minds of the people. When the constitutional history of this period will be written by a foreigner like Sir Ivor Jennings or Morris Jones he will have to say that on this occasion our judgment was not infallible and there was some dubiousness about it. This proclamation ought not to have been issued.”

It was Mr. R. K. Khadilkar who said this, who is occupying the Chair now.

He said correctly :

“Whose judgment is final in this matter—the judgment of the Governor or that of the representatives of the people? That is the conflict.”

That conflict is still continuing.

In Rajasthan you did not allow the elected representatives to meet. The Governor decided it. In Pondicherry, the elected representatives gave notice of a no-confidence motion in the Assembly and it was found they were in the majority. The Assembly was adjourned. The same thing happened

in Haryana. Even though the present Governor, Shri B. N. Chakravarti, was conscious that the ruling party had the majority of members, still he decided against the Ministry. In the olden days, we have heard of Maharajas and Chakravartis acting in a monarchical way. But now we hear of Chakravartis acting in a monarchical way while being Governors.

One plea that is being made here is that everything is being done as per the Constitution. Even accepting the plea that nothing has been done outside the purview of the Constitution. The constitutional provisions have been followed, that the Governor has acted within the framework of the Constitution, and that he has not broken the provisions of the Constitution even then my point is that merely following the constitutional provisions alone will not do to preserve the democratic spirit. That will be a dangerous policy. If they only implement the provisions of the Constitution, without following the spirit underlying it, in no time will this country be under a dictatorial regime.

I will give only one example from history to explain this. After the first world war, one of the finest democratic constitutions was framed by Germany, called the Weimar constitution. Yet, Hitler used the very articles of the Constitution, the very democratic structure and process, to come to power and subvert that very constitution. Therefore, the mere plea that the provisions of the Constitution have been followed and implemented is no proof that democracy is functioning here. The constitution is only an instrument, not an end; the end is democracy. The spirit of the constitution has not been followed. Just like the Weimar Constitution, which was an excellent Constitution, but which was used for subverting democracy, in the same way, our constitution is also being used by the ruling party for subverting democracy, even though it is a good constitution and its provisions are strictly being complied with. Therefore, saying that we have got a democratic constitution and we are following it will not do; unless the spirit of the constitution is followed, we cannot achieve the object.

Today morning one of our colleagues was introduced to the House and he took his oath of office to become a Member of this

House. His name is Thiru Muraisol Maran. He was elected to Parliament in a recent by-election in Madras. During the election the Congress Party tried its best to defeat him. Shri Karuthiruman, who was a Member of this House in the last Lok Sabha and who is today the leader of the opposition in the Madras Assembly, even stated that he would move a vote of no-confidence against the Ministry thinking that the DMK would be routed at the polls. I think he mentioned it in one of the public meetings. But, unfortunately for him and for the Congress, the DMK, which won that seat in the general elections with a majority of 82,000 votes, won it again with an improved or better margin of 1,05,000 votes. To that extent, the popularity of our party has increased and that of the Congress has fallen.

But I am not on that point now. I want to mention something else. The Congress President, Shri Kamaraj, addressed so many meetings at Madras during the election time. During those speeches he mentioned "we will bring the army here". He said that in the open in so many meetings. I am making this charge not in frivolity but in all seriousness. Not only Shri Kamaraj but other speakers who followed him also said "you have got the police, but we will bring the army" as if the army is at the beck and call of the Congress President or the Congress Party. The army belongs to the government; it belongs to the Indian people. It is meant to drive out the Chinese and the Pakistanis, not to kill the innocent people in the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is making a very serious charge. Are you prepared to substantiate it ?

SHRI SEZHIAN : Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : It was reported in the press of Madras.... (Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We never saw it in the papers.

SHRI SEZHIAN : Last time he said that military rule would come. This very mentality of using the army against the people, of relying on the strength of the army, was the monopoly of British Imperialism when

the Indian nationalists were fighting British Imperialism. The very charge hurled against British Imperialism was that they were relying on the army and not on the people.

In 1937 when the Congress entered the legislatures, it swept at the polls in about six or seven States in India. But then they did not accept office. They said that as long as the discretionary powers of the Governor were there, unless the Governor gave the assurance, they would not enter this. The All India Congress Committee, meeting on March 1937, authorised the acceptance of office in provinces where the Congress commanded a majority in the legislature provided that—

"the ministership shall not be accepted unless the leader of the Congress Party in the legislature is satisfied and able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the office of ministers in regard to their constitutional activities."

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : That Congress is no more in the country. It is dead and gone.

SHRI SEZHIAN : At that time the Governors were there to look after and protect British interests. Though the Viceroy was the representative of the monarch, the King or the Queen, the Governors were appointed with the express purpose to see that they would safeguard and protect the British interests. Therefore when the conflict came, those who came into power by popular support, demanded the assurance. The very same tone is being set now. British Imperialism has been supplanted by Congress imperialism at the Centre; the Governors are being used in the same way as British Imperialism was using. Shri Kamaraj is speaking of guns. He is not speaking of ballot; he is speaking of bullets. He is not thinking of the people; he is thinking of the army. Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to this very kind of thinking. On March 30, 1937 he issued a statement supporting the stand taken by the All India Congress Committee in demanding an assurance from the Governors. There he makes mention of the very thing, the rule the army, that now Shri Kamaraj is making. He said :

SHRI DWAIPIYAN SEN (Katwa) : I do not know why the name of Shri Kamaraj is being mentioned.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I take full responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken the responsibility. As soon as he said that, I told him that it was a serious allegation. He said that he was prepared to substantiate it. Beyond that what can I do ?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira) : The Congress President can defend himself.

SHRI RAJARAM : I am really happy to see that at least some Congressmen are supporting Shri Kamaraj.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The motion is against the Government and not against the Congress President.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am speaking with authority. I do not speak anything off-hand. If they want paper cuttings, I can send them a bundle. He addressed so many meetings in Madras. Not only Shri Kamaraj but so many other persons made this statement.

Mahatma Gandhi said on March 30, 1937, after the All India Congress Committee resolution :

"It does appear to me that once more the British Government has broken to the heart what it promised to the ear. I do not doubt that they can and will impose their will on the people till the latter develop enough strength from within to resist it, but that cannot be called working provincial autonomy. By flouting the majority obtained through the machinery of their creation, they have in plain language ended the autonomy which they claim the Constitution has given the Provinces. The rule, therefore, will now be the rule of the sword, not of the pen, nor of the indisputable majority."

The same words and tone that came from the British come now from the mouth of Shri Kamaraj and others. They will rule by the sword, not by the pen; not by the ballot but by the bullet; not by the people but by the army.

If this stand is taken, democracy will be stifled, if not suppressed. The constitutional provisions may be implemented; the Constitution may be followed. But democracy has not been followed and is not being followed. Democracy has been suffocated. About 20 senior advocates of the Supreme Court have issued a statement today in the press wherein they have made the same charge as to what is the role of the Governor and how to decide this issue. They say that the main charge against the Governor is that he has arrogated to himself the function which the Legislature alone could perform. Therefore, whatever function has been there for the Legislature to perform the Governors have assumed it. They have arrogated to themselves this function. This is the worst, if not the blackest, spot in the working of Indian democracy. Unless these discretionary powers are curbed, curtailed and controlled by the wise men that be at the Centre, I say, woe unto democracy in India !

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening very carefully....

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will do it sometime but not today. I want those people who have spoken to understand what I am speaking. Therefore, I propose to speak in English.

Sir, I had no intention of intervening in the debate. The Home Minister is occupied with urgent business in the other House and he should have spoken now but I do not know when he will be free. He will intervene later because he is concerned also with some of the problems which have been raised here. Then, the No-Confidence Motion is not based only on what happened in West Bengal and Haryana but also on economic matters and external matters and, in fact, all kinds of things have been brought into the debate here. The charge has been that this Government has failed entirely in everything that it has done and that it does not deserve to remain in office on any account. Then again, on several occasions, I have been asked, as Deputy Prime Minister, to speak on behalf of Government. I, therefore, thought it is proper that I should intervene in this debate at this stage.

I have been hearing patiently, very carefully and attentively to all that is being said against this Government and in support of the No-Confidence Motion. I wish I had learnt something new . . .

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : You will never.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend wants me to learn only one thing which is their monopoly, that is, abuses, which I am never going to learn. One thing that I have learnt is that it does not do good to anybody to use strong language full of invectives in a debate which is considered of great importance by those who have raised it. Unless it is seriously done, this very important provision in the Constitution will lose all its meaning. I, therefore, take it that it is very seriously meant. I am not, in any way, saying even to allege or to imply that this Motion has been brought in lightheartedly. But if No-Confidence Motions are brought in from time to time—after 1963, this seems to have become the practice—and the same reasons are given every time, the No-Confidence Motion will not receive that importance from the people to whom it is addressed. Therefore, I plead with my hon. friends not to bring in the same sort of arguments in everything that they have to say. I have no quarrel with them if they want that this Government should go, but if they cannot remove the Government, it is no use beating one's breasts about it. That is all that I would say.

It has been said that the action of this Government has been such that democracy has been murdered. It has been said that this dismissal of the West Bengal Ministry is a black act. It has been said that the actions of this Government are stinking, stinking in the nostrils of those who have lost all their sense of smelling; otherwise, such words would not have been used. I wonder if the meaning of the words that are used is realised. If words cease to have their proper meaning, how are they going to affect anybody, let alone this Government?

Before I go to the economic matters, about which charges have been made, I should certainly like to make a reference to the immediate cause for this no-confidence motion, which is the situation in West Bengal and Haryana. It is said that the action in West Bengal is thoroughly unconstitutional

and it is a murder of the Constitution. What is the provision in the Constitution? The provision in the Constitution is that the Governor is a constitutional head. Nobody has denied it and it is we who have taken the greatest part in seeing that the head of the State must be constitutional; it is not my hon. friends who have brought that in; it is this Government which has brought it in and it is this Government which fought for it even in 1937, as was pointed out by the luminant light of the DMK Party who spoke a little while ago. I wish he had paid more attention to what was said then . . .

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In 1937 I was with the Congress; so many others were there; therefore, do not quote me.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to quote. I want that it ought to be properly understood; with his leaving the Congress, it need not have a lesser meaning. The meaning is the same. There is no difference in the meaning. In this matter, what is the provision? The Governor calls upon the Leader of the majority Party to form the Government. Though that is not mentioned in the Constitution, that is the obvious meaning of it; that is always understood; and the Council of Ministers remains in power during the pleasure of the Governor... (Interruption). That is the wording that is put in the Constitution in article 164.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : प्लेजर का मतलब मनमानी ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If he hears me as patiently as I had heard him, I am quite sure that even if he does not like it, he will admit the truth of what I am saying. One may differ from it, but one should, at any rate, grant the validity of an argument which cannot be questioned. The 'pleasure of the Governor' has been mentioned because... (Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Read the provisions of the Constitution... (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Would he kindly read out the article ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Here it is. If my hon. friend is so ignorant as not to know even this, I will certainly try to advise him. These are the words :

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor."

The 'Chief Minister' is included in the word 'Minister' and it cannot be said that he is not governed by this. If anybody wants to argue anybody can argue anything about it. Therefore, it does not require any further argument. Why is it mentioned that Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. It is so because the use of any other expression would have meant that the Governor might not remain a constitutional head. The pleasure of the Governor only means that he should call upon the leader of the majority Party to be the Chief Minister, and that when the Governor finds that the Chief Minister has lost the majority, he asks him to go. That is what he has got to do. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): What is the method by which the Governor ascertains that?

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): Does 'pleasure' mean whims and fancies of the Governor?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him develop his argument.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How does the Governor ascertain that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I request you, Sir, to allow me to deal with my hon. friends in my own way? I would certainly deal with them. I do not require any protection. It is not necessary. I know my hon. friend is an expert in interruptions. That is all right. I do not mind them because they will help me in my argument. It is not as if they are going to demolish my arguments. No interruptions can demolish arguments. If there is truth in it, then I will accept it. If there is no truth in it, I will then expose it. That is all I want to do. I am not interested in any thing else.

That the Chief Minister has not lost the confidence of the majority can be said here, but it is disproved by the Chief Minister himself. What did the Governor do? The Governor did not call a meeting of the Assembly because he is not entitled to call on

his own and he did not want to do it. He, therefore, only suggested to the Chief Minister that he has evidence to show that he has lost majority support and, therefore, it is better that he calls the Assembly in order to prove that he has the majority. He did not dismiss him. He was entitled to dismiss the Chief Minister the moment it was proved to him that majority was not with him. But he wanted to be doubly sure and probably because it is a Government of several Parties and it can say several things. He, therefore, wanted to be sure about it and he suggested to the Chief Minister that a meeting of the Assembly should be called within seven days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: And he readily agreed, Sir.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Chief Minister proposes to call a meeting on the 18th December, more than a month and a half after the suggestion is made to him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about Haryana where they had agreed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am coming to Haryana. Just have patience. If you do not have any, go on speaking, I do not mind.

For a month and a half how can the Governor keep the Chief Minister in office? The Governor would not have been fit to remain in office if he had allowed such a murder of the Constitution at the hands of the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये: जरा माफ करेंगे उप प्रधान मंत्री, मैं इतना ही उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून मंत्री बैठे हैं; यह हारने के पश्चात् 6 महीने तक ब्रावणकोर कोचीन के मंत्री बनकर काम कर रहे थे। तो मुरारजी भाई जवाब दें लेकिन सारे तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर कि वह पराजय के बाद भी सत्ता में रहे, असेम्बली में हालांकि पराजित हो गए थे।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): You must understand what happened there. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये: अब मैं उनसे पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not exactly remember what happened then. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Great Democrats.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know my hon. friend. I realise that my hon. friend opposite has great capacity to drown my voice. But it will not be drowned like this. Let me say this.

श्री मधु लिमये: दलील का जवाब दलील से मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I was just coming to this; I do not exactly remember what happened. But granting what my hon. friend says that it is true that he remained in office for six months, I would say that it was wrong. I would not say that one wrong thing should be followed by another. Should we not correct it? If that was so, that was wrong.....

श्री रवि राय (पूरी): कांग्रेस का था।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying that that should be done. But I am saying that granting for the sake of argument that this was so, even then it will not be justified that the Chief Minister should continue for six months. But more than that, there is another argument.

The Chief Minister himself had in the beginning of October wanted to get out. And for what reasons? He himself has given the reasons and they are here before me.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Cock-and-bull stories; cooked-up stories by the Home Ministry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He issued a statement saying that all my hon. friends opposite were not telling the truth.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That statement was drafted here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is the statement which he has issued. He has drafted the statement. If my hon. friend says that we drafted the statement for the Chief Minister who is now asked to go, what sort of Chief Minister would he be?

How could he then remain in power? It is he who has stated the reasons. He himself has made this statement. Is the Chief Minister such that he will make all these false statements? I have too much respect for that Chief Minister. I know him as a friend. But unfortunately he is weak in the hands of people who could not care less for truth or for principles.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We have much more care than he has. Why should they not go to a mid-term poll if they have the courage?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: After losing the majority, no Chief Minister has a right to ask for a mid-term poll?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: He may ask Shri Govinda Menon again.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That was exactly the argument made by the Opposition. When the Assembly was recommended to be dissolved in Madhya Pradesh, this was exactly the argument which was advanced by my hon. friends opposite, and I agreed with them.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Let him ask Shri Govinda Menon again.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: And that was done.

श्री मधु लिमये: लेकिन गृह मंत्री ने नहीं माना। उस वक्त आपके गृह मंत्री ने नहीं माना उसको।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That has been done.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण: अरे, उन्हें बोलने दीजियेगा कि नहीं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Shri Sheo Narain need not be my advocate. Let him please sit down.

SHRI RAJARAM: He is the only advocate of the Congress.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He is only trying to imitate my hon. friend opposite, which he should not do. That is all that I am saying. But such infections are always

very difficult to avoid. Only some people like me can avoid them, but all my hon. friends cannot. This is the difficulty which I am meeting with.

SHRI SEZHIAN : Shri Sheo Narain is nearer to him, and therefore, he has got the infection from him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Certainly, he is nearer to me than my hon. friend opposite; but I consider my hon. friend also very near to me; I do not consider him to be far away; even if we differ in views, he is nearer to me. So, I am not taking this attitude that he is not nearer to me. Nor do I consider that I am better than other people. I consider that all of us are human beings with failings, with good points we think we have. If we differ in views, it does not mean that we should make allegations about each other and impute motives. I do not want that. This is not the line that we ought to take in this House at any rate, and that is why I am trying to put it in the proper focus.

This was the statement which was issued on the 15th October by Shri Ajoy Mukerjee, as a result of those arguments which were advanced by Shri Jyoti Basu and others that the Chief Minister had made a statement under the pressure of the Central Government and that it was all wrong. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee has given a lie to this, and he says that he did it on his own; and he wanted to resign for four reasons, and he had given those reasons in this statement. Those reasons show...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He had given him the reasons.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If I had given him the reasons, then Shri Ajoy Mukerjee should have stated that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The statement was drafted by my hon. friend opposite for him. Let him be truthful.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That statement has not been withdrawn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is here on Trojan horses; does he not understand it? He thinks that he is too clever.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend may know what a Trojan horse is, because they were the Trojan horses in Government and not we.

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We do not have Trojan horses here. I know my hon. friends want to introduce Trojan horses here, but they would not succeed. It is not possible for them. They have been saying for the last several months whenever Parliament meets that there will be defections from this side to that side. That is what they have been saying constantly. Every time they try that. Unfortunately for them, it has not materialised. Therefore, now they are blaming defectors. Otherwise, they are the greatest advocates of defectors.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Do not spoil your argument.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because my hon. friend finds it very inconvenient, he does not want me to meet this argument.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I said—do not spoil it. You are trying to blame us for defections. You have a good argument. Use it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would not say that defections had not been on both sides.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It started with us?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to go into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is why, do not spoil a good argument.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If I go into that, I can even say that the defections were not started here. But I do not want to go into that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We will have a special debates on that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Whether they were started here or anywhere, I will never be in favour of defections, whatever may be the causes. What is the use of going into that. I do not want to be deflected from the main argument.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : How many more Ministers are you going to appoint?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Better ask your own friends in the Ministries which are there in other States. Do not ask this Government.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: You have already appointed three or four.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In this Government, the Ministers were always near this number ever since the Ministry was formed in 1948. After that the number of Ministers has always remained very nearly the same with a difference of one, two or three, which is not much. I would, therefore, request my hon. friends to have a sense of proportion even in the matter of allegations that they make. It is not that this can be compared with other States. Here this is the Central Government of the whole country. It is quite a different matter altogether. It is a House of 522. Look at the proportion; look at the percentage of Ministers in other States and at the Centre and you will see where it is excessive and where it is not.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Only recently it was made from 53 to 57.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is only a difference of three or four and nothing more.

AN HON. MEMBER: They may be more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Quite right, it is possible. Ultimately, it is the right and privilege of the Prime Minister to decide the number of Ministers whose assistance the Prime Minister has to take.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not at the cost of our money.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Prime Minister has not tried to take any members from the Opposition and make them Ministers. They are solely from this party and they are also to represent special interests of communities which is required to be done in this country as long as we are not able to get rid of this communal canker.

SHRI RAJARAM: He is deflecting from his argument.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This requires to be done.

Shri Ajoy Mukherjee has given all these four reasons and all my hon. friends know them. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to repeat them. These reasons are such as should have justified at that time the dismissal of the Ministry summarily by the Governor. But it was not done.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Why not? At that time, that would have sounded more valid.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It should have been done even earlier. But the Governor had to exercise his own judgment. We did not want to ask the Governor to exercise his judgment in a particular way. Why should we have to do it? If we wanted to do that, we would have done it with greater justification.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The reasons mentioned at that time impinge upon the security, law and order of the country which are vital to the Constitution. If the Ministry had been dismissed then based on those reasons, the Government would have had the backing of the whole country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know. Even then my hon. friend would have joined in a no-confidence motion just as he has joined today. Even if they do not agree, they join up and then give different reasons, which make a different meaning altogether. That is what happens, and that is happening even today.

What is the record of this Ministry? My hon. friends say several things against this Ministry, and they seem to think that these other ministries are doing much better work. Well, I do not want to be their judges. As long as constitutionally they can remain in power, they should remain in power; nobody should disturb them. That is the line that we have always taken. Therefore, we did not interfere at that time. The Government did not interfere.

Till 30th September, there were 799 cases of gheraos, and the gheraos now are not a matter of controversy, the High Court has decided that they are illegal. Nobody can deny that. And yet there were 799 gheraos. They have not been in office for 799 days, but the gheraos have been 799. From 1st April to 31st August, in Durgapur alone there were 74 gheraos, 27 demonstrations and 64 refusals to work, many go-slows and stoppages of work, and this vital public sector plant suffered crores of rupees of loss in production and income.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Why were the workers retrenched there?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There were 70 cases of holding up of trains between 1st and 15th April, only in 15 days, assaults on railway staff, wanton destruction and theft. Therefore, this is what has happened.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): What happened in 1942?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 1942 was a different proposition altogether. That Government has been dismissed. My hon. friend does not seem to see any difference between persons and situations, between foreign government and our own government. He seems to have no sense of proportion in this matter. He wants to have any argument to refute a correct argument. That way it cannot go on.

Therefore, in West Bengal, with this record, when the Government loses the majority, if the Governor failed to remove it from office as soon as propriety demanded it, then the Governor would have failed in his duty.

It is, therefore, that the Governor gave a chance to the Ministry to call a meeting within seven days, and he would have been prepared even to extend it, as he said, by another week, but no, they asked for 20, 25 days more. How can that happen? That would have been a very wrong thing to do with this record.

And what has been done afterwards? My hon. friend Shri Dange said with great approval what they are doing and what they will do, and what the people will do and how they will paralyse everything. If this is the idea that an illegal Government should continue, I think the Governor would have no purpose left, and the Governor would have no office left.

Therefore, if there was any justification it was in the case of West Bengal and if it had not been dismissed, that would have been the murder of the Constitution. That is what I would say.

Take Haryana. My hon. friends feel that all cases can be treated in the same manner, but the circumstances are quite different every where. This Government did not interfere, but when the Governor who is there finds that the whole democracy there is

being reduced to mockery as a result of the behaviour of those who are in the Assembly and of those who are in the Government, when people go on changing from one side to the other constantly and several times, it only means that there is corruption and nothing else, and if the Governor is satisfied about that, should not the Governor then remove the Ministry and see that there is a fresh election so that the people get another chance to return their representatives afresh so that this sort of thing can be countered? What is the other way of countering it ?...*(Interruption)* I would certainly say that defections are wrong, under all circumstances, in my view; I am not a person who believes in defections at any time, but if we are to remove this sort of practice, all the parties will have to combine in this matter and make a rule which everybody will observe: that no defector will ever be supported by any party. If that is done, we are always ready.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Why did they not accept it? This direction came from our side; not from your side. Why did you not accept it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is not right, but when it was talked about here, my hon. friend here said that as long as this Government has to be removed, we are not going to be a party to this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनको कहा है और इसलिए कहा है कि पिछले सतरह सालों से अब तक आपने इसको कबूल नहीं किया है । अब क्यों करते हैं ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But even then, it is the truth that, my hon. friends have refused to accept the rule.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: When there were defections in Gujarat from the Swatantra party, the Congress party welcomed it. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It will be, as long as my hon. friends persist in this method of trying to have defections and doing things like that. My hon. friends had set apart a large sum of money to get defections from the Congress party.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shame, shame.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You are the ruling party, and you have been so for 20

years. You should set conventions. There you have no case. (*Interruption*).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: You are giving offices and ministerships to the defectors.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Truth and morality are not matters for bilateral agreements. As you are all the time so fond of talking about truth and morality, practise it, and we will follow you. Do not say that it has to be a bilateral agreement. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it is a religious organisation, I would certainly have done that; in my own personal life, I would certainly do that. (*Interruption*). But when it comes to Government, and political statecraft, it is no business of my hon. friend to think that we will be stupid on this side and let them have their own way. Let him rest assured of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have finally admitted that the Congress does not possess morality and truth. I have been waiting for this admission for many, many years. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am very glad that he has learnt it today! I have no illusions about it. It know what my hon. friend means. I know why he says like that. But, after all, in these matters, you cannot provide different criteria for different people; it is not right. (*Interruption*). I do not charge my hon. friends—(*Interruption*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: There should be a limit to this sermonizing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All that my hon. friends did, that was all right; but if I try to refute their arguments, it would be sermonizing! (*Interruption*). If my hon. friends think that I should not reply, if that is what they want, I have no objection to it. But this is not the way to deal with a debate. If I say this, that also becomes sermonizing! What is the meaning of sermonizing? I do not want to sermonize to anybody. But I have a right and duty to refute the arguments which my hon. friends made here, and refute them with arguments and I am not trying to sermonize to anybody.

SHRI NATH PAI : He said he never sermonizes. This is a big joke.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend is the biggest joker. That is all that I would say; so far as that goes, it is all right. I accept it; I do not mind it. I am not going to compete with him in the matter of joking, if one says what one believes no, and if it is sermonizing, then, I am certainly sermonizing. I would not deny that. But I cannot call it sermonizing; in order to drown somebody else's argument, if I put in my arguments, it is not sermonizing; you can't say "you are sermonizing". I think that is an argument given in a vacuum. It is not a proper argument at all.

In Haryana also, what has been done is, the Governor recommended President's rule in order that fresh elections may be held. And, they will be held soon. In Punjab, this Government did not know when things happened there; everybody knew it together. But the Chief Minister resigned immediately.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are you denying that your party encouraged defections there?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know what I did and what I did not do. I cannot say my party in Punjab would not have encouraged these things.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Home Minister?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: About the Home Minister, I do not know. I do not know whether he has done it. He will reply for himself. He is strong enough and able enough to reply. I do not have to defend him at all.

श्री मधु लिये : अलग अलग मंत्री की अलग अलग नीति ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend says, we have different policies. Where are the different policies? If I say I do not know what my hon. friend says, it does not mean we have different policies. But we can have different views on certain matters. We can differ in interpretations of certain matters. There is nothing wrong in it. But when we act, we act together. We do not act differently. I find my hon. friends are very sore about these arguments be-

cause they go home and they are not able to speak anything rational. Therefore, I would not pursue this further.

I would like to go to the reasons which have been given for the failure of this Government in the economic fields. The present recession has been cited as the failure of the Government. Will that be true? Is it the fault of this Government that this recession is there? Anything can be attributed to this Government. Even the want of discretion on the part of my hon. friends can be attributed to this Government. That charge I will have to plead guilty to. But it would not be right to charge this Government about everything. It is said that planning has failed. Did the plan fail? (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: You said so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not said so.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the plan?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is constant interruption, ultimately the House will lose its own time. Time is limited. I would request hon. members not to carry on this continuous commentary. Let us have a quiet debate.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : कल स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि आज देखेंगे और अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो एक दिन बढ़ायेंगे। टाइम अभी कोई फिक्स नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Speaker has not said that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know what he said. We are determined and we have set a limit to end this debate tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why determined, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Speaker has said so. At the same time, if you want to utilise the time for further discussion, you should avoid interruption and constant comment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I request hon. members not to get angry even if they differ with me? They can differ with me;

they can consider me totally wrong. But if I am totally wrong, I am serving their cause better. Why are they annoyed and angry? Therefore, I would ask, why not hear in patience and let this end soon? Otherwise, it goes on.

I have never claimed that I did not make mistakes. I have not said that the Planning Commission has not made any mistakes. This is a general statement. When it is said that planning has failed absolutely, I claim that planning has not failed completely (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I appeal to Members, at least from the Congress side, not to get provoked? I am appealing to the other side also. Let them maintain the dignity of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I request my friends on this side not to imitate things which are not imitable? Why do you want to do this kind of thing? If my hon. friends on the other side get angry, they have reasons to be angry, because their case is falling. But why do my hon. friends on this side get angry? They need not get angry. I hope they will keep silent. In spite of whatever provocations there are I would request my hon. friends on this side to remain completely silent. We have no right to regulate them. What they should do or should not do, that is for the Chair to regulate. It is not for us to say anything on that.

SHRI RAJARAM: Your case is weak.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That will be seen immediately. My hon. friends want to have a monopoly for creating noise in this House. If some other people get infected by that, then also they complain. Well, that is the privilege of the opposition. Therefore, I am not going to deny them that privilege.

Take the case of planning which I was referring to.

SHRI NATH PAI: Let us have cease-fire for five minutes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is in the hands of my hon. friends. I am not firing. Therefore, it is for the hon. Members who are firing to cease firing.

In the matter of planning I have never claimed that our planning has been ideal planning, as it is planned and executed. I have always said that no agency of human beings can ever be perfect. Therefore, for this planning also we cannot claim perfection. There is inefficiency and there may be want of thought but, on the whole, we have got to see what the planning has done in this country.

For the first two Five Year Plans the planning went on fairly well at any rate in the matter of food production, the target fixed was 81.5 million tons and at the end of the Second Plan 82 million tons of food were produced. Now, does that mean that planning has failed in this country? (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उजैन) : कागज पर पैदा किया, वैसे पैदा नहीं किया।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If I can hear some remark, I can reply even to that. But if there is a babel what can I do? I cannot do anything.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कागज पर पैदा किया, वास्तव में पैदा नहीं किया।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friends think that food was not produced. Now, what is the basis for this? Because, even today they make arguments which are not correct and which cannot stand the light of day or the scrutiny of public opinion. Even now they say that in spite of 20 years of planning we are importing 10 million tons of food. Now, these 10 million tons we are importing only during the last two years. Before that, it averaged 3 million to 4 million tons. Why was it done? Even though the food production had increased, why was this import made? That also should be examined. It is no use saying why this is done or that is not done. When we achieved freedom there was not that consumption of food in the country which should be there, as required by everybody, because the conditions were very poor. Especially in several backward areas, the conditions were so poor that people did not get cereals for months together. They had to live only on roots and herbs. That

was the position then. That is not the position now. But even now... (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: We know that... (*Interruption*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let my hon. friends show me; I am prepared to come to that place and see it. It is no use saying that. I have wandered more round the country than even my hon. friends have done and I have seen that... (*Interruption*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) You have wandered among the millionaires only.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): May I suggest that this question of planning be left aside because even the former Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission admitted that the Plans were badly made and badly executed and today there is no plan at all. So, I think it will be better for the Finance Minister to leave planning aside.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Is it expected that I should argue as my hon. friends want me to argue? I respect my hon. friend, Shri Kripalani, very much. He can say whatever he has to say about planning later on.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I did not say that. Your Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission said three months back that the Plans were badly made and badly executed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is the truthfulness of this Government.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Some call it failure; he calls it truthfulness.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI:that it does accept the short coming where they are found. But it is not said that planning has failed. I would like to see that quotation where it is made. There is no Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission; there is the Deputy Chairman but that Deputy Chairman also did not say that planning has failed entirely and that it has failed completely in execution. He has never said that. He might have said that there have been some failures. That is of course true. Nobody can deny that. But does that mean that planning has not achieved all that has been achieved? It does not mean that

[SHRI MORARJI DESAI]

everything has been achieved as it was to be achieved.

What happened after the Second Five Year Plan? After the Second Five Year Plan, the rains began to be less or untimely or more excessive; the result was that in the next three years after the Second Five Year Plan we produced less food than we produced in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. That began to create deficiencies. In the fourth year there was 89 million tonnes of food but in the last two years we had only 72 million tonnes of food in the year before last and 75 million tonnes of food in the last year. On the whole we lost about 30 million tonnes of food in two years. This was not a small loss. How much did we import? We imported only 20 million tonnes of food and not 30 million tonnes of food. What does that show? Only 20 million tonnes was required. More is required by my hon. friends. They go on asking for more and more. While they are not trying to help in the process of ending imports, they want to help in the process of larger imports; they want to help in the process of raising the prices further; they do not want to help in the process of greater production but in lessening production. Still, they want to say that this has not happened.

Now, certainly, we have failed in preventing all my hon. friends from doing all these things. That capacity no government can claim. In matters of this nature which are of national importance one expects that all sections of the House will stand together and will co-operate with each other. But that has not happened. If it is said that as a government we have not succeeded in taking the help of my hon. friends and it has failed in that duty, we have certainly not succeeded in that. That is true. But if we have not succeeded, is it our own fault or does the fault lie elsewhere? If the fault is mutual, what is the use of singling out the Congress Party for total blame? We must try to find out ways and means.....

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): May I seek a clarification from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister? What charges he has made upon the Opposition here are committed by the Congress President as well as the Congress leaders of the Madras State. May I know whether he knows all that

and, if so, whether he has condemned such propaganda in Tamilnad by the Congress leaders?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what propaganda he refers to in this matter. If I knew what propaganda it was, I might say something. In this connection, I would like to refer to a propaganda which is made here by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, when he said that Mr. Kamaraj has asked for the Army to take charge. I think, there can be no greater defamation than this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That has been said by him; I take responsibility for that charge.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let it be understood what he said. As far as I have understood it—I also remember a reference to that kind of a thing appearing in some newspapers—what he said was that if there was going to be chaos in the country by people not cooperating with each other and Governments carrying on differently in different manners and trying to go against each other, the Army will take over. That is what he said. That does not mean he wanted the Army to take over.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: May I explain the position? In Madras State, there is no question of gheraos and all that; there is no such problem at all there. The Leader of the Congress Party has expressed at a public meeting that if the Madras State Government uses the police, we will bring in Army to tackle the D.M.K.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot believe.....(Interruption)

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: If it is a fact, are you condemning it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it would be a fact, it would be very wrong. I have no doubt about it. But I cannot believe that the Congress President would not think even of this simple thing that as long as my hon. friends govern the States, the military cannot act there. Without their concurrence, he cannot bring in military there. He knows that very well.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: He spoke of that ideology.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friends are in the habit of quoting anybody in any way they like. What am I to do? If I can be quoted in any way they like, how can others not be quoted? Therefore, I have absolutely no illusions in this matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it a matter of faith or is it a matter of fact?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am talking of the matter of fact. My hon. friend has nothing to do with faith; he has only to do with fat, not faith.

In the matter of planning, therefore, if the food position deteriorated during the last six years out of which five years were bad, that is not the fault of this Government. But the Government has been trying to see that there is more production. All the steps that have been taken during the last 15 years have now come to fruition and a stage has been reached when more food will be produced during the next three or four years and this deficiency will be wiped out. But even in this matter, if all Members cooperate, I am quite sure.....

AN HON. MEMBER: National Government.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: A National Government is all right. How is the National Government to be formed? A National Government cannot be forced in this manner. When my hon. friends call Congress as traitor, how can we sit with people who talk things like that? It is not possible for this Government to do that kind of a thing. If a National Government is to be there, there should be respect amongst each other. We are trying to respect all our hon. friends. But if they do not respect us we cannot forget that and we cannot sit with them and have a National Government. That is not possible. How can these things be done? How will the National Government function?

We are seeing how all the State Governments are functioning in the States where the non-Congress Governments are there. I am not talking of Madras; I am not talking of Kerala; I am not talking of Orissa. But take the other State Governments where there is a combination of heterogeneous parties who are working together. They have come together in anti-

pathy to the Congress. What are they doing? We saw what happened in West Bengal; we saw what happened in Haryana; we saw what happened in Punjab. We are seeing what is happening in Uttar Pradesh; we are seeing what is happening in Bihar. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, paid a tribute to the Chief Minister of Bihar for meeting the famine conditions very ably. I am very happy, but why does he not realise this? Who placed money at the disposal of the Chief Minister, which enabled him to do it? More than Rs. 50 crores have been given. Whatever was asked for has been given and we are accused of discrimination. Let them show one instance.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Orissa.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even in the case of Orissa, let it be examined whether we are giving all that it requires to be given or not. If people make exaggerated demands, whether they are made by the Congress Governments or the non-Congress Governments, this Government cannot be expected to satisfy exaggerated demands. It will certainly do whatever is necessary and is required to be done under the circumstances and that is what this Government is doing. But to say that we have not advanced at all is to deny the facts. I know it is easy to awaken a person who is really sleeping, but it is not easy or not possible to awaken a person who is faking sleep and this is what my friends are doing. There were several friends who said that this Government ought to go, but when it comes to the no-confidence motion, they all join together. Is that the method?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We have made it very clear that this no-confidence motion is not only about West Bengal.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If it had not been only West Bengal, then the previous no-confidence motion would not have been withdrawn. What is the use of saying that it is not only West Bengal? My hon. friends think that wherever they can join together, they should. I am very happy. If the Opposition can join together and become one Party, nobody would be gladder than I am because that would certainly give us strength. I do not want them to split or disrupt.....(Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then we will reproduce a Congress Party which is something that we do not want. We already have the Bharatiya Kranti Dal. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I wish my hon. friends good luck. My hon. friends try to go round everywhere to get friends. I know, it is good to have friends, but when it becomes too obvious a manoeuvre, nobody is going to get caught into it.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Into what?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That, he knows and I know. It is no use trying to talk about it here.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is wrong in persuasion? I would like to persuade you also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is what he is doing even now. He seems to be an expert in persuasion in a reverse manner.

Then look at the other items. In the matter of sugar, there has been a failure, but there are also causes for it; maybe, one of the causes would be certainly that it is not dealt with as it should have been dealt with. That is all right. But show us what can be done. It is no use saying that this is done in order to favour the capitalists; that is thoroughly wrong. I do not think that this sugar policy has been dictated by them at all. There has been a failure of all the cash crops, especially of cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds and jute in the last two years. This has also been responsible for this kind of thing. At this stage, if you want to meet the situation, should we not exercise some restraint on ourselves? We can do that only if all the parties combine together and give a lead to the people that we should consume less. Then certainly the whole thing can be brought round. But when *gud* can be produced more and it is not in restriction at all, then the sugar gets less and people want more sugar; still, if there are people to buy at Rs. 8 or 9 or 10.....

SHRI NATH PAI: Who produced that class? How did that class come into being?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was not this Government which made that class.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसीलिए प्रस्ताव दिया या पन्द्रह सौ रुपये वाला। उसको तो आपने हंसो मजाक में टाल दिया।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am sorry it is said that I removed that in a joke or by a joke. I do not take anything which my hon. friend Mr. Limaye says in a joke. I know he is a very serious person; he means what he says. But unfortunately he gets so serious that he loses sometimes even the sense of humour. Therefore, if I said something in humour, he need not say that I lost it in joke. As a matter of fact, I accepted the proposition of my hon. friend, late Dr. Lohia, when he said that he was trying and experimenting; I said that I would help him in the best manner possible. Then his disciple came and asked me whether I would help. I said, "Yes, certainly." Then he says, "We did not think that you would help." Then he came to tell me that this thing does not seem to be very feasible and it has not yet come out. I know they will not be. I would be very happy and I would like to help. Any new scheme if it is feasible, I am prepared to try and make an experiment of it. But one should be convinced about what one tries to do. Government cannot go into any schemes which may be conceived even with the best of motives. They have got to be tested; they have got to be tried and then they have got to be acted upon. This we will always do. We will certainly like to profit by my hon. friends' wisdom. I do not say that they do not have wisdom. They have wisdom as all human beings have. I cannot say that I have more wisdom than they. But it is by pooling of wisdom we can certainly benefit. I would like to do that but, if my hon. friends would not want me to have that wisdom, even then I will try to have some wisdom. And the one that I have taken from them is this: that I would not like to offend them. I would not like to use a language which is hurting anybody's self-respect and this is one lesson which I have learnt from them.

I hope my hon. friends also will ponder over this matter. If on nothing else, but on this matter if they ponder, then their abilities will benefit the country far more.

Sir, as we see here that the whole no-confidence debate, as put forward by my hon.

friends who are supporting it, is so full of contradictions and the same arguments have been repeated before that they lose all value and, therefore, I am quite sure that the House will reject it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, I have been listening for nearly about an hour.....

SHRI SEZHIYAN : An hour and a quarter.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :a sermon. I would even now call it a sermon that has been preached.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Now we are going to listen to your sermon.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am not going to sermonise. Mr. Desai will not admit that he has been sermonising. I would like to know what else he has been doing in his entire life except sermonising. Anyway, the Deputy Prime Minister told us many things. He is a great votary of truth. But, unfortunately, when he comes to facts, that votary of truth forgets the facts. For example, he told us that the Governor of West Bengal told the Chief Minister that he is convinced that he has lost the majority and, therefore, he wanted to convene the Assembly within a certain time. May I point out to him that it is not written by the Governor of West Bengal that he has belief that he has lost his majority. On the other hand, he has said, there is a doubt. There is certainly a difference between doubt and believing it to be true. I hope the Finance Minister understands the difference between these words 'doubt' and 'fact'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You better understand politeness. There is a polite way of saying.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Polite way of saying ? In these matters it is not a question of polite way.

Any way it is a question of fact and doubt. A doubt is a doubt and a fact is a fact. I am not going into the constitutional question at all. We have dealt with it last time and many more people have dealt with it. Apart from that, these constitutional questions do not matter to the Government at all. The Finance Minister forgets, entirely he does not remember what happened in Kerala.

There is a gentleman sitting there. He was defeated. He was defeated by a vote of the House. Of course, he was not the Chief Minister. Another gentleman was the Chief Minister—Mr. John—and he was the Law Minister. After the Ministry was thrown out of the House by a vote of the Assembly, the defeated Chief Minister goes and advises the Governor—he was then called the Raj-pramukh—to dissolve the Assembly and to continue the very same Cabinet till the mid-term elections are held. He continues for a period of six months. He continued for a period of six months and our Home Minister, the other day, said that a defeated Chief Minister has no business whatsoever to advise the Governor. Here was a defeated Chief Minister who advised the Governor to continue him, to dissolve the Assembly, not to go and see whether any other Ministry can be formed, but to dissolve the Assembly and to continue the defeated Ministry in office for a period of six months and the Governor accepted it, and then the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, whoever it was, have all accepted the position. He was the Industries Minister at that time. Therefore, it does not lie in their mouth to talk of constitutional propriety etc., because this was what they had done before. Therefore, I am not now concerned so much with the constitutional aspects of it, because I know what they would do. What helps the Congress Party is their Constitution and nothing more.

What is the position today? Today the position is that in West Bengal, a Shikhandi has been installed as the Chief Minister. And what is the first act of that Chief Minister?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: He was their Food Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be no interruptions. Let us have a quiet debate now.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The first act of that Chief Minister was the imposition of an order section 144, Cr. P. C. How did he begin his first day? His first day in office was started not in the Writers Building, in the secretariat of the Government but in the control room of the police headquarters at Calcutta. This is the wonderful picture that we are having. I can find a parallel for this only in 1937. In 1937, when the Congress

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swept the polls and the Governor did not immediately give an undertaking or assurance that was asked for at that time, what was called a benami Ministry was formed; we used to call it the benami Ministry. The benami Ministry was installed for a period of six months and that Ministry was treated in Madras and other places by the same circumstances and by the same events that are now treating that Shikhandi there.

Shri Morarji Desai was telling us about the past of the Congress. He was telling my hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan to remember the past. Yes, we do remember that past, and I am proud of that past. That was the past. And what a fall there has been from that past to the present position where the Congress Party has to support and install such Shikhandi Ministries not only in West Bengal but in Punjab, and other places! In Bihar also, they attempted the same kind of Shikhandi Ministry. They cannot form the Ministry and they cannot fight, and, therefore, a Shikhandi must be put in front in order to fight. This is the fall that the Congress Party today has subjected itself to. This is the depth of their fall.

Do they understand at least now why they have fallen to this low level; that even though there happen to be 130 people in the Bengal Assembly they dare not go before the people of West Bengal and say that they would form a Ministry but on the other hand they would say that they would support a Ministry with the backing of 16 or 17 people? Why is it that they have come to this low level? Do they understand it? Do they think that this is something to their credit? If they think that it is something to their credit, then let them be satisfied. This is the wonderful position to which they have come. Why have they come to this position? That is what we are concerned with.

The Finance Minister was waxing eloquent about the plan and all those things. All that I now know is that there is no plan but there is only a commission, and that is what exists today. There is no plan whatsoever. But be that as it may, the Finance Minister was telling us about the wonderful achievements of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans. But does he

ponder over the conditions that exist in this country today? Is he not ashamed? Is he proud of the fact that year after year, after the budget session is over, every Finance Minister has run from this country with a begging bowl to country after country and told them 'Please give us some help; otherwise, this country will go down'?

That is what is happening.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a lie.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: This is a lie! I can point out year after year, every year, even after the budget session which last ended, this happening. When the last budget session ended in August, we have it on record that our Finance Minister went to Japan, USA, Canada and Britain, for what purpose? To go and tell them: 'Please give us help; otherwise, our country will go down. We will not be able to survive unless you give us help. Unless massive aid comes, our country cannot succeed'. This is the position to which this country has been reduced after 20 years of independence.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I correct the hon. Member? I have said publicly that I have not had any talks about financial aid in any of the countries where I had gone (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: He is a great votary of truth. But I know newspapers in this country published in *verbatim* his speech in Japan, in Tokyo wherein he is reported to have stated publicly that this country needs massive foreign assistance, and at the end of about four or five years of that massive assistance, this country can improve, can survive.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Survive?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I have seen the papers. I will send him the cuttings. It does not matter if the Finance Minister says that he has not publicly asked for financial assistance. He went and asked privately for financial help.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I said I have not privately asked for aid. They wanted to know about this matter and that is what I said. I have not said that it must be given to us. I have never said that. Privately I had never talked to anybody about this.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: He had never gone and asked for help. Anyway it is for this country to take him at his word. This is the position to which this country has been reduced after 20 years of independence.

The Finance Minister was talking about recession. Are we responsible for it? He said the Opposition people are responsible for this recession. He is talking of production. But today factories are being closed and workers say 'we shall not be retrenched; we want to work and produce' (*Interruptions*)—I can answer interruption; I would suggest to my colleagues on this side to keep silent—Factories are being closed. Is it the workers who are closing them? You are talking of production in this country today. But factory after factory is being closed and workers are being denied the right to work. This is the pass to which the country has been reduced.

They are talking of recession. Who has been responsible all these years for the fact that year after year as much as Rs. 300 crores have been denied to the exchequer by the failure to pay taxes? Is it not the Government of India which is responsible for the loss of these Rs. 300 crores to Government? Are we responsible for this? Are the working classes in this country responsible for this? You are responsible for it. Who is responsible for the fact that during this very period not only black-marketing, but speculation on a large scale has been taking place, speculation in land, speculation on commodities, speculation in gold, speculation in everything that is possible? Who is responsible for it? This is the type of economy they have ushered into this country during the last 20 years.

After independence, they talked of socialism. But in reality, what they have introduced into the country is a system of society in which the black-marketeers and speculators flourish.

Therefore, as a result of this depending upon foreign imperialists for your help, you cannot build any industry in this country today without collaboration. How can there be any development of technology in this country when you enter into collaboration agreements with these foreign concerns where any further development also they will give you on payment of money. There-

fore, everything is on borrowed technique. When that is the kind of thing that you have developed, what is the point in saying that you are not responsible for this recession?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I must correct my friend. Our Government is also taking help from Russia and the East European countries.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You are not correcting me at all. My quarrel is that I do not want to depend upon anybody, either on the Soviet Union or on East European countries or anybody else or on China. I want to depend on myself, I want to stand on my own feet, that is the fundamental question. I am not at all happy that our country is depending upon anybody else.

Therefore, this is the kind of society that you have created, and you are talking of food production. Who is responsible for the fact that all these years land reforms were never carried out in all seriousness? Is it the opposition that is responsible or is it the Congress party that has been responsible? (*Interruption*)

When our Government in Kerala for the first time brought the land Reforms Bill, all that you did was to start a liberation struggle, liberation for the landlords, liberation for the enemies. That is what you did, therefore we know all that. Therefore, when our Finance Minister boldly comes and talks today of the economic situation in this country, I must point out that he cannot learn, wedded as he is to the building up of a capitalist society in this country with the help of foreign monopolists, with the help of foreign imperialists and with the help of the land lords in this country. Within the framework of this system if you want us to help you, unfortunately we cannot help you. If you are prepared to learn from your experience, from the fact that all these years the country's economy has been going from bad to worse, then certainly we will be able to help you. Therefore, there is no use of appealing for this co-operation when you are not prepared to budge an inch from your basic principle of building this kind of society.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What have you done in Calcutta?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I will come to Calcutta.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Take this question of Bengal. The Finance Minister was talking about gheraos, the Finance Minister was talking about a situation where law and order was not maintained. May I ask him if all these 20 years he maintained law and order with regard to the employers? Did the Finance Minister or the Government of this country maintain law and order with regard to all these big sharks that were responsible for sequestering hundreds of crores of rupees? What is his own record, the record of the Finance Ministry with regard to the Ruby Insurance Co.? Why? Because the Birlas were involved in that. Have they all these 20 years brought to book a single landlord when he was evicting peasants? After all, the Planning Commission's report says, points out again and again, that land reform laws were evaded by the big landlords, and hundreds of thousands of people were evicted. What happened to the law and order problem then? The police will not interfere when the ordinary people of this country when the peasants, are defrauded of their right to live; the police will go and attack those people if they resist. That is what has happened, and he is talking of law and order. The law and order problem comes when it comes to a question of struggling against the employers when they try to the thousands and millions of people out of employment.

Well, gheraos did take place in Calcutta. It is also on record that the engineering factory owners, big owners, refused to accept even the interim recommendations of the Engineering wage Board. May I ask him what the Government of India did all these two years for implementing that wage Board's recommendations?

Did they do that? they kept quiet.

16 Hrs.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: In West Bengal, they have given the maximum extent in the engineering industry, in respect of the award. What about Kerala? How much is the percentage there?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Did they implement it? Did they implement it for two years? Nothing; they will not implement it. After all, law and order is only for the workers: law and order is not for the employer; he can starve the workers and if

the workers struggle, then they will come in the way. It is, therefore, that they have refused to implement this; nobody was killed; nobody was attacked; no injury was done to anyone at that time they said, "Unless we can ask what is our due, we will not leave the factory." What is wrong about that? The law, as you say, will not protect the worker; the employer can do anything he pleases as far as the worker is concerned. You will not lift your little finger; neither will your law come to their help. Therefore, under these conditions, these things inevitably happen. It is not a question of your willing it or my willing it. It is a question of the social forces in this country. No longer is the worker in the same position as he was, say, about 5 to 10 years ago or last year. Today, there is an awakened worker; there is an awakened peasantry; and they want their rights to be established, and if you do not help to establish their rights, then naturally the social forces begin to act in this period and if the law does not move along with the times, then certainly a different situation is going to arise in this country. This is the simple position. Therefore, there is no use talking about gheraos and other things. We are not ashamed of the position, the position we take with regard to gheraos. When the employer refuses to accept his burdens and accept the responsibility and if the workers decide to go on a particular form of struggle, then, if it is a real government, if it is a government in the interests of the people, if it is a government in the interests of the working class, if it is a government in the interests of the peasantry, then certainly, it will not send the police to beat down the workers. But your Government will do that. Today, what is happening in West Bengal? That is what will happen everywhere. The Madras Government is . . .

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: What about the murder of the socialist worker?

श्री शिव नारायण : मद्रास में लोग डकैती डाल रहे हैं, बसों फूंक रहे हैं, घर जला रहे हैं। यह नमूना उन का है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Despite all this, they are not going to make you a Minister. Do not bother about it. (Interruption) Therefore, the fundamental

question is this, when a new set of forces has come; during all these years, for 20 years, the people of the country certainly trusted you. But after the last 1 election, they have found that they have placed their trust on wrong quarters; all these 20 years the people certainly had immense faith in you, but at the last election, it has been proved that the people of this country do not have that faith in you. You are not prepared to take it lying down. (*Interruption*) They are not prepared to take it lying down. Therefore, it is not a question of the Constitution alone. It is proved that the moment the Constitution is inconvenient to you, you act otherwise. After all, it is a fundamental question as to who is supreme in the Constitution. Are the elected representatives and the people supreme or is the Governor supreme? That is the fundamental question. The Finance Minister was quoting only article 164 of the Constitution. But there are also other articles in the Constitution. Article 164 has got to be read in conjunction with the other articles of the Constitution, and the Constitution says that the Council of Ministers will be responsible to the legislature; it did not say that the Council of Ministers will be responsible to the legislators; they said they will be responsible to the legislature. Legislature means a House, meeting, debating on a motion and coming to a decision as a result of the discussions.

It is not by counting heads by the Governor or by receiving some letters signed by somebody that the Governor has to come to a decision. Because some people have written to him or somebody has given some letters signed by somebody, for the Governor to come to a decision that the ministry has lost the majority in the Assembly, only means that the Governor wants to arrogate to himself the powers and functions of the legislature. After all, they can interpret the Constitution in any way they like. In Kerala they did it in one way, in Rajasthan in a particular way, in Madhya Pradesh in another way, in Haryana in another way and today in West Bengal they have interpreted it in another way. Therefore, it is not a question of the Constitution. Fundamentally, it is a question of conflict between the policies pursued by the Congress Government all these years. That policy no longer holds good. It is meeting with determined

resistance from the people of this country. It is not tolerated by the people, as shown not only by the last general elections, but by the innumerable struggles of the people during the last few years, particularly during 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967. But being determined to go in the way in which you want to go, you are prepared to do anything to see to it that these ministries are toppled.

Mr. Morarji Desai was talking about discrimination. In Kerala, there has been continuous reduction in the supply of rice which they themselves had committed to supply. They had committed to supply 70,000 tonnes. In 1965, when the Congress ministry was there in Kerala, the centre supplied about 8.89 lakh tonnes of rice. In 1966, it was 7.63 lakh tonnes. In the first three months of 1967, before the UF ministry came into power there, though the food position in the country was bad, the supply was 1,85,610 tonnes. During the last 8 months, however, the total amount of rice supplied was only 2.75 lakh tonnes.

श्री शिव नारायण : उन्होंने कहा कि बाउल ले कर भीख मांगा जा रहा है। वह खुद क्यों नहीं पैदा करते ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Let him go to the mountains of Kerala and demonstrate how he can produce foodgrains there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I have been there for a week.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Kerala people are producing not rice but rubber, tea, cashewnuts, etc., which bring foreign exchange to our country. You cannot produce rice on the mountains.

Ultimately it is a political question. They supply less rice and tell the Congressmen there, "Fight against the government that they have not been able to give you rice". It is a wonderful way. Mr. Morarji Desai, who appeals for cooperation, does not tell the Congress unit in Kerala, "After all, we are supplying only this much rice; therefore, do not agitate on this question. It is our failure." You did not do that. Then, with what tongue in the cheek did Shri Morarji Desai today talk of co-operation among the opposition parties? Therefore, in Kerala

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when the government is not able to maintain a ration of even 3 ounces per day, you create a situation of unrest among the people. Here because you cannot topple it directly, there is no way of even purchasing the people, therefore, you create such a situation and attack the government.

In West Bengal why were you not prepared to wait till the 18th of December? Because you were afraid that before the 18th of December, due to the pressure of the people of Bengal, these 17 people, with whose assistance you wanted to topple this government, will reconsider their decision. . . (interruptions) After all, you were afraid that if you wait from now till the 18th you will not be able to get power.

Therefore, what is the use of talking of an illegal Ministry, when we have it on record that an illegal Ministry, a Ministry that was thrown out by the vote of the House in Kerala was allowed to continue for a period of six months shamelessly? For you to talk of legality and illegality, constitutionalism and non-constitutionalism is nothing but sheer humbug—I am sorry I have to use that strong expression, sheer humbug. Therefore, why don't you say plainly "we are not prepared to tolerate you; therefore, we are going to throw you out"?

Well, this is not something new, as far as we are concerned. We know what happened in 1957 or 1960 when in Kerala we had a majority. Our Prime Minister went and headed the liberation struggle a wonderful liberation struggle indeed. They did not think of the constitutional methods at that time. For them at that time the constitutional methods were not useful, because the Ministry had to be toppled down. Therefore, the question of violence and non-violence did not matter because the Congress Party was not in power there. And what kind of non-violent struggle was carried on by the Congress Party in Kerala in 1960 everybody knows.

Therefore, it is not a question of violence or non-violence, constitutionalism or non-constitutionalism. In the ultimate analysis, the party which is in power at the Centre is not willing to concede that power to the other parties even if by the ballot they come

to power. That is the position. Therefore, they purchase them, if possible..... (interruptions) If it is not possible, then they use unconstitutional methods. This is what happened in Kerala.

In the end I would only warn this government that today if you do not allow the constitution of this country to function, if constitutional remedies are also barred to the people—after all, you are not prepared even to refer this question to the opinion of the Supreme Court; you are afraid of the Supreme Court to that extent—if that is the position, if you do not provide constitutional remedies for such illegal acts, then the people will draw their own conclusions and the people will willy-nilly be forced to take to extra-constitutional activities and methods and for that you alone will be responsible.

Therefore, finally, I want to point out that in 1954 you had the same type of Ministry in Kerala. You installed Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai with 19 members. You had a Shikandi Ministry at that time. But you were not saved as a result of that. Within 11 months that Ministry failed. Afterwards, your Ministry could not come to power again. In 1965 you did another thing. In 1965 when you were not elected, when you were defeated at the polls, even then, saying that what the Constitution says does not matter, at that time you dissolved the Assembly once again. Therefore, it is not a question of the Constitution. What you did in Kerala in 1954 was that you installed a Shikandi in Office; but it did not succeed. Today I want to point out that when Shikandi was sent to fight Bhisma, at that time Bhisma said he had become too old and he wanted to die. But today the Bhisma of this generation, the people of this country, are awake and so any number of Shikandis will not be able to conceal the rulers of today.

You will not be able to conceal behind the *shikandis*. People know who is the real ruler; they know that it is the Congress Party that is the real ruler.....(Interruption)

श्री शिव नारायण : अजय मुखर्जी साहब को कमरे के अन्दर क्यों मारा जा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude, please.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : He should be named and sent out.

श्री शिव नारायण : सबको शिखंडी कह रहे हैं। बड़े मर्द आए। कल तक जो फूड मिनिस्टर थे इनकी अपनी कैबिनेट में, आज उनको शिखंडी कह रहे हैं — (इंटरप्वांज)

SHRI NAMBIAR: Please name him and send him out. We cannot tolerate this running commentary. He must be sent out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now let him conclude, please.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I would respectfully urge on the Prime Minister that she makes him a Deputy Minister.... (Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We are not defectors, my friend.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : मैं उन्हें जानता हूँ। सचमुच उन्हें बीमारी का दौरा पड़ा है। डाक्टर को बुला दीजिये, नहीं तो हालत सीरियस हो जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Therefore I would warn the Government that they cannot escape the responsibility for what is happening here. They cannot escape from the wrath of the people because the people know that behind these ministries it is really the Congress Party that wants to rule. The Congress Party does not want to show its face straight to the people of West Bengal; it does not want to show its face straight to the people of Punjab or even Haryana and other places. Therefore it has come to this position of putting up somebody as a facade and behind that rule. But the people of our country the awakened people of our country are not going to keep quiet and if you do not allow the normal constitutional process to have its way, ultimately it is not the Congress Party, it is not the Governor of West Bengal, it is not even the Prime Minister of this country but it is ultimately the people of our country and the people of West Bengal who will have the last say and

not you. Today the Governor might do anything but these Governors' acts will be nullified by the awakened people of Bengal and I warn you that you be prepared for that. Let us not unnecessarily play with the will of the people.

16.18 HRS.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not my purpose to intervene in this debate. In the course of this debate and in the previous discussion certain reflections were cast upon my political behaviour. I am grateful to a number of hon. Members who came forward to put the record straight. I would not have said anything about this but for the fact that I was told that the Mover of the censure motion, my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, was also a party to the reflections that were cast upon me.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा इसके बारे में।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I have not been able to get the transcript of his speech though I tried very hard this morning, but I was told so. I have no desire to go into the details of it.

I shall invite my good friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, with whom I have not only ties of friendship but bonds of affection that no differences can snap, to set the records straight as far as I am concerned. I hope he will not mind my reading to this House a letter he kindly sent to me on the 19th December, 1963. This is what Shri Madhu Limaye wrote:

"Forgetting unpleasant controversies of the past and recalling only the fragrances of old friendship, I write to say that your joining the planning Commission is good both for you and the Government. I go further and suggest that your joining the Congress Party would not only be good for you and the Government but also for the country.."

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। यह दस साल हमारे बीच में रह कर हम को खत्म कर रहे थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन के बारे में मेरी पहले से यह राय है ।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: He says :

"Holding the views you do, I am of the opinion that you are only wasting yourself by staying in Opposition and, taking the inevitable step of joining the Congress Party, I think, you would avoid unnecessary delay and deny your curious colleagues of the National Executive the pleasure of boasting that they were tough men who could take extreme measures for enforcing discipline. In truth, this is not a matter of technical breach of rules and regulations but a question of high policy. Finally, I hope you will be able to take with you all those who think with you on the basic issues confronting the country".

Acharya Kripalani, in the course of his interjection, said that the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission made certain observations. I do not know whom he had in mind. If he had me in mind, I would only like to point out that no such observation was made by me because the most careful evaluation of the three Plans that we have had has been put forward by me and my colleague in the document that was placed before the House. I am not in the habit of making officious *obiter dicta*. What I have to say, both about the achievements and about the short comings of our plans, has been put before the House in the document.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was on a point of personal explanation.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण था ? लेकिन मेरे जवाब में उन्होंने क्या कहा : मैं इसी वक्त इस का खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ । 1952 के चुनाव के बाद उन के साथ मेरा यह बराबर झगड़ा चला है । यह कहते थे कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में रह कर, बिरोध; दल में रह कर, कांग्रेस के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये । हमारी पहले से यह राय थी कि अगर इन का यह विचार है, अगर समाजवादी

बान्दोलन में इन का विश्वास नहीं है, तो अच्छा होगा कि यह कांग्रेस में चले जायें । मैं तो दस साल से यह बात कह रहा था, लेकिन इन को दस साल के बाद अक्ल आई ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : श्री मधु लिमये के पास ही अक्ल का खजाना है ! यह सब को अक्ल बांट रहे हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I do not think this is the right forum for discussing these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was perfectly within his right to offer his personal explanation when certain derogatory references were made to him. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

16.24 Hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into what Mr. Asoka Mehta has put on record, the letter written by Shri Madhu Limaye to him about his joining the planning Commission and the Congress Party. Whatever it may be, I am sure that Shri Asoka Mehta himself must have realised by now that the Party which he has joined has sunk and along with it the country is also being doomed for ever.

I heard my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, on the other side, with great attention. At the end of his speech, his last appeal was: let us save democracy; let us save this country from communist dictatorship and let all democratic parties unite in this country.

16.25 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If Mr. Hanumanthaiya and those who are of his way of thinking really believe in this, then they should have the courage to come forward and support this motion of no-confidence. If I am supporting this no-confidence motion, it is exactly because of this reason that if this Government continues at the Centre, I have no doubt in my mind that democracy would be gone for ever; whether it is Communist dictatorship or any other dictatorship, I do not

know, but so far as democracy is concerned, democracy is not going to succeed in this country so long as they remain in power. I have my reason when I say this. Here it was a test, a test after the General Elections. We have seen this Government at the Centre and we know, as regards economic matters, how they have failed and where they have reached. We all know that. We know what has happened in the matter of corruption and in the matter of morale of the country. We know what are their achievements. If you go to the Secretariat, you will hear all sorts of stories of Ministers implanting some of his relations and friend in some companies, so that they could get dividends. All these are going on. There are so many things and I do not want to go into them. But here it was a test of democracy, of the Constitution of the country, in the hands of the Central Government. This is a federal system. The federal system was put to test for the first time in this country when as many as nine States were lost to the Congress which is in power at the Centre. The Constitution was never translated into action; there was no occasion for it because the Congress Party was at the Centre and their partymen were ruling in the States, naturally, therefore, it was the High Command that was deciding and there was no question of Constitution or the other things; whatever the High Command said, whether it was in the interest of the State Governments or not, they just dittoed it and it was going on like, this. But now, after the General Elections it was really a test in which they have completely failed. The federal system and the Constitution have become a mockery in their hands; it is not only a question of West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab; probably before we adjourn, we will hear about U.P. and Bihar also; no State will remain; one by one they will be taken over; it is a plan.....

श्री शिव नारायण : कल चरणसिंह भी जायेगा ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That is what I say. He is correct.

They have begun to abuse the Constitutional rights and give preference to nominated bureaucrats over elected representatives; they have begun to make the Govern-

nors, for the first time in this country, small dictators; they are invested with greater discretionary powers over the will of the elected representatives. This is nothing but the negation of democracy. The Central Government had the most unreal existence. The popular verdict was against the Congress Party; 9 States voted against the Congress Party, but at the Centre, somehow or other, they came to power. So, they should have been more careful, but it seems that they have not yet learnt the lesson. In the Opposition, they had to play a part; it was an opportunity for them to tell this country how even the Party which had enjoyed the power for twenty years can also function as a responsible Opposition. But see the record. In all the States where they were out of power they were anxious to get into power somehow or other. For six months they waited.

They waited. They bided their time thinking that there will be internal contradictions and these Ministries would fall. When that did not happen, what have they done? Then they have started this practice of toppling the Government. Sir, I am sure and I have no doubt in my mind that if a mid-term poll is taken, if a vote is taken in the entire country, the people as a whole will vote down this Government. There will be no Congress Government at the Centre—I have no doubt in my mind. That is the will of the people.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: We will see that in Haryana.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What I want to say is: we have discussed Haryana in this House for a day. I do not want to go into it. But I would ask, I would ask very seriously: was there any justification for the action taken in West Bengal? Mr. Ranga may be happy that this Ministry was dismissed.

SHRI NATH PAI: What a shortsighted happiness it is!

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This dismissal will boomerang on other Governments also. Don't forget that if this illegal, unconstitutional way of dismissal of elected Governments by Governors is permitted to go unchallenged in this country it will open the doors for political manoeuvres.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

What was the justification? Mr Desai, when he was speaking, narrated what Mr. Ajoy Mukerji said sometime in October. He was going to resign on October 2. He did not resign. When some question was put as to why he was thinking of resigning, he stated some reasons in which he pointed out how a certain Party was trying really to subvert democratic functioning in that part of the country. Sir, if that was so, if that was the real situation then, what was the Governor doing? If the Governor was really anxious to safeguard the interests of the people, the civil rights of the people law and order, even after Ajoy Mukerji refused to resign, why did not the Governor act? Mr. Morarji Desai says that if the Governor had not taken this action now, 'we will consider him unfit for the job'.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : He was unfit even then.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I say the Governor was sent there for a specific purpose. You pick retired ICS officials, and make them Governors to suit the convenience of the Central Government, nothing else. He did not act then. If he had acted then, probably one would have thought that he had some love for order and progress in this country. Here in this communique which he has brought out, he says 'What is the present problem?'. He realised that on the 21st October. He says:

"There are also urgent and pressing problems of law and order and procurement of food and economic, agrarian as well as financial problems. In order to deal with these matters effectively, it is imperative that there should be a Ministry which clearly enjoys the majority support in the Assembly."

He realises that on October 21 and why did not he act then? Let me tell you, Sir, he is doing at a time when somebody was intervening. Sir, I have many things to say against the Government of West Bengal. On the floor of this House I have said that, but even then as it is known to everybody, prices have gone up like anything. Rice is selling at Rs. 5 per kilo in Calcutta. Even then, even in spite of this acute hardship in the past few months, there has been no agitation in Calcutta. What does it show? It shows people still expected

this Government to continue for some time. People were not in favour of the return of the Congress, either directly or indirectly. That was clear enough. People were behind this Government.

I also want to point out that the Governor has no constitutional power to dismiss the Ministry. Morarji Bhai was quoting Art. 164(1), but he forgets to mention Art. 164(2) in which it has been clearly stated that the Council of Ministers which is appointed will collectively be responsible to the legislature. Where is the discretionary power of the Governor to dismiss an elected Government. Nowhere. He has been given the power to appoint. There it ends. After a Government is installed in power, there is no discretionary power under this Constitution—Art. 200, Art. 356 or any other Article—which gives any discretionary power to the Governor either to advise an elected Government to convene the Assembly on such and such date or even to dismiss it.

It is very clear under the Constitution.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: There is another article in the Constitution.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: As regards collective responsibility, the question whether this Ministry enjoyed the majority in the Assembly or not could have been decided only if the Assembly had been convened, but that had not been done. The Assembly had not been given an opportunity for this. I would like to know whether if they had waited till the 18th December, the situation would have been as bad as it is today. Today, there is firing, there is arson, there is hartal and there is stoppage of work. Lakhs of rupees of public money are involved in all this. What is Government doing? They have invited this trouble. They are actually giving a handle to elements which believe in lawlessness and chaos, when they disregard the constitutional rights and constitutional obligations.

Under article 356 what was the duty enjoined upon the Governor? If he wanted to take any action under article 356, if there was really a breakdown of law and order, then he had simply to report to the President and the President had to take action. If he were serious about this and he were really not an agent working at the

bidding of the Central Government as it suited them politically, then probably he would never have done this. Again, I say this. We know that these things were being done for political and party purposes. So long, that was my accusation, but this Bengal affair convinces me that even factional fights amongst Congressmen have come into play and the Government and the Constitution are being utilised for that purpose.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : How ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: The hon. lady Member asks me how. I shall give her just two instances. Take for instance the case of Punjab. Is it not a fact that Chandigarh was made an issue between Punjab and Haryana ? In spite of the fact that the same situation prevailed, even two months before, Rao Birendra Singh was still allowed to continue because he was resisting the acceptance of Prime Minister as the arbitrator so far as Chandigarh was concerned; and a sop was given to the Akalis 'Just see; if you do not join the Congress, then Chandigarh is not coming to you, because the Prime Minister will not be the arbitrator'. First, the Akalis had not fallen into that trap, but ultimately a section of the Akali leadership fell into the trap. For two months, the Governor Mr. Chakravarty did not do anything, but when it suited them, immediately that Government was toppled, and a section of them came and joined, and as has been stated, and perhaps my hon. friend Shri A. K. Sen may probably defend this, a new method of popular representative government has been visualised wherein with the backing of 15 or 16 or 17 or 14 people, they would form a representative government which would have majority support in the Assembly.

Again, let me say what happened in Bengal. Let it be contradicted. What happened there on the 2nd of October ? I am giving no secret. On the 2nd October, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was going to resign at 6 p. m. I had a talk with him at 3 p. m. and I was quite convinced that he was going to resign. But what transpired in between ? And how was it being done ? There is no doubt, as has already been admitted by Shri Ajoy Mukerjee that the Congress Party there said that it would have another committee

and in the other committee the leadership would go out of the hands of Mr. Atulya Ghosh. They were giving the same support which they have now extended to Dr. Ghosh if another Ministry would be formed. That did not happen because Kamaraj and Atulya Ghosh still happened to command a great influence in the Congress. They scuttled the Nanda Plan. The Kamaraj Plan was scuttled. The Nanda Plan was also scuttled by them. Again the same leadership came into the picture in the Congress Party during the Presidential election. When the election was at hand, it was a tussle between the Prime Minister and the Congress President. Who will be the man there, P. C. Sen or Atulya Ghosh ?

Now, when they failed to achieve this, they tried Dr. Ghosh for having a Ministry with the support of the Congress for the last four months. It is not my statement. It is the statement made by the Congress Party Secretary in West Bengal that on July 26, Dr. Ghosh wanted that the Congress should support him if he formed a Ministry. Now this was going on, and ultimately because it has suited them now to humble Atulya Ghosh in the Congress organisation they have acted. And now the Governor has come forward with the plea that they have lost the majority and the law and order position is serious, very bad and so on. So he takes upon himself the responsibility of dismissing the Ministry. This has been manipulated in this manner.

If they really believed that the majority people were behind the Congress, if that is the position in West Bengal, they should have acted straight forwardly, even if it was unconstitutional—the act which have done is also illegal—and ordered fresh elections to test whether there was the real sanction behind the Government or not. That they have failed to do because that would not suit them politically. They want to come back to power by hook or crook, by indirect means. If this goes on, if the registered organised will of the people is thwarted by governmental action taking recourse to the Constitution, do you believe the people will have any faith in this Constitution and in this democratic procedure.

Therefore, my charge is that Government by doing this have reduced the Constitution to a mockery. Now, as has been hinte

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

by Shri Dange and Shri Ramamurti, it is a tussle between the people and the Congress party because they are not with the people now, they are away from them. Taking recourse to administrative and constitutional measures, they want to retain their power all over the country. This will be the end of democracy. Constitutionally this is untenable, morally it is indefensible. Such a thing is illegal, unthinkable and unprecedented in the history of any constitution in the world.

Therefore, I would suggest, if there is any sense left in them, if the Congress Party really believes in the orderly progress of the country, in the democratic progress of the country, they should not encourage these puppet governments, either in Bihar or in West Bengal or in any other part of the country. But that is the only thing on which they can rely; there is no other way out for them.

Lastly, I would refer to the failure of the economic policy. Shri Morarji Desai asks: who said the Plan has failed? I do not know whether it was the family plan or the Kamaraj Plan. But as we see today, there is no Plan. Is it Shri Morarji Desai's case that this recession, this unemployment, this rise in prices, all these happened because of some other reasons? We have invested Rs. 23,000 crores. Now what is the result of the Plan? That must be taken into account. Why has it failed? Why has it been thought necessary in this year after three Plans had succeeded to think of a plan holiday, going back to what the Swantantra people wanted? Why don't they admit it that as a party this Government is not capable of executing or implementing any Plan whatsoever. They really believe in a free economy and that is what they have brought the country to. The plans have failed miserably.

Let us go into the figures, how it has happened, about production, industrial growth, everything. If installed capacity of the existing machinery is not being utilised whose failure is this? Is it not the plan's failure? Is it because of the opposition? Why is cost going up, what are the reasons? Why is it that the industrial growth in this country has declined? The average growth between 1962 and 1965 was 8%; it declined

to 5.5% in 1965-66 and again it came down to 2.8% in 1966-67. In the first half of 1967-68 it is stagnating. How does it happen? We have invested this money, and what is the result?

If they have really any sense, if they have learnt any lessons from the world and from our own planning, they should have thought of the causes, because excepting in the engineering industry, the textile and other industries have reduced production because there is a fall in agricultural production also.

What did you do to step up agricultural production? If at all they think in terms of a plan, let us say that within 10 years 50% of the farms in this country would be irrigated. If such a plan is there, if irrigation is given fertiliser is given, I have no doubt that this country will be self-sufficient in no time, but the plans are going the other way, there is lopsided growth.

Then, this devaluation was a disaster. When Shri Asoka Mehta was intervening, I thought probably he would say something about devaluation, how it has succeeded, because it is said that he was the prime mover so far as this devaluation was concerned. After devaluation in June, 1966, export as less by 6% than 1965. Even in the export of traditional goods like tea and other things we are now facing competition. Not only has England devalued its currency by 14%, but Ceylon, which is our competitor in the tea market, has also now devalued by 20%. So, in real terms of value, the rupee has gone down in the international market. This is the present position.

Therefore, politically they have failed, socially they cannot do anything, they have no moral basis to exist, economically they have brought this country to ruin.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya should remember that it is not only a question of uniting this party and that party. The Congress is itself a united front, a conglomeration of all groups and they always contradict each other. Even the Deputy Prime Minister has to admit that he does not know what his Minister has said or done somewhere. If that is so, a real merge is necessary. What type of merger? A merger of forces in the political life which really believe in and sincerely want to work for democracy and socialism in this country. That is the real

need today. It is not by uniting all heterogeneous elements here and there that you will succeed; you will bring disaster to the country as the Congress has brought disaster.

Therefore, let us know from this Government whether it is prepared, after learning these lessons, to change their policies right now, directly, if they really want India to progress democratically in terms of the masses? Change of policies means change of the entire organisation of the Congress Party, which is not going to happen. Therefore, this Government has no right to exist. I am not going into other things. On these two grounds, which I think are essential, I feel that the country will suffer if this Government continues to remain at the Centre.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the one-line no-confidence motion tabled by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye. Yesterday, I had mentioned that a large number of my group Members were also supporting this, but I would like to clarify the position about the Independent Parliamentary Group of which I happen to be a Member. First and foremost, the Independent Parliamentary Group has no leaders; we elect a Steering Committee every session—

AN HON. MEMBER: How many are you?

DR. KARNI SINGH: We have about 14 to 15 Members. The Independent Parliamentary Group believes in one thing: that every independent Member who has been elected to Parliament happens to be a leader by himself and, therefore, as far as we are concerned, our backbenchers and front benchers have equal rights and equal status. We do not recognise leaders; because of this there are some Members of my group who feel differently and I feel that they would perhaps like to place their points of view before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the Speaker will be helpless. The Speaker would then be put in a very difficult position;

DR. KARNI SINGH: I think the Speaker knows that we have no leaders; we have told you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; go ahead.

DR. KARNI SINGH: As far as my personal position is concerned, I can only say this much: that we have never in the past supported a no-confidence motion, but in this particular instance, particularly following the Rajasthan debacle, I can say this much: that it makes my conscience feel clean by supporting a something like this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Privy purse.

DR. KARNI SINGH: To hell with privy purse; we are not talking of privy purse now. The discussion at present is in relation to toppling of non-congress State Governments. Sir, at the present moment, the problem before the nation is whether, what the Congress Government at the centre has done with a form of strategy in mind to topple over the Governments in the Opposition-run States is correct or not. That is the problem which we are to discuss now. Here, I want to make it absolutely clear at the very outset that the Independent Parliamentary Group Members had not at any time supported any lawlessness in any State, be it Opposition-run or Congress-run. And, therefore, our point of view on this subject would be rather objective. We feel that following the debacle in Rajasthan, which has now become rather a sore point with all my friends in the Treasury Benches, there is Haryana and now West Bengal. It is about time that all of us got together in the Opposition, and I am including the Swatantra party also who have not supported the No-confidence motion, to deliver a strong blow at the Congress party's dictatorship. We feel that this type of dictatorship is a double-edged sword. If the Opposition parties were to come to power at the Centre, the same sword will be used in an equally effective way. I sincerely hope that the Congress will take steps to see that they do not set traditions in the country which may be misused by successive parties and Governments.

I would like to briefly observe on one point that Shri Morarji Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister, said, about the national government. Many of us who are independent without any party labels feel that the amount of time that is being spent in this country just trying to pull down the Ministries and replacing them by another party who are sitting across the floor, is so much and

[Dr. Karni Singh]

if we can only get together and have a national government at the Centre and coalition governments in the States, I am quite sure that we can do much better service for the country and develop the country much faster. I am quite sure that the Opposition has some very fine men, whom the Prime Minister can use in her Cabinet in a national government: men like Shri Nath Pai, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Masani there are a number of names that I can go on citing who can do a first-class job in running this country.

I am sorry to say that with the conglomeration of Ministers on that side—I believe they are 55 now—we sometimes lose track of them and many of us in the opposition often do not know when a Minister gets up to answer a question as to where he is coming from, which is his Ministry and what is his name. But surely if we can form a Ministry from the entire House, realising that there is an immense problem before the country which has to be solved collectively, I am quite sure that we can all collectively deliver the goods to the country. But it is becoming important that while the party system continues in this country, the opposition also should take stock of their own house. We have to realise that if any of us in the opposition collectively have any aspirations to form a Government at the centre, that can be done only through collective action and opposition unity. We have to show to the Congress a collective front from our side.

Referring to what has happened in West Bengal, the moment the Congress supported Dr. Ghosh to come to power, the very first thing that happened was firing on the people of India. I had been told by a Britisher which made me hang my head in shame that there had been more firing by Congress on the Indian people than during the British regime. That is a matter for very great shame for all of us. (*Interruptions*). You hardly ever pick up a newspaper without seeing some firing somewhere. We have now reached a stage when firing hardly makes any news.

Coming to Rajasthan, it had figured as a no confidence motion sometime in March last. But our blood is smouldering when we see how shabbily the Rajasthan people have

been treated. What happened in Rajasthan cannot be defended by anybody. 93 people were paraded before the President. I am an Independent and I have no sides. Why did not the Governor ask either of the two parties to form a Government? He was frightened because strings were being pulled from Delhi. The reason was that Mr. Sukhadia was frightened that the gold scandal will be thrown in his face.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : There is no gold scandal.

DR. KARNI SINGH : That is a matter to be proved.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : It has been already proved.

DR. KARNI SINGH : We demand that a parliamentary commission should be set up to examine the gold scandal. The opposition leaders should be selected to go into this, not the henchmen of the Congress party.

I have said in this House that Mr. Sukhadia was a very good friend of mine. But I have no respect for men who cling to power in a democracy at any cost. I respected him as a man so long as he stood for democracy. But the moment he started hanging on to power by hook or crook, by the use of the powers of the centre, I am sure all of us have lost our respect for him. Let us see how the Rajasthan Government was formed. It was formed on the split blood of the people of Rajasthan. Mr. Sukhadia rules over the split blood of the people of Rajasthan. I ask, how far is it fair? If our friends in the treasury benches are very firm about policies, let them have a mid-term poll in Rajasthan. We will show to them who exactly are the people's representatives. The Congress Government rules in Rajasthan without the people's verdict; it rules purely with the verdict of purse strings, because Mr. Sukhadia happens to be a great manipulator of buying of M. L. A's votes. This must be referred back for the verdict of the people once again. I think the Rajasthan Chief Minister taught the nation the art of floor-crossing. He should run a school for horse trailing. That school, what we may call "Shukhadia's finishing school for floor-crossings" will probably win the President's gold

medal. It is a matter of shame that we should hear these strong sermons from the treasury benches when we know that it was the Rajasthan Government that set the pace in defections.

And what happened this time? This time in 1967 the Governor played for time, and played into the hands of the Congress Party. He was controlled by the strings from Delhi. What happened? The opposition were not able to substantiate their claims because the Presidents' Proclamation was brought in in the meanwhile a bore few hours before the trial of strength was to take place in the Assembly. You know perfectly well, and the whole country knows perfectly well, and we in Rajasthan know for sure, that this is not fair and we would like to challenge the Treasury Benches that if a mid-term poll is held now, we the people of Rajasthan, will teach the Congress a lesson and if they do not have a mid-term poll we shall teach them a lesson in 1972. I would like to mention this, that many of us who are independents, who have been totally natural all these years, are smouldering because of this injustice done to us in Rajasthan.

17 hrs.

Now, about this question of defections, I am afraid these defections are reaching a stage where it has become a disease, and I think Parliament at some time or other has to enact some legislation to prevent the defections that have become too rampant now making a mockery out of democracy. I believe Shri Nath Pai has introduced a Bill. Let us examine it when the time comes. The people, in our country are beginning to lose faith in our legislators. Any MLA has a price and the Government of Rajasthan seems to think anybody can be purchased from any side of the House by paying the price. Is this the tradition and the standards of democracy that we want to set before our countrymen and the rest of the world? I feel that we will have to take stock of this and, whether it be the opposition or the Congress Party, we will have to realise that this is no way in which democracy can be conducted.

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Sir, because the Independent Group members are very quiet,

please do not think we have no rights and cannot demand our share of the time allotted to our group.

As I said the other day, the Congress Party has earned the name of being the "Chairist" party, a party which clings to power and their chairs. All this talk of socialism and all that, in my opinion, is just an eye wash. You have only to see how the Ministers glide out in their beautiful American limousines when beautiful Indian cars are available. Why all this double talk?

SHRI NATH PAI : They come to Parliament in Indian cars.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Because, the present Ministers wish to stick to power, because of the privileges that go with it, like free house, free cars, free electricity and what not. It is a matter of regret that the Congress Party, which fought for India's independence, which should have set better standards for the nation, is setting this example.

I feel that this is the time when a national government will have to be formed in the country's interest. I would appeal to Shrimati Indira Gandhi that this is the time when the country needs something substantial, and she has to make a call, she has to make a sacrifice to form a national government with the cream of the opposition and the cream of the Congress Party so that in the next five years we will be able to stand up strongly against problems like China, Pakistan, poverty, hunger and unemployment. All these problems can be better solved collectively than by throwing stones at each other.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen. I will call Shri Kabir next.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why should you call him?

MR. SPEAKER : He is the leader of a group (*interruptions*)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): He does not represent our party. He is a traitor and renegade. Our time should not be given to him....(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all kindly sit down? I am on my legs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Yesterday even Shri Hanumanthaiya had to show his impatience because of the behaviour of the opposition and their constant interruptions. The Congress Party wants to show the utmost discipline...(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain. There are three independent groups which have been recognised and that is going on for the last six months. They all signed and gave it to me in writing. If they do not recognise to Shri Humayun Kabir as their leader, they can certainly say that he is no more their leader and that they have no party. I did not ask them to join his party or group. At no time did I do that. They joined his party and notified me. It was a good thing. But today they can write to me that they do not belong to that party and I will be very happy. I do not compel anybody to join any party. The Chair is impartial; the Chair has absolutely no interest in it.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR—*rose*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sit down.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat): I would ask only one question...(interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you should sit down...(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Kabir ran away from Calcutta.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. This motion has really become a motion during which the Central Government has been arrayed by the speakers from the other side for having been a party, as alleged by them, to what has been termed as the toppling of several ministries in India. We are here to test the validity of that claim.

It has been asserted that the Congress has slaughtered the democratic tradition. If they had done so, many of us on this

side would not have been supporting that party because we are unrelenting supporters of that form of parliamentary democracy to which many of the learned friends on the other side...(interruption) pay lip sympathy.

I was hearing Shri Dange yesterday giving a speech on the virtues...(Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये: जब आपको जवाब दिया जाता है, तब आप भाग जाते हैं।

श्री अ० कु० सेन: आप भाग जाते हैं। हम कभी नहीं भागते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं आपकी बात सुनने के लिये आ गया हूँ।

SHRI A. K. SEN: Shri Dange was giving a very illuminating lecture on the merits of Communism and he envisaged for us a very bright future. He said that half of the world will become Communist. I was almost tempted to ask him then but since I am not in the habit of interrupting people when they speak I waited till today to put this very question as humbly as I can. Which brand of Communism was he envisaging?

AN HON. MEMBER: Go to the Supreme Court.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I will always be in the Supreme Court.

AN. HON. MEMBER: And argue either way.

SHRI A. K. SEN: There you cannot shout me down.

I was almost tempted to ask him as to what brand of Communism he was envisaging.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Russian brand.

SHRI A. K. SEN:....because if I remember aright in some of the papers run by one wing of the Communist Party, who call themselves Communist Party (Marxist), I think he is the target of daily attack.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So what?

SHRI A. K. SEN: So are his comrades in Bengal. Professor Mukherjee is there. We respect him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You always advise Atulya Ghosh.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We never abuse him. But during the elections I had the misfortune of witnessing the worst of abuses being hurled by the Communists against respected leaders of their erstwhile party. So I was tempted to ask him which brand of Communism he was envisaging.

Then, he said very boldly that the united people of West Bengal will show the Congress their might. I again wanted to ask him, what united people, because within eight months of the United Front being formed in Bengal, when all the great promises were made before the elections—and I for one welcome their formation, because I thought that at least let there be a standard set of a good government (*Interruptions*).

May I request Mr. Samar Guha not to interrupt because he is not in the habit of interrupting usually ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You are not speaking the truth.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I for one publicly welcomed that a better standard be set and I wished the United Front all success. A rival Government setting a better standard is always worthy of praise. But very soon we saw a wonderful spectacle of the United Front. The word 'United' became misnomer. What was discussed in Cabinet became an open secret within a minute what was decided collectively became the point of contention outside and each Minister, representing one small group of the United Front, went out of the Cabinet room to cry down the decision arrived at collectively, one attacked the other publicly, and Dr. Ghosh who was a Member, a senior Member, of the Cabinet was one of the earliest to be selected for attack. All of us have been against Dr. Ghosh politically but none of us dare to call him names and none of us dare to call Ajoy Babu names. As a matter of fact, we are not in the habit of calling people names. Just now, we heard some enthusiastic supporters of the United Front calling Mr. Humanyun Kabir a traitor, shouting him down. Whether he is a traitor or not, that may be discussed outside. On the floor of the House, each Member has an equal right. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Banerjee

may shout his voice out as hoarse as possible but this House always recognises equal right of every Member. By shouting, he only gives expression to the communist tradition of calling their opponents by all sorts of names.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are henchmen of Mundhra.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We are not henchmen of anybody ; try to learn your language.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I know my language ; you do it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order ; that is not the point now. We are discussing the No-Confidence Motion now.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Mr. Banerjee may shout very loudly but, I am afraid, many of us will not emulate him and, particularly, in the choice of language which he thinks ideal.

As I said, in this House, we believe in decorum and, notwithstanding any Opposition shouts, everyone will be given in the right to speak.

Within eight months of the United Front Government coming into existence, we saw a wonderful spectacle, not merely of each group pulling in his own direction but of resorting to shooting. I am myself against all forms of shooting. I agree with Maharaja Karni Singhji that it is a shame, in an Independent country, for any Government to take the aid of the police to shoot people down. If the people cannot control, they have to be hauled up in a court of law, properly tried and sentenced. But nobody has the right to take recourse to shooting in an Independent country. At least, I thought that the United Front Government will be able to say that they can control the people without resorting to firing. Unfortunately, the record of firing reached the limit and almost every week we had the news of police being called to open fire and in some cases even the military was called.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They have not been able to surpass the record of the 20 years rule of the Congress.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is only in eight months.

Now, the promise was made that rice will be given at less than a rupee per seer. We welcomed the decision. But in eight months, the price of rice shot upto Rs. 4/- and rationing became a farce.

At least at the time of Dr. B. C. Roy and Shri P. C. Sen, we had the rationing run successfully. . . . (*Interruptions*) When I went to Calcutta a few weeks ago, I found rice being sold openly everywhere and the regulations were, completely thrown to the winds. Rationing was a farce. Then, what happened to procurement? At the time of Dr. B. C. Roy and Shri P. C. Sen, we had reached a certain target, but during the time of the United Front Government, which talked so loudly that the Congress had failed to procure rice because they were the friends of jotedars and landlords, there was the wonderful figure of even one lakh tonnes not being reached. During the elections, particularly in my constituency, I remember leaflets were distributed on behalf of the Communist Party (Marxists) claiming that there was no deficit in rice production in West Bengal, that it was a man-made deficit, there was enough rice in the godown, and that if the Opposition came to power, they would sell rice at less than a rupee. But within a month of their coming to power, we were told that there was a great deficit, and that the devil was the Central Government because they were not sending enough rice, and the rice had to be procured under PL 480 which was blamed all the while. Therefore, rice could not be sold at one rupee and the price had gone up to Rs. 4.

Then, all the factories, one after another, came to be gheraoed and production came to an absolute zero. According to the figures quoted by Mr. Chakravarti himself, one of the leaders of the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti, there were one lakh unemployed people; one lakh people had been thrown out of their jobs during the period of gherao. Small Bengali merchants carrying on small workshops were the worst victims because the big people could withstand this onslaught, but the middle class engineers who had built up small workshops in Howrah and other places were comple-

tely paralysed. Most of them closed their shops and they became unemployed.

The economic condition of the Province was reduced to such a state that even the Reserve Bank had to give notice about the impending bankruptcy of this Government, so much so by Ordinance—I may remind the Opposition members that when they criticised the issue of Ordinance, I was one with them and even though I was a member of the Government, I protested against any tax being levied by Ordinance—they had to levy taxes; the economic condition had been brought to such a state that an Ordinance had to be passed levying taxes to the extent of nearly Rs. 6 crores only last month and it was an open secret that the coffers of the Government had become empty due to waste, due to reckless waste and charity being made without thought that the Government will have to be a responsible Government. I remember, the Gracchus Brothers of ancient Rome thought that by giving the mobs grains free, they would rule for ever, but those very mobs who came in their thousands into the City of Rome to get free grains seized upon Gracchus Brothers and they were overwhelmed. The charity at the cost of public exchequer may be temporarily beneficial, but for the permanent objectives that we have in view, they are absolutely disastrous. And the Government of West Bengal found that to their cost. And what is more, law and order had become completely a thing of the past. There was no law and order anywhere. There is open violence incitement to which Members of the Government had openly lent their support. It was a marvellous scene, Sir, to find Members of the Government openly calling hartal, 48 hours hartal and what is more, Mr. Nath Pai may take it from me, Mr. Asok Mukerji and Members of their own PSP, in their hundreds, had to leave Belgharia because many of them had been murdered—murdered not by Congressmen, but by members who were alleged to belong to the Communist Party (Marxist). (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No certificate from the Congress is necessary. We know how to face them. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am very happy to be assured by Prof. Guha that he can look after these poor people, about 300 of them who are still out of their houses from Belgharia and he knows where their houses are.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a blatant lie. There are only 10 people affected. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Guha, it is not fair. He must have his say.

SHRI A. K. SEN : 10 or 20 does not matter. Even if 10 people had to leave their houses because political opponents are murdered, that is a great condemnation of the Govt. Take the SSP. Mr Madhu Limaye is the mover of the motion. The Chairman of his party in Bengal, Dr. Bimal Ghosh, an old revolutionary for whom we had all respect had himself told how one of their best workers had been murdered in Asansol. (interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है आप लोगों को कल्ल किया है :

SHRI A. K. SEN : This was the state of affairs where every political Party who had opposed particular political groups were selected for assault and violence. The appeal was not to the court, or to the Assembly or to the Government but to violence as it is to-day. Let us assume that after Prof. Ghosh enjoys no majority in the Assembly. Let us assume for a moment that at the Assembly meeting on the 29th of this month he will be out-voted. Then, Sir, the appeal should have been, one would have imagined and those who are such votaries of parliamentary democracy, would have imagined, to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन आप भी इन्तज़ार करते 18 दिसम्बर का ।

SHRI A. K. SEN : Now, Sir, what has the Governor done ? He has asked the Assembly to meet on the 29th of November where one would have imagined the Parties would have tested their strength. If the fear is that in the Assembly one would not have the majority, and, therefore, the fight has to be carried to the maidan or to the railway station or to the streets of Calcutta where it will be decided....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It will be.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It will be met with equal determination. Then, Sir, you have heard that it will be carried to the streets. This is the devotion to democracy that Mr. Banerjee wants to pay on the floor of this House, that the appeal will not be on the floor of the house, but on the streets. If that is the ideal of any person who tries to masquerade in the name of democracy, it will not be very long for the people here or outside to realise the strength of that principle.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should he not talk about Vishwanath Mukerjee and Amiya Chakravarti who were beaten ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : I do not want anybody to be beaten. I am against any fight to be carried on on the streets and not on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is he not ashamed of that ? Yesterday, all these leaders were beaten and beaten to pulp.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Let us meet fairly and squarely on the floor of the House and once in every five years we meet on the election field, and those who are not wanted are wedded out and those who are wanted are sent here.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We are also wanted.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Of course, he is. He is as much wanted as I am.

Therefore, we believe in that system of democracy which allows free elections, which sends free Members to Parliament, based on a multiparty system and not an one-party system. Our democracy is not an one-party system..

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : He has realised it at last, and I am happy about it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Our democracy is not an one-party democracy. We have many parties, and so when we talk of democracy, we conceded the right of many parties to fight freely and squarely.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let him come for a mid-term poll.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am not afraid of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let him tell his party to have a mid-term poll.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am not afraid of a mid-term poll. I may be beaten or I may be victorious. I am not afraid of that. Somebody will come here. Nevertheless, whoever will come will determine the fate of the country as the Members of the Assembly will determine the fate of that particular State and not the mob in the streets.

And I may tell those who believe in inciting mobs that one day the mobs will also turn against them as they have done so many times, because a mob has no loyalty and if the rule of law breaks down, then the rule of the mob will swarm not only us but everybody else. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of any government to stand up against the mob. I remember I had quoted the Calcutta High Court on the other occasion. When the mob threatened the Calcutta High Court, Shri S. A. Dange said that they were entitled to gherao the High Court. We disagree with him, because the High Courts and the Supreme Court had given very beneficial labour laws for this country.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : No, it was Parliament which had given those beneficial laws and the Courts had only curtailed them.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When the mob tried to threaten the High Court, the answer of the High Court was this, that if the court failed to rise against the tyranny of the mob as it must against the tyranny of an individual, then it would forfeit the confidence of the public. So, any government elected as it is by free votes will forfeit the confidence reposed in it by the people if it fails to rise against the mob which knows no rule of law.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two more groups which are there in my list. The Independent Parliamentary Group has spoken already. Now, the Progressive Group is there to be called. The Progressive Group has given to me in writing, and 18 of them had signed it and given it to me that they had formed a group, and I have recognised them for purposes of debate

etc; I have recognised them during all these six months actually, and it is not as though I have done it only today. As to whether there is going to be any break in that group or not, I have not heard about it till now at least. Some hon. Member only told me on the floor of the House.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : May I submit one thing ? I am not speaking on the motion.....

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, he should resume his seat. I do not want anybody to get up and interrupt me when I am speaking.

What I am saying is that till they communicate to me and write to me I have to recognise them; they can write to me today itself ; one or two of them, one or two out of the 18 members can write to me and say that there is no more group and all that, and I have no objection to even....

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I am not speaking, but may I say one thing ?....

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs now, and he should resume his seat. I am only saying this that every Member of this House has a right to express his views. If they do not want to be in one group they can write to me today or tomorrow, and from tomorrow I shall not recognise them as a group. But, for the present, I would call upon Shri Humayun Kabir to speak.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I have already decided to resign my leadership of the Group. I have told you this morning about this. Therefore, if you would allow me to speak as a private Member, I would be very grateful. To speak on behalf of the Group, you may call upon either Shri Chatterjee or Shri Viswanatham.

MR. SPEAKER : That question cannot be discussed here. As to how many are with you and or with them, it is not my business to find out. Kindly finish your speech in five minutes.

Shri Kabir.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : He has said that he does not want to speak for the Group.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Kabir.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : (*Interruptions*).

They are afraid to hear the truth.

MR. SPEAKER : After he finishes, I would request Shri Chatterjee also to speak for the Group.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Then I should also be given a chance.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (*Visakhapatnam*) : As I wrote to you this morning, Shri Chatterjee will speak on behalf of our Group and so I am withdrawing my name.

MR. SPEAKER : I said that after Shri Kabir speaks, Shri Chatterjee will also be called.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR *rose* (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If members are not allowed to speak in this House, that will be the end of democracy. If freedom of speech is not allowed on the floor of the House, I cannot be the Speaker. Anyway, I do not want to be. Shri Kabir has a right to speak and he will speak.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR *rose* (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I must also get a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper that an elected member of this House is denied the right to say a few words. I will allow him five minutes and then I will allow Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I must also be called and given five minutes in my individual capacity.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : How ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kabir will get up and speak now.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You send me out. I do not mind. I will now allow this. You can name me. I protest, I protest, I protest, I protest.

MR. SPEAKER : That means you will not allow anybody you do not like to

speak ? Am I to understand that that is your stand ? Then let us adjourn the House and wind up the show. It is not proper to adopt this attitude (*Interruptions*). Your party leaders have spoken and they have been heard with great respect. It is not as though I called somebody else (*Interruptions*). You will now allow me also to speak ? After all, he is an elected member of this House. It is not as if I have called somebody by the backdoor here. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I am also an elected member of this. Why don't you give me a chance ?

SHRI NATH PAI : May I make a humble request ? If we go strictly by the rules, though the rules must prevail, you are right in saying that whatever the differences, all members who are called, subject to your discretion, must be heard. I suggest that in view of what has happened in that group, into which you cannot go and we cannot go, Shri Sreekantan Nair may be accommodated later on.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Now you must sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A very good suggestion has been made by my friend here. Mr. Kabir should go to that side, and speak from that side.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody has a right to compel anybody to go to any other party.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We would like to know whether he was not hiding in Calcutta yesterday. Will he explain that ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He can speak from the Congress benches.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper I have agreed to give five minutes to Mr. Sreekantan Nair. You can not say which member should join which party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him shift to the Congress benches.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let the leader of the group speak first. If you give time to anybody else, let him come later on.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down, all of you.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : Mr. Chatterjee wants to speak on behalf of our group. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shall we proceed, or you do not want to proceed ? After all, we have differences, in every party also we have differences. I know he does not belong to any party. I am appealing to Mr. Dange. After all, every party has differences. Till this minute he was the leader of the progressive group. Now they do not want him. All right. Everybody is satisfied now. We have gone on till now for six months well. After all, if freedom of speech is not given even on the floor of the House what to talk of public places ?

In this House, all of us are elected Members. Please sit down.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down. This will not do.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I request that he should not be given the Opposition time but the time allotted to the Congress; he can share that time.

MR. SPEAKER : All right; I agree with you. Now, Shri Kabir. Five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't take our time.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down ? His leader's suggestion, I have accepted. Now also, he is not satisfied. Order, order.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is with some sadness that I rise—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. May I request you all to sit down ?

डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृपलानी जी जो किसी पार्टी से एंट्री नहीं हैं, क्या इनको आप कांग्रेस का समय देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down if everybody wants to do this, it will never end. Then this side also will begin. I do

not know, Now, Shri Kabir. Five minutes.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am not surprised that my hon. friends should try to throttle me in this House; that could only indicate that they do not want to hear the unpleasant truth. I am not accustomed to the language in which some hon. Members are indulging. I think it is only a sign of their own culture that instead of entering into parliamentary debate, they have resorted to all kinds of vile accusations.

Let us face the problem this way: I will define my attitude towards the Congress and towards the United Front Government in three phases. From August last year till March this year, when I was fighting the Congress, many of my friends who are shouting today came to me for help and some of them cannot deny it in this House because I supported them. I am sorry I have to say this, but you ask Dr. Ranen Sen if he would have been returned to Parliament if I did not give my whole-hearted support to him. (*Interruption*). I am very sorry I have to say this personal thing, but the fact is that the Congress in West Bengal passed an official resolution holding me responsible as one of the major factors for the defeat of the Congress in West Bengal. It is their official resolution. Therefore, I fought. (*Interruption*). I am accustomed to these interruption by Mr. Banerjee who may look after himself. I have come with an absolute majority in my electorate, which very few Members in this House can say. (*Interruption*). My majority over may Congress rival was more than almost twice the number of votes which many of my hon. friends who are shouting today actually received. I have, therefore, the support of my people, the suffrage of my people. (*Interruption*)

As I said, it was my object to defeat the Congress and I said so when none of them had the courage to declare before the elections that the Congress would be defeated and an alternative government could be formed. At that time; I gave the call and they cannot deny it. And even after the election, if they are at all true to themselves, they will remember that it mainly was through my efforts that the United Front was formed (*Interruption*) and no amount

of this shouting can take away the facts. On the 24th February, when I spoke to Mr. Jyoti Basu and Mr. Somnath Lahiri, they did not have any idea that an alternative government could be formed in West Bengal. I pointed out to them that the two fronts, the U.L.F. and the PULF,—together with a membership of 127 which was equal to the membership of the Congress—with some independents could form a government, and the government was formed.

On the 1st March, when there was a mammoth gathering in Calcutta, before that mammoth gathering, I congratulated the government and also held out a word of warning. I said at the meeting of 1st March that we have tried to get rid of the Congress government because of the misrule of many years and that this new government was also on trial, and if this new government failed to perform its duty by the people, they cannot continue, and I appealed to them and they cheered me. I said it on the 1st March before half a million people in Calcutta and they said that this is the right approach: that they would judge every government by its activities, by its actions, by its performance and not on the promises alone.

In the elections we had given three major promises—to fight corruption, to supply food and to increase employment. I am very sorry to say with regret, I was a partner of that Government till the 1st October. Up to the 1st October, I did my very best to see that this Government flourished. But it failed again and again. The first failure was over the gherao. In May I told the then Chief Minister, "This is unlawful; you are harming the cause of labour."

AN HON. MEMBER : What right you have to speak for labour ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I have a right to make my submission. The Chief Minister agreed with me in Patna in the presence of many friends, but unfortunately, he went back on his word.

Secondly, at the time of the formation of the UF Government, I had insisted that there shall be a scheduled caste minister. (*Interruption*). But Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee again and again said that because of the opposition of the left communist party, a scheduled caste minister could not be appoint-

ted. He even told me that if he appointed a scheduled caste minister, the ministry would break up.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी पार्टी कबीर साहब के रोल को अच्छा नहीं समझती, इन्होंने कन्ट्री के काब को डेमेज किया है, लेकिन इस के बाद भी वह इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आपको इन्हें बोलने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इनका रोल अभी तक एक लीगर की हैशियत से रहा है, जिससे देश को नुकसान हुआ है, लेकिन उसके वावजूद भी जनसंघ का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इनको बोलने का राइट होना चाहिये और आपको इन्हें बोलने देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : All of them, including Mr. Dange, have agreed to that.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : My first disappointment was when I found that on the question of gheraos, Government was not prepared to take the action which in my opinion was in the national interest. Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee himself admitted that as a result of that, about 1-25 lakh people had been rendered unemployed and Rs. 350 crores of new capital were not invested in Bengal, An investment of Rs. 350 crores would have meant employment for at least another 35,000 people. (*Interruptions*) These gentlemen are of that type. If they cannot argue and meet my points, abuse is no reply to my arguments. As I said, Rs. 350 crores of new capital could not be invested. That should have meant employment for another 35,000 people. So that, 1,60,000 workers have become unemployed or lost potential employment because of this wrong policy. That meant, if there are five members in a family, almost a million people. (*Interruptions*).

Finally, I lost all hope in the Ministry when on the 1st of October Shri Ajoy Mukherjee himself told me that he had found some of his colleagues conspiring against the interests of the country.....(*Interruptions*). He went further. Not content

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

with saying that, he said that he had approached, without the knowledge of anyone of us, the Central Government and a number of State Governments to get special police and the military and the military were posted in Calcutta on the 1st of October. It is a known fact. On the 2nd of October he turned a somersault. After he turned a somersault, it was on the 5th October, for the first time, I talked with the Congress on the question of toppling this Ministry(interruptions) I did all this openly, not surreptitiously. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that the interests of the country are subordinate to the interests of any party or any combination of parties. This is what I declared. I further said that whatever I shall do, I shall do in the open. It was on the 19th of October that I put one single question to Shri Ajoy Mukherjee.(interruptions) Shri Bose is very sensitive. He knows that if there is a mid-term election he cannot successfully go through it.(interruptions). As I said, on the 19th of October I issued a statement. I asked a question of Shri Ajoy Mukherjee: if you had taken all these steps, bringing the military, bringing the police and all that without evidence against your colleagues, you were guilty of disloyalty to your colleagues, if, on the other hand, you had taken these measures after fully satisfying yourself that the security of the country was in danger and there was an attempt.(interruptions). I am not yielding. I told him that if after that you are still prepared to sit with your colleagues, you are disloyal to the country. I said that in my judgment—I may be right or wrong; Shri Madhu Limaye may say that this United Front Government should continue—I came to the judgment after considering everything that the continuation of that Ministry was a menace to democracy and peace and, from that day, I have worked against it.(interruptions) My friends say that I should join the Congress. The Congress will be glad to have me.(interruptions). But, as I said, I take it as my major task to try to build up an alternative democratic party in this country, and God willing, I shall do it.(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Here I would like to pay a tribute to Shri Charan Singh, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. When I had a discussion with him. Shri Mahamaya Prasad was also there. Shri Mahamaya Prasad said: if the Bengal Ministry goes, we shall be affected. But it must be said to the credit of Shri Charan Singh that he said: it does not matter what happens to me; the country's interest is paramount, if the Bengal Ministry must go, let it go.(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you to sit down. It is already 6 O'clock. The Swatantra Party now has 28 minutes to its credit. The Jan Sangh has also some time at its disposal.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे दल को बिल्कुल समय नहीं दिया। मुझे तो प्रस्तावक के नाते समय मिला है। और यह हमेशा होता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am only explaining the position. One or two Congress Members also I will have to call. Shri Chatterjee must also be called, So, I call Shri Chatterjee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, we must be given some time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : How long do you propose to sit ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see, because, tomorrow is non-official day. Now, let Shri Chatterjee speak.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, with a plethora of speeches and counter-speeches, shouts and counter-shouts the real issue is being obscured. The real issue is: Has there been a fraud practised on the constitution of India ? I am definitely of the view that the Governor of West Bengal has committed an outrage on the Constitution. He had absolutely no power to dismiss the Council of Ministers without reference to a vote in the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, time has now come when the Home Minister and the Government of India should start a coaching class for training Governors and giving them the minimum education in the principles of parliamentary

democracy. These Governors think that they are the relics of the old past. That is not true. Governors in the British time....
(*Interruption*). I am putting forward a purely constitutional issue.....

(*Interruption*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : We protest that a respected Member like Shri Humayun Kabir was not allowed to speak..... (Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : we will pay back in the same coin.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Two mistakes cannot make one right. If disturbing Shri Humayun Kabir was wrong, how is it better ?

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I am casting no reflection on anybody.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, in supporting your observation, I say that everyone of us should listen patiently to what is said by a Member. As my hon. friend from the Jana Sangh said, even if some speech is not to our liking, it must be heard. The Congress Party has come to a stage that we have exercised too much self-control and our self-control is being abused. When an hon. Member is not allowed to speak, a time has come when we have also to exercise our right and we will do so.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly just place yourself in the unfortunate position of the Speaker who is sitting in the Chair and had permitted him to speak ? With what difficulty and with what great persuasion I had been able to have Shri Humayun Kabir exercise his right to speak.....
(*Interruption*). If not for the Opposition, have some sympathy for the Chair which is conducting this business in such great trouble..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They did not hear Shri Humayun Kabir.....
(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : What would you like me to do ? I thought, Shri Hanumanthaiya was the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. If Shri Sheo Narain has been elected the Deputy Leader, he also can speak for the party. Shri Hanumanthaiya made a representation on behalf of all of you.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We want to hear him. We could not hear Shri Humayun Kabir. He should be given chance tomorrow so that we can hear him.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought, Shri Hanumanthaiya was the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, to the extent I know it from the newspapers. I am not a Congressman and I do not attend their meetings; so, I do not know except from the papers. He was reflecting the opinion in the Congress Party. He did point out that freedom of speech must be given in the House and nobody can be prevented from doing so. I myself pointed out to hon. friends that every Member elected to this House has a right to express his views, whether we like them or not. Shri Humayun Kabir, of course, with great strain and difficulty, did express his views and explained why he changed..... (*Interruption*) Do you want the House not to continue to discuss anything or you do not want to hear Mr. N. C. Chatterjee ? What is your view ? (*Interruptions*)

18 Hrs.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We must hear Mr. Humayun Kabir. If we are not able to hear him, then we do not want to hear Mr. Chatterjee.

MR. SPEAKER : If this is the thing, I will have to adjourn the House. But I must give time to these parties and I will have the whole of tomorrow and give the time to the parties as announced by me. I am not going to be partial in this matter. If you do not allow Mr. Chatterjee to speak then I will have to adjourn the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We must hear Mr. Humayun Kabir also.....
(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Every Member must have full freedom to speak. Nobody from this side will object to that.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I entirely agree that Mr. Chatterjee should have a very patient hearing. But this should be remembered when we are being disturbed.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : He will speak tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot dictate like that. Will you kindly sit down ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Some people did not allow Mr. Humayun Kabir to speak. That was wrong. But it was not Mr. Chatterjee's fault that he is not allowed to speak. You are punishing somebody else for the fault of others.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : You tell those people (*Interruptions*).

श्री शिव नारायण : उन लोगों ने हुमायूँ कबिर को नहीं सुना, यह उपदेश उनको दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is becoming too much. After all, I do not want to quarrel with any section of the House. If I adjourn the House, the work will suffer and the whole country will suffer.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : May I continue now ?

MR. SPEAKER : Before you begin, I may point out that your Group gets only 21 minutes, for all of you. Ten minutes have been taken already and so only 10 minutes are there.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I will not take much time.

All that I was pointing out was that we should not be labouring under the impression that we are still under the foreign domination or under the Constitution imposed by the British Parliament upon us. In those days, a bureaucratic Governor was really acting in the interest of British imperialism and, therefore, he was given discretionary powers. Mr. Sapru, a distinguished jurist and also an ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court, has made the position very clear. Every one of us should remember that we have taken an oath pledging ourselves to uphold the Constitution, both Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures. We have deliberately departed from the old Government of India Act of 1935 and taken away those powers which the stooges of the British imperialists saddled Governor's with. I may

tell Mr. Chavan that it is absolutely incorrect that the Governor has discretionary powers to dismiss a Ministry when he thinks, in his judgment, that it has lost a majority or it cannot get a majority. That is absolutely wrong. He has got no such powers. The Constitution is clear and that should be made clear to every Governor. If he does not follow that, if he does not remember that, he should be censured and impeached. Article 164(2) clearly says this :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State."

That excludes, in my humble opinions, the responsibility to the Governor, responsibility to any other functionary, responsibility to any other authority which is functioning in Government of India. They are responsible only to one and that is, the Legislative Assembly of the State : they are the sole repository of the democratic will of the people of the State; they are the only people to decide as to who should be there. A lot of fuss is being made now that the man may not have a complete majority. We know that minority Ministries also function. In Kerala it functioned; in Great Britain it functioned. Why is this wonderful proposition put forward, that, unless you can demonstrate at every minute of your time, every minute of your tenure, that you have got a clear majority, you must go. That is not so according to our constitution. I remember, when I was a student in England a minority Government was functioning; England was in difficulty and they said that the minority Government could function because there was no other alternative stable Government possible; deliberately consciously, the Members of Parliament, voted that, although the Ministers might not have the majority, they might continue. Now who is to judge whether there is majority or not ? Who is to decide that they have forfeited the support of the majority ? It is a preposterous proposition, absolutely unwarranted by the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, that a Governor sitting in the Government House, would listen to stories, hearsays, reports and all sorts of rigmarole and that the Government House corridors will be converted into a

Lobby of Parliament where, the Governor sitting, the diverse Members of Parliament will decide that this Council of Minister has lost its support. That will be arrogating to itself.....

SHRI C. C. DESAI : He is referring to Members of Parliament. I have a very strong objection.....(Interruptions)

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I mean Members of Legislature. They all understand it. He is a bureaucrat, he is a diehard bureaucrat that is the whole trouble.

Now look at Article 163(2). It states specifically :

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final....."

It is 'final' only when the Constitution specifically provides in a particular Article that in respect of a matter the Governor is required to act in his individual discretion, and is provided only in two or three places. For example, in Article 239(2), it is clearly stated. I will just read that for information. It clearly shows that there is a departure made from the British-imposed Constitution. Article 239(2) says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Part VI, the President may appoint the Governor of a State as the administrator of an adjoining Union territory, and where a Governor is so appointed, he shall exercise his functions as such administrator independently of his Council of Ministers."

Only in such cases, he has got his individual discretion. Where else is this individual discretion pointed out ? It is also there in the Sixth Schedule, Paragraph 9 and 18. There is a clear provision with regard to the tribal areas in Assam that the Governor has got the power to act independently of the Council of Ministers.

Where is the provision in the Constitution by which a Governor shall act independently of the Council of Ministers in deciding when the Chief Minister has forfeited the support of the majority and when he should summon the legislature. I cannot

understand. Would heavens have fallen if, instead of on the 29th November, the Assembly is convened on 18th December ? Be fair to Ajoy Mukherjee, be fair to the Council of Ministers.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Why not earlier ?

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : These people never shirked the responsibility. I would say that it is absolutely wrong for the Governor to arrogate to himself the powers to dictate to the Chief Minister 'You shall call the Assembly on such and such date.' The first thing the constitutional lawyers know is : you cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly. Our Constitution has not given the power to the Governor to decide and to compel the summoning of the legislature on a particular date. Only one clause is there. Our Constitution only says this that there shall not be a hiatus of more than six months between one session and another. Apart from that there is no other difficulty.

I want to read out to you one paragraph from the work of Mr. Justice Basu. He is a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and eminent author of Commentary on the Constitution of India. There (Vol. 3, page 243) he says :

"Discretionary functions of Governor :

1. The functions which are specially required by the Constitution to be exercised by the Governor in his discretion are —

(a) Paras, 9 and 18 of the 6th Schedule provide that until a notification is issued under those paragraphs, the governor of Assam shall carry on the administration of a tribal area specified in Part B, as the agent's of the President, and acting in his discretion....."

Only there he can act, Sir, independent of the Council of Ministers. Then,

"(b) Article 239(2) authorises the President to appoint the Governor of a State as an Administrator of an adjoining Union Territory and provides that where a Governor is so appointed he shall exercise his functions as such Administrator independently of his Council of Ministers."

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Sir, I ought to tell you.....

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): Where was he when the Calcutta High Court was gheraoed? He should speak something about it.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: I have all along opposed this kind of gherao.

I ought to tell you this. The Advocate General of Maharashtra, a very eminent lawyer, a very eminent jurist, Mr. Seervai, has published recently a book—"Treatise on Constitution" in which he has taken the same view and he has pointed out and, I submit, very rightly pointed out that the Constitution of India as has been interpreted by the Supreme Court. We are saying, Mr Asoke Sen is saying and I am also saying that what has happened.... (Interruptions)

May I finish, Sir? (Interruptions)

The relevant provisions of the Constitution have been interpreted by the Supreme Court in a unanimous judgment. Mr Justice B. K. Mukherjee, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has made this position perfectly clear. He has laid down categorically that the Governor of a State is nothing but a constitutional head. Therefore, he cannot arrogate any other powers in his own discretion. May I read out only one passage. He has said that the Governor has got a Council of Ministers. He has got to function like the head of the British executive. He says in his judgment:

"But it is virtually the Council of Ministers in each State that carries on the executive Government of the State. In the Indian Constitution we have the same system of Parliamentary executive as in England and the Council of Ministers consisting as it does of the"

Let me point out that the Chief Justice of India in interpreting the Constitution laid down the law that it is purely like the British pattern, the British executive. No king, no Queen in England, you know, can order that the Parliament must be summoned on a particular date, nor can arrogate

to himself or herself the power to dismiss the Cabinet because the Prime Minister does not do so or says 'I will do it latter. King Charles I tried it but he lost his head. Any King or Queen who tries to do it will meet the same fate. But our Governors are more powerful. Then he says:

"The Council of Ministers consisting as it does of the Members of the Legislature is, like the British Cabinet—a hyphen which joins a buckle which fastens the legislative part of the State to the executive part. The Cabinet enjoying, as it does, a majority in the legislature concentrates in itself the virtual control of both legislature and executive functions; and as the Ministers constituting the Cabinet are presumably agreed on fundamentals and act on the principle of collective responsibility, the most important questions of policy are all formulated by them"—the Cabinet and nobody else.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: What about the United Front Government and the Constitution?

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: My point is this. There has been an outrage committed on the Constitution, and the Central Government is really a party to this kind of fraud which ought not to have been practised. That is a clear violation of the provisions of the Constitution. Under article 141, you know that whatever is the judgment of the Supreme Court interpreting a particular article of the Constitution shall be binding on all of us.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Binding on all the courts.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: Our Constitution is founded on the principle of the dominance of the rule of law. The Supreme Court has interpreted it clearly and unequivocally and has pointed out that there is no individual discretion and no individual power. The position is the same as in the British Parliament and of the British executive. In England as you know, the sovereign has no such power as the Governors here are trying to arrogate to themselves, and the sooner it is suppressed and discouraged, the better it will be for us, and that should be perfectly made

clear to all and they should never try anywhere to play havoc with the parliamentary form of government because that would mean imperilling democracy for ever.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : The Governor should be impeached.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to know the consensus in the House, whether the House is prepared to sit for another two hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, we shall have this debate continued tomorrow. But, unfortunately, tomorrow we are having non-official business also; otherwise, we could have it continued tomorrow.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We can have the whole day, and we can suspend Private Members' Business.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House wants, I think that it can suspend non-official work. That is what I feel; I do not know. If Members agree only it can be done. . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No, that will be a very bad precedent; we cannot suspend non-official business.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case, we shall adjourn now and meet tomorrow at 11 a.m. 18.19 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 24, 1967/ Agrahayana 3, 1889 (Saka).