

Fourth Series Vol. VIII - No. 53

Tuesday, August 1, 1967
Sravana 10, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Second Session**)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 51-62)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 53—Tuesday, August 1, 1967/Sravana 10, 1889 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1501 to 1504.	16003—37
Short Notice Question No. 39	16037—44

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1505 to 1507, 1509 to 1522 and 1524 to 1526.	16044—62
Unstarred Questions Nos. 7390 to 7397, 7399 to 7401, 7403 to 7427, 7429 to 7481, 7483 to 7485 and 7487 to 7502	16062—16149

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported display of photographs of staff of Indian High Commission in hotels in Karachi and other cities of Pakistan	16150—56
--	----------

Motion of Privilege—*Negatived*

Home Minister's statements re. Madhya Pradesh Budget	16156—16267
--	-------------

Shri A. B. Vajpayee	16156—58, 16205—11
Shri Madhu Limaye	16159—63
Shri Y. B. Chavan	16163—64, 16250—56
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	16212—16
Shri Ranga	16216—19
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	16219—22
Shri A. K. Sen	16222—24
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	16224—27
Shri D. N. Tiwary	16227—29
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	16229—34
Shri J. B. Kripalani	16235—37
Shri P. Ramamurti	16237—39
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	16239—41
Shri Anbazhagan	16242—44
Shri Y. S. Kushwah	16244—46
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	16246—47
Shri Sheo Narain	16248—50

Papers Laid on the Table	16267—68
------------------------------------	----------

Rules Committee—

Third Report	16269—70
------------------------	----------

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

16003

16004

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 1, 1967/Sravana 10,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Abolition of District Boards

+

*1501. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to the State Governments for the abolition of District Boards;

(b) if so, when and the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the names of the States which have abolished the District Boards and those wherein they continue to exist; and

(d) the alternative machinery devised by Government consequent on the abolition of these Boards to give representation to the rural people in the administration of matters of local importance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) District Boards do not exist in any State, except in 14 Districts of Bihar.

(d) The three-tier Panchayati Raj structure which has come into being in all the States except Madhya Pradesh, parts of Bihar, Kerala, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, has replaced the District Boards and provided representation to the rural people in local development administration.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का स्थान है और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के जरिये कांसिल के मेम्बर चुने जाते हैं। बिहार में 10 वर्षों से पहले से वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों को तोड़ दिया, जिस की वजह से गाँववालों का कांसिल में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों की मारफत रिप्रेजेंटेशन होता था, वह बन्द हो गया।

दूसरी बात—गाँव के छोटे मोटे काम, दवाई के घणघा सहकों आदि के वे सब बंद हो गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे संविधान में इसके लिये स्थान है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संबंध में कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is true that in all the areas district boards have not been abolished, but the powers of the district boards have been taken over by Government, and all the State Governments have accepted the main recommendation of the Bajwantray Mehta Committee, and it is our view that as early as possible the three tier system which has

been accepted by all the States should be introduced.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के आर्टिकल 171 में लिखा है कि—

“Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State—

- (a) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify.”

श्याम तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जिला परिषद हो गया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिला परिषद नहीं हुआ। सवाल यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का जिक्र है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट म्युनिसिपैलिटी का जिक्र है, उस को आपने एबोलिश कर दिया, उसकी जगह आपने कुछ नहीं दिया, जब कि कांस्टीचूशन में लिखा है कि इन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांस्टीचूशन की रक्षा की कार्यवाही केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या किया और गांव वालों का जो हक था कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की मारफ़्त उसके प्रादमी कान्सिल में जाते थे, उसको बन्द कर दिया और वह 10 वर्ष से बंद है—इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांववालों का जो हक था, उसके प्रोटेक्शन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : It is for the Election Commission indeed to take up this issue, and so far as we are concerned, we would like to have the three tier system of Panchayati Raj established in all the States, and

that will really provide not only the local administration but also the members in those bodies will participate in the election. But as it is in Bihar, in those 14 districts, there are no district Boards. Technically there are district boards, but there are no members functioning there. So, I would appeal to the hon. member to use his good offices with the Ministry there and see that these institutions are established as early as possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। यह मंत्री जी का काम है कि साफ़ साफ़ जवाब दें। हम अपने गुड आफ़िसिज़ कैसे इस्तेमाल करेंगे... व्यवधान... यह तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय का कर्तव्य है कि संविधान की रक्षा करें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सवाल पहले ला मिनिस्ट्री में था, वहां से होम मिनिस्ट्री में गया, वहां से ट्रांसफर हो कर यहां चला आया, तीन महीने से हमारा यह सवाल धूमता रहा, धूमने के बाद अब यह कहते हैं कि अपने गुड आफ़िसिज़ को इस्तेमाल करो, अगर हमें गुड आफ़िसिज़ का इस्तेमाल करना है तो यह यहां किस लिये है ?

Shri Jagjwan Ram : Perhaps we have already written to the State government concerned to introduce the three tier system as early as possible.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : By what time will they come into effect? I want to know that. Ten years have already elapsed. यह कब इफ़ट में आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तिवरी जी पूछ सकते हैं।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : They have taken some time; the Government of Bihar has extended the period up to March 1968. They propose to introduce the three tier system soon after that date is over.

श्री क० ना० धिवारी : जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पंचायत राज्य डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की जगह पर आयेगा तथा यह भी बताया कि वहां

की सरकार ने इस के लिये समय मांगा है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ग्राम पंचायतों का चुनाव नई सरकार आने के बाद अपने मन से कराना चाहती है तथा इस लिये समय मांगा है कि जिसमें उन के मन के मुताबिक जिला परिषदें बन सकें तथा क्या इसीलिये देरी हो रही है ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It is our desire that the new Bihar government should take up this matter quickly, but as I said earlier they have extended the period till March 1968. We hope that soon after this date is over, there will be three tier system coming into operation in Bihar.

श्री क० न० तिबारी: जब ग्राम पंचायतों का चुनाव हो गया है और ग्राम पंचायतें मिल कर जिला परिषदें बनायेंगी तो फिर बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने जो 1968 तक का टाइम मांगा है, क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि वे फिर से अपने नये तरीके से चुनाव कराना चाहती हैं ताकि उन के मन के मुताबिक जिला परिषदें बन सकें और इसी लिये देरी हो रही है। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की जानकारी क्या है तथा उस पर वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम: कोई खास जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन जिन पंचायतों की भ्रष्टाचारी पूरी हो जायगी, उन का नया चुनाव होगा, भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं होगी तो चुनाव नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि नई सरकार के आने के बाद बिहार में सूबे की वजह से जो स्थिति रही, शायद उस में चुनाव कराने की बात सोचना कुछ मौजू नहीं था।

Shri Dinkar Desai: In Mysore State there are no district boards but there are district school boards for primary school administration and the government nominates its members. That is an undemocratic procedure. May I know whether the Central government will take up this question with

the Mysore government and give them directions so that the district boards may be elected bodies and not nominated bodies?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That question does not arise; this relates to Bihar.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल सारे भारत के लिये है और अगर निर्वाचन बनाम नियुक्ति के सिद्धांत पर सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस पर सोचा है कि जिलाधीशों अथवा कलेक्टरों को बिलकुल खत्म कर दिया जाय और उनकी जगह पर कोई निर्वाचित शक्ति या अधिकार बनाया जाय ? यदि सोचा है तो क्या नतीजा निकला और यदि नहीं सोचा है तो क्यों नहीं सोचा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम: उन्होंने अभी जवाब दिया है कि जिन जिन जगहों पर यह चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं, वहां हम ने बराबर तकाजा किया है कि चुनाव जल्द करा लेना चाहिये और जैसा कि उन्होंने बताया कि बिहार के कुछ जिलों और जगहों पर चुनाव नहीं हो सका, वहां चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: वे तो कलेक्टरशाही और नौकरशाही के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम: जी हां, मैं उसी का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: वह कह रहे हैं कि कलेक्टरशाही खत्म करो, सारे अधिकार जिला पंचायतों के हाथ में दो।

श्री जगजीवन राम: मैंने जवाब खत्म नहीं किया है, लेकिन आप लोगों को इल्हाम हो गया और पहले से बोलने लगे। जहां चुनाव नहीं हुआ है, जिला बोर्ड खत्म हो गया है, जिला बोर्ड के सारे फंक्शन कलेक्टर के हाथ में दिये हुए हैं। यही मैंने कहा है कि बार बार हम तकाजा करते हैं कि उसका चुनाव कर के निर्वाचित अधिकारी को लाना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उलटी गंगा बहाई। मेरा सवाल था कि यह निर्वाचन बनाम नियुक्ति के सिद्धान्त पर सोच विचार करते हुए क्या सरकार ने कभी सोचा है कि जिलाधीशों और कलक्टरों को बिलकुल खत्म ही कर दिया जाय और उन के जितने अधिकार हैं जिला परिषद या कोई और संस्था जो आप के दिमाग में आये उन को दे दीजिये, अगर सोचा है तो क्या नतीजा निकला और अगर नहीं सोचा है तो क्यों नहीं सोचा?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जनाब यह इस प्रश्न के दायरे के भीतर की बात नहीं है। जिस प्रश्न को आप ने उठाया है उस प्रश्न का सीधा सम्बन्ध लोकल बोर्डों के साथ साध है और जहां तक लोकल बोर्डों का सम्बन्ध है उस में यह मामला साफ है कि जिला अधिकारी को उस का हैड नहीं होना चाहिए और वह निर्वाचित लोगों के हाथ में होना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर देखिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप मेहरबानी करके मंत्री महोदय को बतलाइये।

Mr. Speaker: If I have understood him properly, the State Governments have authorised the district boards; they could take decisions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है। मेरा मतलब तो यह है कि कलक्टर रहना ही नहीं चाहिए। यह सवाल है। क्या कभी सोचा है इन्होंने, अगर सोचा है तो क्या नतीजा निकला और अगर नहीं सोचा हो तो क्यों नहीं सोचा है ?

Shri Jagjwan Ram: What I have said is that it does not come within the jurisdiction of this question.

Mr. Speaker: He said that the department is not concerned with this

matter at all. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: While replying to the question earlier, the Minister said that the recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee have been introduced in all the States except in Bihar. You are aware that under your stewardship, Andhra Pradesh was the first State to introduce the Balwantray Mehta Committee's recommendations. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any steps to introduce a uniform system so far as the recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee's report is concerned, because it varies from State to State. I want to know whether Government proposes to give instructions to the State Governments to introduce a uniform system in this regard.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The approach is to have a certain broad pattern and agreement on fundamentals. A certain amount of flexibility is given to the States to introduce their own forms and patterns. So, within the broad pattern, they are free to have their own forms and patterns.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is not a fact that this question falls within the special purview of the State Governments and it is not a concurrent subject, and the Union Government has no power to give directions? Secondly, may I know whether it is not a fact that in many States the District Boards themselves have advised their own respective governments to entrust more and more of the functions dealing with grow more food and other things to the Collectors—even the distribution of foodgrains also to the Collectors—rather than to the so-called elected panchayat samitis?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Balwantray Mehta Committee was set up by the Planning Commission and the recommendations of this Committee are meant to be followed by the State Governments. The State

Governments are at liberty to accept these recommendations. As a matter of fact, the National Development Council, at its meeting in 1958, endorsed the main recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee and they accepted them. Therefore, various States have taken steps to introduce the panchayat raj system. So, there is no question of imposition on the States.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What does the hon. Member mean by saying "so-called elected panchayat samitis"?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: मुल्क में जिला बॉर्ड और जिला परिषद दो प्रकार की पद्धतियां हैं लेकिन कई जगह पर जो जिला परिषद हैं उन के चेअरमैन एलैक्टिड हैं जबकि कई अन्य राज्यों में जिला परिषद के ऐक्स-प्रोफिशियो चेअरमैन डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पंचायती राज्य बनाया गया है उस में सरकार ने दो प्रकार की पद्धतियां क्यों रखी हैं? जिला परिषद का चेअरमैन एलैक्टिड होना चाहिए या डिप्टी कमिश्नर ऐक्सप्रोफिशियो उसका चेअरमैन होना चाहिए, सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या उत्तर है?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have already replied to this question. We lay down a broad pattern for the States to follow. But some States have elected Chairmen and the Zila Parishad; and in some other States there is the district advisory council. The Panchayat Samitis are really an important link. We have left to the States to adopt the pattern they would like to have.

Shri Ranga: There is no question of leaving.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: मैं ने जो पूछा है उस का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया कि उन की इस बारे में क्या राय है?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The three-tier system is adopted by most

of the States. But we give them flexibility and manoeuvrability and each State is free to adopt certain changes within the broad framework that has been evolved.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Considering this three-tier system and considering also that universal adult franchise has been introduced and all people are given representation, I want to know how far this three-tier system has succeeded in developing initiative and drive and also developmental activities. Has the Government carried out any assessment in order to judge the work of this three-tier system whether it has succeeded in developing initiative and drive and also interest in developmental activities in the rural population?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The panchayati-raj institution has given opportunity and scope for the people to participate not only in the local administration but also in developmental activities, and the reports we have been receiving are quite encouraging. Wherever these institutions operate and exist the involvement and commitment of people in various activities is very much in the picture. Therefore, I say that this pattern should be adopted in all the other areas where panchayati-raj institutions have not been formed so far. It is our desire that it should cover the whole of India.

Equipment for Digging Tube-Wells

+

*1502. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Bamerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wide differences in the number of tube-wells in the various States;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage

of rigs and boring equipment and pumping sets in the country;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared to mobilise the resources of private and public sector industries to meet the demands of the States for this equipment and pumping sets; and

(d) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India is aware of the differences in the number of Tubewells in various States.

(b) The Government of India is fully aware of the existing strength of drilling and boring equipment in the States and, also, of their additional requirement in order to ensure realisation of Fourth Plan targets.

As regards Pumping Sets, there is already sufficient indigenous capacity for meeting the entire demand.

(c) and (d). Resources of the private and public sector industries are being mobilised to initiate and step up the manufacture of various types of drilling equipment required by the States.

It is expected that the entire demand of hand boring sets and that of light percussion and reverse circulation rigs would be met from indigenous sources in 2 to 3 years' time.

There is adequate manufacturing capacity in the country to meet the requirement of States of Core drills (calyx and diamond type).

In the Public Sector, manufacture of light direct rotary, medium direct rotary and medium percussion rigs has been initiated at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and

supply is expected to start from 1967-68.

It is hoped that after a period of 2 to 3 years, it would be possible to meet the entire requirement of drilling equipment from indigenous production.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में जो नलकूप हैं उन की राज्यवार वह संख्या देंगे और कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक नलकूप पड़ता है विभिन्न राज्यों में उस के भी वह आंकड़े देंगे जिससे पता चलेगा कि जितनी सारी योजनाएँ आप लोगों न बनाई हैं उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, I have got the State-wise figures of tubewells. As far as population is concerned the figures are well known. The State-wise tubewell figures are: Andhra—9; Assam—17, Bihar—1025, Gujarat—639 Madhya Pradesh—68, Madras—23, Maharashtra—2, Orissa—83, Punjab—1245, Rajasthan—11, Uttar Pradesh—8269, West Bengal—480—Haryana figures are not available—making a total of 11,871. The figures of private tubewells are: Andhra—27,990, Bihar—5269, Madras—4588, Orissa—3, Punjab—17,500, Rajasthan—337, Uttar Pradesh—23,990—other States—Nil—making a total of 79,677. I would like to add that the drilling of tubewells depends upon the strata of ground. The alluvial soil of the Indo-Gangetic Plan is generally favourable for having tubewells. Some coastal areas and also some river deltas are also good for having tubewells.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय पूछा था पम्पिंग सैट्स के बारे में और उन्होंने हम को जवाब दिया है :

"As regards pumping sets, there is already sufficient indigenous capacity for meeting the entire demand."

बह कैपेसिटी की बात कर रहे हैं। अर्घ्यक्ष महोदय, पैदावार की क्षमता और प्रत्यक्ष पैदावार में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। और आज सभी राज्यों में खास कर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं कि पम्पिंग सेट्स का बड़ा अभाव है, इस में काला बाजार चलता है, दाम ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं, बिजली का भी अभाव है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार राज्य की नई सरकार के द्वारा कोई ऐसी योजना उन के सामने रखी गई है कि एक महीने में वह एक हजार ट्यूबवेल बनावेंगे। लेकिन इस के लिए उन का यह कहना है कि रिग्स आदि का अभाव है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में आश्वासन दिया है कि दो तीन साल में हो जायेंगे। यहां पर बार बार सवाल उठाये जाते हैं कि उन को फौरन गेहूँ चाहिये, अनाज चाहिये। इसी तरह से केरल में जहां अनाज की कमी है, वहां चावल वगैरह चाहिये। बिहार में जहां अकाल की स्थिति है उसमें भी यह बात समझ में आती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारों के इस काम में मदद देने के लिये वह तैयार है? मैं अनाज का कोटा बढ़ाने के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। अगर पम्पिंग सेट्स, रिग्ज आदि के द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना बिहार सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार या बंगाल की सरकार बनाती है तो क्या इस के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार निश्चित रूप से मदद देगी?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the pumping sets are concerned, there was, due to the serious situation as a result of the successive droughts, a sudden spurt in demand for pumping sets and there was a temporary difficulty in regard to supplies. But all over India our production capacity is such that we can meet the requirements of all the States. In fact, recently some of the producing units are

closed down for lack of demand. So as far as pumping sets are concerned we can meet indigenously all the requirements and there should be no difficulty. If any State Government works out any plan I think it would be possible to co-ordinate and meet the full requirements. That I have indicated in my reply that indigenously, within the next one or two years most of the drills and rigs would be manufactured in India. Even if it is a question of import we shall see that the demands of the State Governments are fully met. Last year we sanctioned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 1.5 crores this year, and the demands put by the State Governments have been completely cleared in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. There should be no difficulty on this ground. I entirely agree and share the views of the hon. Member, because this programme forms part of the minor irrigation programme and minor irrigation occupies a very important place in our agricultural programme.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने ट्यूब वेल के अंक दिये, मैं पम्पिंग सेट्स के अंक चाहता हूँ, और क्या यह सही है कि एक राज्य जिसकी आबादी कुल साढ़े तीन या चार करोड़ है वहां डेढ़ लाख पम्पिंग सेट्स हैं और ऐसे सूबे में जहां की आबादी 8 करोड़ है वहां कुल 11 हजार है या जहां पर आबादी 5 करोड़ है वहां कुल 10 हजार है, और वहां पर पम्पिंग सेट्स की बहुत जबरदस्त मांग है, लेकिन पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है? इस के अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी पम्पिंग सेट्स जो नदियों में बज्रों पर लगाये जा सकते हैं उन की भी मांग है। क्या मंत्री महोदय अंकों को देते हुए इस पर ध्यान रख कर बतलायेंगे कि इन मांगों के बारे में क्या हो रहा है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Even if the hon. Member points out any demand of any particular State I am prepared to say that we shall fully

meet the requirements of pumping sets. He referred to a wider question of disparity in the distribution of pumping sets etc. I think it is a general problem because even if we look into irrigation percentages of various States we find, for instance, in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore they are having the lowest percentage of irrigation while there are certain areas where the percentage of irrigation is as high as 30 to 40 per cent. Therefore, the disparity is there and our effort should be to remove that disparity, but it is a question of long-term planning.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने अंक पूछे थे। जैसे आप ने ट्यूबवेल के अंक दिये, वैसे ही पम्पिंग सेट के भी दें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Should I give the figures? It is a long list.

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on the Table.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am prepared to do that.

श्री जाजं करनेन्द्राज : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो भी अपने टार्गट्स हैं उन को पूरा करने की ताकत सरकार के पास है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि दो साल हो गये हैं और अभी आपकी योजना बनी नहीं है। चन्द दिन हुए एक साल की योजना पेश की गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में जो टार्गट्स आपने बतलाये हैं उनको पूरा करने की भी ताकत सरकार के पास है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under consideration, it has not been finalised. But as a result of that minor irrigation programme has not suffered at all. Whatever targets we had worked out during last year were over-fulfilled in regard to minor irrigation. I am quite sure, whatever tentative figures are worked out in the Fourth Five Year Plan, as far as this

aspect of the programme is concerned, there should be no apprehension or fear of its not being fulfilled.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the State from which I come the Zila Parishads are generally manned by non-official chairmen and because of that deep tubewells and other tubewells were being laid there, but because of certain component parts which could be got only from foreign countries for which no attempt was made by the Central Government, most of these deep tubewells are out of action and production on the food front was very much hampered? Is the hon. Minister aware of it? Can he give us an idea of what steps are being taken?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already submitted, no demand of any State Government for foreign exchange is pending with us. If the hon. Member points out any specific demand of any State Government, I am prepared to look into it.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश में यह पाबन्दी है कि नहरों से कुछ दूर तक और स्टेट ट्यूबवैल से कुछ दूर तक निजी बिजली के ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगाये जा सकते। परेशानी यह है कि नहरों में चौशार्ड भी पानी नहीं आता है। निजी ट्यूबवैल भी कहीं लगाने नहीं देते और नहरों में पानी आता नहीं है, सरकार पानी की गारन्टी भी नहीं दे सकती। ऐसी हालत में क्या हम आशा करें कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके ऐसा यत्न करेंगे कि यह पाबन्दी हट जाय और किसान को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता हो कि वह जहां चाहे ट्यूबवैल लगा सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This will be brought to the notice of the State Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: While replying to the question, the hon. Minister has said, if I remember correctly, that in West Bengal there are 480 tubewells only. Did the Government try to

ascertain the reason why in such a State like West Bengal in these last 20 years only 480 tubewells have been sunk by the Government?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The actual implementation of the minor irrigation programme is with the States and if the hon. Member wants I can try to get the information. But even the surface water availability in West Bengal is so much that both the underground and surface water potential can be put to use usefully and there is a considerable potential and scope, as I mentioned, for taking up this programme.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I wanted to know whether the Government of India tried to ascertain the reason why only 480 tubewells have been sunk in the last 20 years.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the State to do.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He has not answered that question. Let him say, "Yes" or "No".

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I have answered that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I come from that unfortunate State in the list where four crores of people of Maharashtra have to be satisfied with two complete tubewells while there are about 8,000 in Uttar Pradesh and a thousand and odd in Bihar. Is the hon. Minister and the Government which he represents aware of the fact that the Indo-Gangetic plain is not the only alluvial plain in India, that the whole black cotton soil tract in Vidarbha, Marathwada, and Khandesh is the finest alluvial soil in the world...

Mr. Speaker: Now we are going into every district.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:... and that the water potential of that

area has not been investigated? May I know whether this Government has only to wait for the demand of the State Government to come? What specific steps do the Government propose to take so that there is regional distribution of tubewells?

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. If you want some discussion, I can understand that. We have already taken 15 minutes on this Question. Even if I allow another half an hour, you will not be satisfied. You are putting questions about each and every district.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If every Member begins to ask what about his State, what about his district, where will it lead us?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I asked about 10 per cent of the Indian people.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. But you also went to the region, the sub-region, the district and all that. I do not mind if the Minister can answer it.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: According to the geological survey of India, the Tapti valley is one of the potential regions in Maharashtra and we are exploring the possibilities of having tubewells in that region.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I know the Members are anxious to put questions; there are about 15 to 20 Members on both sides. The first Question took 15 minutes and this Question has already taken 15 minutes. (Interruption) Order, order. The Member from Mysore has also asked a question. It is not that I have rejected Mysore which is such a good neighbour of mine. If you want I can give another

half an hour for this Question. That means the other Questions will go. It is for the State Governments to take care of such matters. If Parliament wants to take up the question of each and every district, I have no objection. Then, all the Members must get a chance, not only Mr. Shivappa. If even four Questions cannot be finished, how are we going to run the Question Hour? I do not know. Let us go to the next Question.

Delay in Transportation of Goods at Major Ports

+

*1503. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the steps taken to cut down delays in major ports and thereby reducing the cost of transported goods, exported or imported;

(b) the suggestions made by the All India Shippers Council in this behalf;

(c) the Port which faces this difficulty most; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome these difficulties?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Statement

At Calcutta Port, efforts are being made through intensive dredging and execution of river training works to improve the draft in the River Hooghly. A new dock system at Haldia is currently under execution. An incentive tonnage scheme has been introduced to step up the labour output. Speedy clearance of cargo from the transit sheds is being effected to permit free use of berths by incoming vessels.

At Bombay Port, a system of registration of vessels has been introduced since November 1964 permitting vessels bound for Bombay to register in advance of their turn for berths based on their date of arrival at Bombay. The Dock Expansion Scheme designed to augment the berthing capacity of the port is under execution. Steps are being taken to improve the berthing capacity of the dolphins in the Marine Oil Terminal at Butcher Island to permit tankers upto 53,000 tonnes. Other measures include the procurement of additional cargo handling equipment, the replacement of the existing pumps in the Alexandra Dock by electrically operated ones and speedy removal of cargo from the transit sheds.

At Madras, the construction of a new ore-cum-oil dock is under way.

At Cochin an open berth in the Ernakulam Channel is being constructed. The procurement of a new suction dredger is under consideration.

At Visakhapatnam, the berthing capacity of the port has been augmented by the completion of two ore berths, a lighterage wharf, one general cargo berth and a fertiliser berth. The second general cargo berth is expected to be completed in December 1967. The Fourth Plan programme provides for deepening and widening of the entrance channel, conversion of three jetty berths into quay berths, a new Reception-cum-Despatch Yard, additional warehousing facilities and procurement of craft and equipment.

At Mormugao, it is proposed to provide a mechanical ore loading system and an ore pier capable of handling 60,000 ton ore carriers and an exclusive oil berth for handling POL traffic. It is proposed to procure additional cargo handling equipment during the Fourth Five Year Plan to facilitate quick handling of cargo at alongside berths.

At Kandla, it is proposed to provide facilities for night navigation. Adequate number of wagons for clearance of cargo has been arranged. The clearance of cargo from the port will be quickened when the broad-gauge link to the port and the highway connecting Ahmedabad with Kandla are completed. A new berth for general cargo and a jetty for berthing oil tankers are expected to be available in the near future.

(b) No suggestions have been received from the All India Shippers Council in the matter.

(c) and (d). The nature of the difficulties experienced in regard to detention of vessels and clearance of cargo differs from port to port. The steps taken to overcome these difficulties at each port are mentioned in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha in reply to part (a) of the question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Estimates Committee of Parliament has more than once recommended certain suggestions to cope with the delay in the transportation of goods at major ports, specially at Calcutta, and, if so, may I know whether those recommendations have been examined and taken up?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am not in a position to say whether those specific recommendations have been taken up or not. But a great deal of work has been done in Calcutta for the improvement of the port. As the hon. Member is aware, Calcutta port has got some natural difficulties and till the Haldia subsidiary port is developed, I am afraid, Calcutta will always continue to have some difficulties.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement, it has been stated:

"A new berth for general cargo and a jetty for berthing oil tankers are expected to be available in the near future."

I would like to know whether the work has begun, how long it will take and what will be the amount necessary for it and whether it has been allotted in the Fourth Plan.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I want notice for this.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यू०एस०ए० गवर्न-मेंट ने शिकायत की थी कि जो घनाज वह भेजता है उसको उतारने और जहाज को खाली करने में आठ घंटे लगने चाहिए वहां जहाज को खाली होने-होते आठ-माठ और दस-दस दिन लग जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी गांदियों कि कर्मा पहले थी और कितनी अब रह गई हैं? कितने हम को अनलोडिंग के साधन चाहिए और कितनों की अब कमी है और कब तक यह कमी पूरी हो जावेगी?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Actually the U.S. speaks with different voices because I saw only two days ago a statement in the paper coaching the U.S. Department of Agriculture saying how India has been able to practically double its capacity for receiving food-grains in the last two or three years.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Pending the completion of the Haldia Project, may I know how far the major port at Paradeep has been able to relieve the congestion of Calcutta Port. I prefer a statistical answer.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The statistical answer would be that, for the time being, it is practically nil.

Shri N. K. Somani: Two of the main problems of our ports are the slow output of our ports and the congestion of steamers that come in and go out. May I know whether the Government have made any assessment of the output of these ports

based on work study and also tried to pattern the movement of ships based on mathematical model known as the Queing Theory?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would like to find out what the mathematical model is, to which the hon. Member has made a reference, is. But as far as the first part of the question is concerned, I think, subject to the limitations that they have, our ports have done rather well. We have been suddenly confronted in the last three or four years with enormous increases in the imports of foodgrains, fertilisers and other bulk cargo, and that is one of the reasons why the general cargo traffic has had some difficulties. We have had to give top priority to the traffic in Foodgrains and fertilizers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement there are a number of steps mentioned in respect of the Calcutta Port, but I find that there is no mention of any scheme for further expansion, so that more berths can be provided. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the present position regarding the expansion schemes which have been pending for a long time in respect of King George's Dock at Calcutta, which would provide a sufficient number of berths for more vessels to come? Is he aware that because of the chronic shortage of berthing facilities at Calcutta, ships have to wait out in the river and at sandheads and, therefore, a source of corruption has developed there as a result of which ships have to make illegal payments in order to get preference of entry into the existing berths. Does he know that?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I do not know anything about the corruption part of the question, to which the hon. Member has made a reference. But the Calcutta Port authorities have, in the last three Plan periods, spent Rs. 46 crores for the improvement of dock facilities. In fact, the largest amount of expenditure incurred in any port in the last three Plan periods

has been at Calcutta. But we are finding that till the Farakka Barrage is completed and till the Haldia dock system comes into effect, we really cannot make any major improvement in the facilities available at Calcutta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has not answered the specific question that I put. What has happened to the schemes which have been pending for years for the expansion of King George's Dock?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am not aware of sanctioned schemes pending for years. I am not aware of it. I will make enquiries.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Is it a fact that the import and export costs of our commodities are high on account of the comparatively higher freight that we have to pay, and in spite of the rate of freight being high, the shipping companies are not happy and are insisting on further increase? In view of this, will the Minister consider fixing up a deadline by which port conditions improve and we become at par with other ports in the world?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It is not difficult to fix a deadline, but the difficulty is in implementing the deadline because implementation of the deadline depends upon the availability of funds, as also availability of equipment.

Shri D. N. Patodia: What about the first part of my question? Is it a fact that the import and export costs of our commodities are high on account of the comparatively higher freight that we have to pay?

Mr. Speaker: Naturally.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Certainly. I am sure, the hon. Member is also aware that our export competitiveness has diminished on account of the high freight rates that we have to pay. It is quite well known.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Are there any plans to expand the Visakhapatnam Port, which is also suffering from congestion?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The hon. Member knows that the Visakhapatnam Port has not done badly at all in the course of the last few years and there are plans for further expansion of the Port.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्याजी : गोष्ठा की वास-काङ्गिगामा पोर्ट से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लोहा बाहर भेजा जाता है। पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके रहने आदी की व्यवस्थाओं में कई गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। उन मजदूरों को पांच-मात मील से आना पड़ना है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहाँ जितना काम होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है और अगर सच है तो गवर्नमेंट इस दिशा में क्या कर रही है ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I shall have the matter looked into.

गेहूँ के मूल्य में वृद्धि

+

* 1504. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० कु० किस्कु :

श्री स० बा० माझनी :

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का आयात धारण किये जाने तथा उचित मूल्य की दूकानें खोले जाने के पश्चात् गेहूँ के मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं ; और

(ख) क्या कानूनी राजन व्यवस्था के लागू किये जाने के पश्चात् अधिकाधिक तथा

अन्य कमजोरियों की नियुक्तियों के परिणाम स्वरूप हो रहा खर्च उपभोक्ताओं को ब्रह्म करना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना प्रतिशत खर्च ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The import of foodgrains has been there for a very long time. The fair price shops have also been in existence since the Second World War. A statement is however placed on the Table of the House giving the All-India Index Number of the wholesale prices of wheat since independence. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1268/87].

The increase in the price of wheat has been significant only during the last 3 or 4 years which is mainly distributable to the successive bad crops and the widening between production of foodgrains and demand.

(b) The cost of the staff on the enforcement of rationing and of the staff employed in the Food Department is added in calculating the economic cost of imported foodgrains. However, since this is more than made up by the subsidy in the prices of imported wheat, the question of the consumer being burden with the cost of staff does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how far the bad management of storing in warehouses and the wastages that are reported every now and then are responsible for the rise in price of wheat in the country?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The loss in transit and storage is a very insignificant part of the total quantities of foodgrains that are being handled. I do not think that it has any bearing on the total cost for the consumer as such.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the zonal system is also in a way responsible for this rise in price and if so, what steps Government are going to take about it?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon. Member may have his own views about it. Of course, here also....

Mr. Speaker: What is his view? Is the zonal system also responsible for it?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think so.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In some States excess wheat is rotting while high prices are prevailing in UP and other places.

Shri A. K. Kisku: In view of the rising prices of wheat, what steps have been taken by the States to safeguard the interests of the consumers in respect of continuous and adequate supply of foodgrains to the areas where statutory rationing is in operation? If there has been an appreciable breakdown in the supply, what steps are being taken by Government to prevent its recurrence?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In the rationed areas, foodgrains, and especially wheat is made available at the issue price of Rs. 55 per quintal as far as imported wheat is concerned; in rationed areas I do not think it is true to say that there has been breakdown in supply.

Shri S. N. Maiti: What is the difference between landed price of imported wheat and the issue price, and what steps are being taken by Government to have a uniform policy in regard to the opening of fair price shops?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The economic cost of imported wheat is Rs. 87.25 and the issue price is Rs. 55 for all States, to the destinations indicated by the State Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कीमते बढ़ने से भी ज्यादा बुरा यह हुआ है कि जनता का आत्म-सम्मान नष्ट हो गया है। आज जनता को एक-एक किलो गेहूँ के लिए बारह-बारह घंटे लाइन में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। दूसरे देशों में लोग लाइन में खड़े होते हैं मिलिटरी डिस्प्लिन के लिए, अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए, लेकिन

हमारे देश में हजार-हजार भादमी एक किलो गेहूँ के लिए रात के बारह बजे तक लाइन में खड़े रहने के लिए विवश किये जा रहे हैं। एक जगह ऐसा हुआ कि एक मां अपने तीन साल के बच्चे को लिए हुए लाइन में खड़ी थी। उसको घाठ घंटे खड़े लाइन में रहना पड़ा और जब बच्चे को इतनी देर तक पानी न मिला तो वह मां की छाती से लगा लगा मर गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, जनता के आत्म-सम्मान की किस तरह रक्षा की जायेगी और किस की ड्यूटी लगाई जायेगी कि जनता के घरों में गेहूँ भेजा जाये।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The administration of fair price shops both in the statutory and informal-rationing areas is with State Governments.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिस भाव पर किसान से गेहूँ लिया जाये, अगले साल तक उस भाव में एक आना फ्री-किलो से अधिक की वृद्धि न होने पाए ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as Government are concerned, I have already explained the position in regard to imported wheat. We issue at the rate of Rs. 55 per quintal. We have indicated to State Governments that as far as possible at the wholesalers' level they should not charge more than Rs. 5 per quintal and at the retailers' level Rs. 3, that is, in all they should not sell at more than Rs. 8 per quintal over the issue price.

As for indigenously procured wheat or other commodities, we have indicated to them that they should not charge more than Rs. 10-12 per quintal by way of transport, handling, storage etc.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the hon. Minister aware that wheat moved from Calcutta port to the districts by railway suffers a loss of 10 per cent in transport? If so, what steps do

Government propose to take to reduce this percentage of loss?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think the figure the hon. Member has quoted is correct. If there is any specific instance he has in mind, he may bring it to my notice and I will inquire.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में राशन की दुकानों में जो गेहूँ सप्लाई किया जाता है, क्या अलग अलग राज्य में उसकी कीमत में कोई अन्तर है ; यदि हाँ, तो कितना और क्यों ? किस राज्य में गेहूँ की कीमत सब से ज्यादा है और किस राज्य में सब से कम और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If I have followed the question correctly, I have explained the position about imported wheat.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री : मैंने यह पूछा है कि राशन की दुकानों में जो गेहूँ सप्लाई किया जाता है, क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में उसकी कीमत में कोई अन्तर है ; यदि हाँ, तो वह अन्तर कितना है ? इसके अतिरिक्त किस राज्य में खरीदारों को सब से ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है और किस राज्य में सब से कम और इस अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There are mainly two types of foodgrains distributed: imported wheat and rice. I have explained the position about imported wheat. We issue to all State Governments at Rs. 55 per quintal; we have also indicated to them broadly that they should not charge more than Rs. 8 per quintal to cover incidentals like handling, storage, retailers; wholesalers margin etc.

Regarding rice, from 15 July, we are issuing at a uniform price of Rs. 80 per quintal to all State Governments. Our broad guideline to them about the margin in this respect is the same as in the case of wheat.

1702(A1)LSD—2

श्री तुलशी दास जाखव : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि इम्पोर्टेड की इकानोमिक कास्ट 67.45 रुपये है और स्टेट्स के लिए इस्यु प्राइस 55 रुपये है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्टेट्स को एक ही कीमत पर गेहूँ दिया जाता है, तो विभिन्न राज्यों की फ़्लैर-प्राइस शाप्स में गेहूँ की कीमतें कम ज्यादा क्यों हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Different State Governments levy different charges by way of expenditure and that explains the disparity in price. As regards economising in these charges as far as possible, it is for State Governments to look into.

श्री तुलशी दास जाखव : यह वीरियेशन इतनी ज्यादा क्यों होती है ?

श्री तुलशी दास जाखव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई संख्या निर्धारित की है कि एक दुकान से कितने परिवारों को अनाज दिया जायेगा। क्या सरकार ने यह भी व्यवस्था की है कि जब गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को तनक्वाह मिलती है और उनके पास पैसा आता है, उस समय दुकानों में अनाज बराबर रहे ? कई स्थानों पर ऐसा देखा गया है कि जब मजदूरों को तनक्वाह मिलती है उस समय दुकानों पर अनाज नहीं होता है पर इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दुकानों को बराबर अनाज मीजुद रहे इसका भी ध्यान रखा जायगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What should be the number of fair price shops in a particular area in a particular State is for the State Government to decide. At present, about 1,43,774 fair price shops are operating all over the country.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय: मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग था कि जिस समय मजदूर को तनख्वाह मिले उस समय दूकान पर अनाज बराबर भरा रहे इस बात का कोई ध्यान रखा जायगा ? कई बार ऐसा होता है कि अनाज खत्म हो जाता है जिस समय पैसा उसके पास होता है जिससे वह ले नहीं पाता है। तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि बराबर वहां अनाज रहे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Local distribution is with the State Government.

श्री शिवरंजन लाल : क्या मंत्री जी को यह जानकारा है कि सरकारी दूकानों पर ऐसा खराब गेहूं बिक रहा है जिससे बामारा फल रहा है ? क्या वह ऐसे गेहूं को रोकने को कोशिश करेंगे जैसे कि मेरे जिले आगरा के बेलनगंज मालगांदांम पर इतना खराब गेहूं भरा हुआ है कि वहां उनसे बामारा फलने को आशंका है, ता क्या उसको रोक कर के बढ़िया गेहूं बिकवायेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as issue of foodgrains from the Central godowns storage is concerned, there is a regular system of check. If there is any specific instance, that should be brought to the notice of the State Government.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: In view of the fact that the amount distributed through those fair price shops is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the common man, would the Government consider it necessary to issue instructions to the State Government's that the rationing system embraces only a certain section of the people below a certain income group, and the other people who can afford to pay in the open market do not come under the purview of the rationing system?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The quantum of the issue of foodgrains in any

particular State is left to the discretion of the State Government, and of course they determine the quantum on the basis of availability etc. But may I explain for the information of the hon. lady that we have now covered practically more than 241 million people under informal and formal rationing, which is a very wide net work of fair price shops all over the country which caters to the need of the vulnerable section of the people.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has made any recommendations with regard to wheat, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The agricultural Prices Commission was consulted in regard to the determination of the procurement prices of wheat, but the Government, as I indicated, in consultation with the State Governments, took a decision and the rates which have been fixed for procurement of wheat are much higher than were recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: They have made some adverse comments about this wheat business. What do you say about that?

Shri Swell: In answer to a question by Mr. Samanta the Minister said that the loss in storage of foodstuff is insignificant. This goes against the opinion of many food experts who are of the opinion that the loss of food in India through rodents or defective storage is colossal. Is the Minister in a position to say definitely what percentage of our food is lost in storage and through rodents, and if he is not in a position, will he examine this matter and put the information before the House?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I mentioned was in regard to Government storage. It is true that at the farmer's and because the farmers have no proper storage facilities and because rodents are also there in the barns of villages where proper facilities are lacking, there the damage to

food-grains would be much more. The insignificant figure of damage I mentioned was with regard to Government storage godowns etc.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गावां में सस्ते अनाज की दूकानों से देहात के लोगों को अनाज बांटने के लिए मापदण्ड अलग अलग राज्यों में क्या हैं ? किस तरह के लोगों को अनाज दिया जायगा ? और जो मापदण्ड तैयार किया गया है क्या ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं कि जिनको उस मापदण्ड के अनुसार राशन मिलना चाहिए उन्हें नहीं मिलता है और ऐसे लोगों को मिल जाया करता है जिन्हें नहीं देना चाहिए ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already explained, it is left entirely to the discretion of the state government to determine the quantum of foodgrains issued to various categories of consumers.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में देहात के लोगों को किस आधार पर अनाज दिया जा रहा है ? कैसे लोगों को दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि सब को तो दे नहीं सकते, तो उसका मापदण्ड अलग-अलग राज्यों में क्या है और क्या उसके खिलाफ शिकायतें आई हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have not received any specific complaint from the State government.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मापदण्ड क्या है ?

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: In view of the rise in food prices, there is great harassment to the low income group. In the advanced, welfare countries, subsidy is given so that low income groups are not harassed. Has the Government of India any intention to fall in the category of those welfare states?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In our

country we are subsidising the issue of foodgrains to the poor section of the people. This year we foot a bill to the tune of Rs. 119 crores compared to Rs. 129 crores last year. That shows our concern for vulnerable sections.

श्री मय्यंजय प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से राशन शाप्स में जितने राशन कार्ड्स इश्यू होते हैं उन सब पर माल उठता नहीं है, वह ले नहीं पाते हैं चाहे पैसे की कमी की वजह से या चाहे जिस कारण से भी हो, तो उतना तो सरप्लस राशन राशन शाप में होना चाहिए ? क्या उस सरप्लस का कोई हिसाब देखा जाता है और दूसरी बात यह है कि फ्लोर मिल्स को या इन बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाओं को कुछ क्या आप अपना डाइरेक्शन देते हैं या सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से दिए जाते हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is true that due to lack of purchasing power of the poor section of the people, possibly the full quantum of foodgrains may not be purchased. It is for the State governments to exercise proper controls over the grain distribution through fair price shops. As for the other part, we do not issue direct foodgrains to them; we issue foodgrains to the mills and to the state government's.

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ एक ओर जनता दाने-दाने को मोहताज है वहाँ पिछले 23-24 जुलाई को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सेंट्रल गोडाउन का गेहूँ पटना स्टेशन पर प्रोपेन में पड़ा हुआ था और बारिश से भीग रहा था जिसके कारण उसमें अंकुर निकल आये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना गेहूँ उसमें बरबाद हुआ और यह गेहूँ बरबाद होने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और जो जिम्मेदार हैं उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या एक्शन लिया ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The newspapers have reported this and we are

trying to find out what happened and who was responsible.

Shri Amrit Nahata: The hon. Minister told us about imported wheat and imported rice. The drought-stricken people of Rajasthan have seen neither; they are supplied imported milo. What is the landing cost of imported milo and what is the issue price? Is it a fact that the imported milo is not fit for human consumption?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is not correct to say that we are not issuing wheat to Rajasthan government; we issue substantial quantities. As for milo, we subsidise it to the tune of Rs. 18.01 per quintal, which is a very substantial subsidy. I do not think that imported milo is unfit for human consumption or such milo is issued. We exercise strict control over it.

श्री रामभायस शालदास : क्या देश में इस प्रकार के किसान हैं जो ठीक समय पर गेहूँ नहीं बेचते, उसको इट्टा करके रख लेते हैं और जब कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं तब बाहर निकालते हैं। इससे महंगाई पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है और गेहूँ मन्दा नहीं होता ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is for the State Governments, whatever marketable surplus is available, to take vigorous steps to procure the available grains so that they are made available to the entire population, under the Centre or in the States.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Mass Sick Leave by Firemen on Southern Railway

- S.N.Q. 39. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that firemen on the Southern Railway have applied for mass sick leave;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that all goods trains have been cancelled; and

(d) if so, what steps the Railway Administration has taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir; some Firemen and Engine Cleaners on certain Division on the Southern Railway.

(b) According to the information available with the Railway, this is in pursuance of a decision taken by the un-recognised sectional Firemen's Council to register their protest against non-redressal of their grievances.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All steps have been taken to maintain the train services as far as possible.

Shri P. Ramamurti: After this whole thing happened, on Saturday, I think, myself and Mr. Nambiar had met the Minister and had discussions with him. Subsequently, the Minister also had a trip to Bangalore and had met the General Manager of the Southern Railway, and after he returned yesterday, we had discussion with him and as a result of certain assurances, we had telegraphically informed those people requesting them to withdraw the strike, and I expect that the strike would be withdrawn by today. While appreciating the spirit with which the Minister looked into the whole problem, may I just enquire of the Minister that he would transmit to the General Manager the same spirit of accommodation and see that there is

no victimisation and all the firemen are fully restored?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Instructions have already been conveyed to the General Manager, Southern Railway, that immediately after normalcy is restored, the other actions needed in this regard should be taken.

Shri P. Ramamurti: What about victimisation?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Actually, the hon. Member has written a letter and then I have replied to him according to the understandings that have been reached.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether it is a fact that in the name of simplification of accounts, the total emolument of the engine cleaners and firemen has been reduced?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In view of the change in the time-tables which takes place every six months, and also in view of the electrification of a certain sector in that region, certain link arrangements had to be re-done, and in that, there have been slight changes, and we have taken care that there is no retrenchment and also to the extent possible their total emolument as drawn by them previously would not suffer.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: All's well that ends well!

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राममूर्ति साहब और मन्त्री साहब में जो बातचीत हुई और उनका आपस में जो समझौता हुआ, उसकी रपट अखबारों में पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने हमेशा की तरह का आश्वासन दिया है। यदि हड़ताल करने वाले लोगों को वह मंजूर हो, तो मुझे उसमें कोई शिकायत नहीं करनी है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास सदर्न रेलवे की मजदूर यूनियन की तरफ से एक खत आया है, जिसमें उन लोगों ने वहाँ के डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पर आरोप लगाया है कि उसने पुराने लिफ्ट

को, जिनका अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने भी जिक्र किया है, तोड़ डाला है। जहाँ चार इन्डर, चार फर्स्ट फायरमैन, चार सैकेण्ड फायरमैन-इस तरह से 12 लोगों को एक इयूटी पर लेना चाहिये वहाँ उन्होंने चार लोगों को उस काम पर लगाया। जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पिछले कई दिनों से पैसेन्जर गाड़ियों और माल गाड़ियों के आने जाने में रुकावट पड़ी है और इससे काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ है। कर्मचारियों को भी हुआ है, उस इलाके के लोगों का भी हुआ है, खास तौर से अनाज इत्यादि के मामले में ग्राम जनता को बहुत परेशानी हुई है। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न है कि जिस डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट की बजह से यह सारी झंझट हुई है—इन कर्मचारियों ने यह भी लिखा है कि मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछूँ—

“Is it a fact that the Tiruchirappalli Divisional Superintendent was whiling away his time during the evening session in the club on 25th July and 26th July, while there was a difficult situation in his division.”

तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस किस्म के डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही मन्त्री महोदय करेंगे।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This simplification of the operational procedure has been introduced in the entire railway system of the Southern Railways. It is not in one division. In other divisions the work is going on on a normal basis. Here, there has been certain misunderstanding and there have been certain anomalies which will be looked into and necessary action will be taken.

श्री जे. सिम्स : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नई लिफ्ट का सवाल है, मेरा ख्याल है कि पूर्वी रेलवे में भी इस तरह के कई मामले आये हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन नये लिफ्ट का जो असर

पड़ रहा है—सब से बड़ा प्रसर तो यह पड़ा है कि कई लोगों की छटनी हुई है, ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं—क्या इस पर मंत्री महोदय उच्च स्तर पर कोई पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि इस का क्या प्रसर हुआ है—मजदूरों पर और रेलवे की कार्यक्षमता पर

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These new links depend on the pattern of movement. When we dieselise certain sections and electrify certain other sections, then there is going to be a pattern in the overall movement and, accordingly new links will have to be formulated. Therefore, these things are the outcome of a phased programme of modernisation in the entire railway system. So, this has happened. But what we normally take care of is that due to such reformation of the link arrangements and new operational procedures there should not be any disadvantage to the railway employees in general. That care is always taken and these matters are discussed with the two federations at the highest level and they have generally agreed to the simplification procedure.

Shri J. H. Patel spoke in Kannada.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This is not quite germane to the main question. Regarding the medical facilities that are being made available to the railway employees, as the hon. Member must be knowing, free medical assistance is given to every railway employee and the family of the employee.

श्री रवी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फोरमनों की हड़ताल एक बहुत बड़ी घटना होने जा रही है। 10-12 दिन पहले यह शिकायत आई थी कि बैस्टर्न रेलवे को कोटा डिवीजन में गंगापुर में जितने फोरमन थे, उनके मकानों में रेस्ट के लिये जो पंखे दिये गये थे, उनको डिवीजनल सुप्रीन्टेन्डेंट ने वापस ले लिया, जिसकी वजह से हड़ताल हुई, मालगाड़ियां बन्द हुईं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ

कि गंगापुर-कोटा डिवीजन में जो हड़ताल हुई उससे वहां कितने रुपये का नुकसान हुआ जिस डिवीजनल सुप्रीन्टेन्डेंट ने उनके पंखे ले लिये थे, उसको क्या सजा या दण्ड दिया गया ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have no ready information on this question. I will try to collect it.

श्री रबी राय : हमने आपको दिया था। आपके पास इन्फॉर्मेशन है, लेकिन आप देना नहीं चाहते हैं।

Shri Namblar: In view of the fact that the firemen and drivers have not asked for anything new and that certain concessions were withdrawn and the trouble started thereon, are we to take it that the hon. Minister will set the matters right as soon as normalcy is restored and will see that all those who are suspended or kept out of duty are taken back and that no victimisation whatsoever will take place, as per the talks we had with him yesterday?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As mentioned earlier, we will certainly give very sympathetic consideration, as per the discussions that took place yesterday, and necessary action will follow the moment normalcy is restored in this sector.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेलवे मन्त्रालय कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करने की बात सोच रहा है कि जिन उच्च अधिकारियों के कारण यह हड़ताल और हड़ताल की सबब से जो नुकसान हो उसके लिए उच्च अधिकारियों को दंडित किया जाय, क्या इस पर रेलवे मन्त्रालय कोई विचार कर रहा है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I cannot accept the insinuation that certain officers committed some wrong and, therefore, these things have taken place. It is not so. There have been certain anomalies against which the employees were agitated and certain unpleasant things have taken place.

We will certainly look into the matters and set right the anomalies.

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not aware of it.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदीरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल साफ नहीं हुआ ।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी जॉनल रेलवेज में इस तरह की बातें हुआ करती हैं यदि हां तो क्या उसके लिए एक छोटी कमेटी प्राय बना करके तहकीकात करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि प्रायन्दा यह न होने पाये ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In all the railways, both at the zonal and divisional level we have already the permanent negotiating machinery where they discuss matters and sort out the anomalies and difficulties that occur in the day-to-day working. So, that machinery is there. Instead of taking recourse to that machinery which is available, if some section of the employees go on strike or take some extreme action, a certain amount of difficulty would naturally arise. The Railway concerned would take prompt action in these matters to set right such anomalies, whenever they are brought to our notice.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: In spite of the fine sentiments and sympathies expressed by the hon. Railway Minister, it is a known fact that the railway employees go on complaining. I would request the hon. Minister to go into the real disease, which is dual control between the Ministry and the Railway Board. Even this morning some railway employees marched to my flat only to express their difficulties and troubles. They say that the dual control has to be removed. Is he prepared to consider that aspect?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am not aware of any dual control.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: Sir, he has not answered my question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Development of major Ports

*1505. **Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri R. K. Amin:

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

(a) whether Government propose to give top-priority to the development of major ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken in this regard and the broad features of the development programme?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The development of major ports is vital for the success of our economic development, especially in regard to the programmes of export promotion. It is, therefore, one of the more important aspects of transport development provided in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan. A programme for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan envisaging a total investment of Rs. 234 crores has been included in the Draft Outline. The programme covers the new dock systems to be established in Haldia and Madras, the extension and modernisation of the dock system in progress in Bombay and Calcutta; addition to berthing capacity at various ports; and improvement of the existing handling facilities to increase the operational efficiency of ports. It is expected that these measures will enable the major ports to cope with the anticipated increase in traffic which is expected to rise from 50 million tonnes at the end of the Third Five Year Plan to about 80

million tonnes at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Cost structure of sugar Industry

*1506. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 318 on the 6th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the proposal to order a fresh inquiry into the cost structure of the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annsahib Shinde): (a) Not yet, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of I.A.C. Viscounts

*1507. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether the I.A.C. Programme of replacing Viscounts by new aircraft and introducing other new types of aircraft has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how this will affect the earnings and efficiency of the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). The question whether the Viscounts in the fleet of the I.A.C. should be replaced, and if so by what type of aircraft, is under examination in the light of the recommendations of the committee which was set up for the purpose.

दिल्ली परिवहन के लिये बसें

*1509. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्स्य दास :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में परिवहन प्रयोजनों के लिये कितनी बसें चाहिए और इस समय नगर निगम के पास कितनी बसें हैं; और

(ख) यदि कोई कमी है, तो उसे पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भद्रत वर्मान) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के अनुसार दिल्ली में परिवहन प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रतिदिन लगभग 1100 बसों की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के पास इस समय 1064 बसों का बड़ा है जिसमें से 854 बसें प्रति दिन चलती हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान को ऋण सहायता देने के लिये इस मंत्रालय के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में 140 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे वह लगभग 160 बसें खरीद सके। इस राशि में से 40 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया जा चुका है।

प्रधान मंत्री की छिवेश यात्रा के लिये प्रयुक्त बिमान

*1510. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
क्या पर्यटन तथा अस्तनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ज.ब पिछली बार प्रधान मंत्री काहिरा और ब्रियोनी की यात्रा पर गई थीं तो उनके लिये एयर इंडिया या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के

विमान की व्यवस्था की गई थी तथा उसमें कुछ बदल-बदल भी की गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान में इस बदल-बदल पर और उसे पहले जैसा बनाने पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लॉटते समय उस विमान में कोई यात्री नहीं आया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त विमान में कितनी सीटें थीं तथा प्रत्येक सीट के किराये के हिसाब से कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक-उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) स (घ). 1966 में प्रधान मंत्री संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और यूगोस्लाविया की सरकारी यात्रा पर गयीं। उन्होंने एयर इंडिया की सामान्य अनुसूचित उड़ानों से काहिरा तथा यूगोस्लाविया में पूला की यात्रा की और मास्को से होकर 16 जुलाई को दिल्ली वापस आ गईं। पूला पहुँचने के लिए उड़ान के सामान्य मार्ग को बदलना पड़ा। इनमें से किसी भी भ्रवसर पर एयर इंडिया द्वारा न तो कोई बदल-बदल की गयी और न कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय ही किया गया। लेकिन, प्रचलित प्रथा के अनुसार, रात भर की उड़ानों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री के सोने के लिए 'स्लोपर एकोमोडेशन' की व्यवस्था की गयी। इसमें कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं हुआ।

खाद्य क्षेत्र

* 1511. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री राम किशन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर राज्य खाद्य क्षेत्रों के विरुद्ध है ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा खाद्य मंत्रियों के हाल में दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में भी खाद्य क्षेत्रों का विरोध किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो खाद्य क्षेत्रों को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा-सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगनासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। हाल ही में 6 और 7 जुलाई, 1967 को हुए सम्मेलन में खाद्य क्षेत्रों के प्रश्न पर विचार विमर्श नहीं हुआ था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Issue of Ration in Delhi

- *1512. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri Marandi:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Dr. M. Santosham:
Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri P. Ramamoorthy:
Shri Gadlingana Gowd:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to issue ration on a weekly basis in

Delhi to all the ration card holders, irrespective of the fact whether the cards are for monthly or fortnightly quota;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the card holders can be expected to get their rations according to their scheduled demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. As a temporary measure ration card holders are allowed to draw their rations only for a week at a time w.e.f. the 19th July, 1967.

(b) Due to less arrivals of wheat in the ports during the second half of June and the first-half of July, despatches to Delhi had somewhat slowed down with the result that the stocks at Delhi were at a low level.

(c) Stocks are now being received in Delhi from the ports at a faster rate and it is expected that the position will improve very shortly. Thereafter, the former system of issuing rations on monthly, fortnightly and weekly basis according to the option exercised by the ration card holders will be resumed.

Strike threat by D.M.S. employees

*1513. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**

Shri Mangalathumadam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme have threatened to go on an indefinite strike; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to avert the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): a) and (b). The Delhi Milk Scheme Employees Union

had, in a letter dated 14.7.1967, given notice of a general strike from the mid-night of Friday, i.e. 21/22nd July, 1967. An agreement was reached between the Management and the Employees Union in a Conciliation Meeting held on 21.7.1967 and the strike was averted.

Import of French Equipment by I.A.C.

*1514. **Shri Gunanand Thakur:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have entered into any contract recently/last year with French Companies/firms for the supply of certain equipment such as fork-lift or the like;

(b) whether the outlay on this was about 8 lakh francs;

(c) who negotiated/initiated/approved this contract/agreement/arrangement;

(d) whether this equipment is lying idle and had been found to be of no use to the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against the Officer concerned in this regard?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) I.A.C. purchased 5 Diesel Engine forklifts from France in April, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The purchase was affected on the basis of a detailed study by senior technical officers of the Corporation.

(d) No, Sir. These are intended to be used, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad. One unit has already been put into operation at Bombay. Steps are in hand to train the staff on the operation, maintenance and overhaul of

the equipment to bring them into use at other stations.

(e) Does not arise.

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के कर्मचारी

*1515. श्री रव्डीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के कर्मचारियों की भांगों पर विचार करने के लिये 21 जुलाई, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में एक विपक्षीय सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (श्री ० बी० के० श्यामल शर्मा) : (क) बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट कर्मचारी संघ की कुछ भागों पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिये 16 और 25 जुलाई के बीच कई बैठकें हुईं हैं।

(ख) आशा की जाती थी कि इन बातों के आधार पर समझौता हो जायेगा। संघ ने 29 जुलाई के अग्रराह्न से बर्गर सूचना के हड़ताल कर दी है।

दिल्ली में यमुना पुल पर यातायात

*1516. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पुल पर यातायात बहुत बढ़ गया है;

(ख) क्या सवेरे और शाम के समय पुल पर यातायात इतना अधिक होता है कि

पुल पार करना कठिन हो जाता है और क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर होने वाला दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगत बर्षान) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार को ज्ञात हुआ है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को शाम और सुबह अत्यधिक यातायात के समय यमुना पुल पार करने में कठिनाई अनुभव होती है। कलेक्टर वर्ष 1967 के प्रथम 6 महीनों में इस पुल पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या भी इसी अवधि में 1966 में हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या से अधिक थी।

(ग) एक पुल यमुना पर बजीराबाद बांध के ऊपर और एक रेल का पुल पुराने किले के पीछे, पैदल पथों सहित, तैयार हो गये हैं। यमुना पर एक पुल हुमायूँ के मकबरे के पास और दूसरा सी पावर हाऊस के निकट निर्माणाधीन हैं। सूखे मौसम में दिल्ली नगर निगम एक नावों के पुल की व्यवस्था भी करती है।

अत्यधिक यातायात के समय यातायात नियंत्रित करने के लिये चार अतिरिक्त कांस्टेबल पुल पर तैनात किये जाते हैं। हाल ही में "टू-मैन पैक वायरलेस सिस्टीम" की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिनका प्रयोग यमुना पुल के दोनों सारों पर की पुलिस पाटियों के बीच अंतर्संचार के लिये किया जाता है। पुल पर भारी परिवहन मोटर गाड़ियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। जब आवश्यक होता है तो यातायात पुलिस यातायात को बजीराबाद बांध होकर भेजती है।

Increase in Ex-Factory Prices of Sugar

*1517. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
 Shri Shri Chand Goel:
 Shri Hardayal Devgun:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
 Shri T. P. Shah:
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

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

(a) whether Government have recently revised and raised the ex-factory prices for sugar in Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;

(b) if so, the comparative prices before and after revision and the percentage increase in each case;

(c) how far the sugarcane prices have been increased in these areas

and how far the increased prices of sugarcane have been passed on to the consumer;

(d) how far the increase in prices of sugarcane is to be absorbed by the factories;

(e) the revised retail prices of sugar in each of these regions and the percentage of increase in each case; and

(f) the measures, if any, taken to provide mass diversion of sugarcane from sugar mills to gur and khand-sari production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The position is as under:

State/Region	Ex-factory price before revision (Rs. per qtl.)	Ex-factory price after revision (Rs. per qtl.)	Percentage increase
Gujrat Part A	143.05	144.97	1.3%
Part B	131.80	134.38	1.96%
Orissa	140.05	149.05	6.4%
Maharashtra	129.30	132.56	2.5%
Mysore Part A	130.95	133.62	2.0%
Part B	139.40	142.31	2.1%
Andhra Pradesh	143.15	161.57	12.9%
Kerala	159.65	170.57	6.8%

(c) and (d). Sugarcane price for 1966-67 was initially fixed on the 1st November, 1966 and then revised upwards on the 27th December, 1966. The increase in the sugarcane price has been taken into account for fixation of ex-factory controlled price of sugar payable by consumers.

(e) The retail prices of sugar are fixed by the State Governments and

very from time to time and from area to area in the same State depending on the landed cost of sugar at a particular place, local taxes, incidentals etc. This information is not available.

(f) Measures to maximise sugar production and to avoid undue diversion of sugarcane from sugar mills to gur and khand-sari are under consideration of the Government.

राज्यों का खाद्यान्न का कोटा

*1518. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये अनाज, चीनी तथा उर्वरकों का कोटा किस आधार पर नियत किया जाता है;

(ख) वर्तमान आधार किस तारोख को निर्धारित किया गया था; और

(ग) पिछले बीस वर्षों में उसमें क्या-क्या तथा किस-किस तारोख को परिवर्तन किये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय भंडारों से विभिन्न राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन केन्द्र के पास कुल उपलब्धि और प्रत्येक राज्य की संपेक्ष आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। चीनी का आवंटन कुल उपलब्धि तथा प्रत्येक राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। उर्वरकों का आवंटन विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के लिये प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों के बारे में केन्द्रीय आवंटन के पहले पहल शुरू होने, चीनी के बारे में अप्रैल, 1963 से, जब चीनी के वितरण पर फिर से पूर्ण नियंत्रण लागू किया गया था, और उर्वरकों के बारे में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से।

(ग) खाद्यान्नों तथा चीनी के बारे में आवंटनों के आधार में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उर्वरकों के बारे में आवंटन 1966-67 से पूर्व मांग आवश्यकताओं और भण्डार में कुल उपलब्धि के आधार पर किये गये थे।

Uniformity in Rates of Sugar

*1519. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 6th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the proposal to bring uniformity in the rates of sugar;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision in this regard would depend on the sugar policy for the future, which is under consideration of the Government.

Shipping Service on Konkan Coast

*1520. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Rabi Ray:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of granting a rise in the passenger fares on the shipping services on the Konkan Coast has submitted its report;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Milk from D.M.S. Depots

*1521. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milk token holders of Delhi Milk Scheme do not get the assured supply of milk from the D.M.S. depots throughout the year, particularly these days;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the token holders have to wait for hours together in long queues at milk depots to get their supplies and sometimes go without any milk;

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the distribution system and arrange milk supplies throughout the normal working hours as is the practice in other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is maintaining distribution of milk at a steady level to meet its commitments to the milk token-holders. Complaints are sometimes received, however, about non-delivery of milk to token-holders and suitable action is immediately taken for eliminating these.

(b) Delay sometimes occurs in distribution of milk at over-loaded milk depots. Action for bifurcation of all such milk depots is in hand.

(c) Distribution of milk is undertaken only during mornings and afternoons. There is no proposal for arranging distribution throughout the day. The cost of distribution will go up substantially if the depots sold milk all day.

(d) The following steps have been taken to eliminate the complaints in

regard to non-supply/short supply of milk to the token-holders:—

(i) The depot staff have been given strict instructions that every token-holder must without fail be given his quota of milk.

(ii) Sale of milk to non-token holders has been strictly prohibited.

(iii) Tickler forms are used at the depots in order to ensure that the token-holders may not draw more than their due quota.

(iv) Additional milk depots are being opened to reduce the load on existing depots;

(v) Drastic action including termination of services is taken in cases of breach of instructions by the depot staff.

Increase in I.A.C. Fares

*1522. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Marandi;

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has decided to raise air fares by 15 per cent from 1st August, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the additional income expected to accrue to the Indian Airlines Corporation from the increase?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, except that in the Assam Region the increase is of the order of 5% only.

(b) The main reasons are—

(i) devaluation, which has imposed an additional financial burden of Rs. 2 crores a year.

(ii) increasing wage bills.

(c) Rs. 360 lakhs per annum, approximately.

उत्तर प्रदेश हरियाणा और पंजाब में चीनी मिलें

*1524. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्रीमती सुशीला रोहसगी :
श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

क्या ख ख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पहले की तुलना में अब कम भूमि में गन्ने की खेती होने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब के चीनी मिलों को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई शायन मिला है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचारों को और दिलाया गया है कि बहुत सी चीनी मिलें इस आशा में बहुत कम मात्रा में चीनी बेच रहे हैं कि चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद चीनी के मूल्य बढ़ेंगे; और

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

खख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब के फ़ैक्ट्री जोनों में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष गन्ने के अन्तगत क्षेत्र में कमी होने की खबरें मिली हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय चीनी मिल एंजो-सियेशन को पश्चिमोत्तर प्रदेश शाखा

से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। 1967-68 में अधिक से अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन करने के उपायों पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ग) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Purchase of Ships on Deferred Payment

*1525. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Marandi:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain, West Germany and Japan are unwilling to supply ships to India on a deferred payment basis;

(b) if so, whether Government alternatively propose to buy ships from Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia;

(c) the total tonnage involved and the terms of deferred payments agreed to;

(d) whether these terms compare favourably with those on which India obtained ships earlier from Britain, West Germany and Japan; and

(e) whether due regard has been paid to the quality of ships manufactured by the two groups of countries?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (e). The procedure is for the Indian shipping companies to negotiate with the shipyards abroad.

including those in the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan for the terms of supply, including credit facilities, and to submit proposals to Government for approval. If the terms are satisfactory, the proposals are accepted by Government and in the past the acquisition of a number of ships from these three countries on this basis was approved. In the recent past, it appears that the Indian shipping companies have not been able to secure from these countries terms acceptable to Government. Government has entered into credit agreements with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for import of capital goods and ships. There is at present no deferred payment agreement with Poland for purchase of ships. If, however, any Indian shipping company desires to acquire ships from Poland, it is understood that Poland would be prepared to offer deferred payment terms. The total tonnage to be acquired from these sources will, however, depend upon the type and size of the ships, their prices, the type of operation and the trades on which they are to be used. It is, therefore, not possible to give an estimate of the total tonnage which would be obtained from these sources. The terms for the acquisition of ships from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are given below:

Yugoslavia: 7½% on order and another 7½% on delivery. The balance of 85% is payable in 18 equal half-yearly instalments, commencing six months after delivery and carrying interest at 3% p.a.

Bulgaria: 7½% of the price payable on order and another 7½% on delivery. The balance of 85% is repayable in 11 equal yearly instalments, the first instalment falling due one year after delivery and carrying interest at 2½% p.a.

The deferred payment terms available for the acquisition of ships from

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria compare favourably with the terms available from U.K., West Germany and Japan.

While acquiring tonnage, quality, performance and price are considerations to which due regard is always given.

Subsidy on Fertilisers, Electricity and Water

*1526. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered subsidising the supply of fertilisers, electricity and water as an incentive to agricultural production;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1269/67].

High-Yielding Programme in Gujarat

7390. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of acres of land which will be covered in Gujarat under paddy, maize and Jowar cultivation, separately, out of 16.1 million acres proposed to be cultivated with high-yielding varieties during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Against the national target of 16.23 million acres to be covered under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during 1967-68, it is planned to cover an

area of 9.38 lakh acres under the different high-yielding varieties of food-grains in Gujarat State. The crop-wise details are as under:—

(area in '000 acres)

Crop	Target for kharif, 67	Target for rab/summer, 1967-68	Total
Paddy	160	—	160
Maize	50	8	58
Jowar	6	—	6
Bajra	300	100	400
Wheat	—	314	314
	516	422	938

Development of Minor Ports in Gujarat

7391. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have requested the Central Government for a sea-going dredger;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the State Government have also requested the Centre for help to draw a master plan for the development of minor ports by conducting hydrographic survey of all the minor ports; and

(d) if so, whether Government have procured the services of technical experts for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat approached the Union Ministry of Transport & Shipping in June, 1967 to arrange for the release of foreign exchange, amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs, for importing machinery from Germany for the indigenous construction of a suction dredger. The State Government have been asked to furnish full particulars of the quotations received from two Indian firms with their comments and details of the foreign exchange involved. The matter will be considered further on receipt of the information asked for.

1702(A) LSD—3.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rice Supply to States

7392. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a shortfall in the supply of rice by the Centre to the deficit States in July, 1967; and

(b) whether there was also shortfall in the target of internal procurement in these States?

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

(b) No precise targets were fixed for procurement of foodgrains this year. The procurement of rice in practically all the States has, however, been low.

Manufacture of 'Right Hand Drive' Jeeps

7393. Shri R. E. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) in view of the fact that traffic rules in India are "keep to the left", whether Government have considered

the fact that most road accidents are due to the overtaking of the left hand drive jeeps and foreign cars; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to alter the 'left' hand drive jeeps' manufactured in India to 'right hand drive jeeps'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Statistics of road accidents due to the overtaking of the left hand drive jeeps and foreign cars, are not maintained separately. It is, therefore, difficult to conclude that a majority of the road accidents are due to the overtaking of such vehicles. The question of the conversion of 'left hand drive jeeps' to 'right hand drive jeeps' is under the consideration of the Indian manufacturers of jeeps.

Traffic Rules

**7394. Shri E. E. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most road accidents are due to the overtaking of the lefthand drive jeeps and foreign cars;

(b) whether Government propose to ban all left-hand drive foreign cars plying in India;

(c) whether Government propose to change the traffic rules from "keep to the left" to "keep to the right";

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(e) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard from Defense Department who mostly use the left-hand drive jeeps?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Statistics of road accidents, due to the overtaking

of the left hand drive jeeps and foreign cars, are not maintained separately. It is, therefore, difficult to conclude that a majority of the road accidents are due to the overtaking of such vehicles.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Defence have proposed that older army vehicles, which were fitted with left hand steering control but were not equipped with a mechanical or electrical signalling device, should be exempted from fitment of Arrow Signals; and instructions have been issued accordingly.

Shipbuilding Yards

7395. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ship-building yards in India with their locations;

(b) whether ship-building in these yards is done under the supervision of foreign experts and if so, their number, emoluments and nationality;

(c) the number of ships built during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967 and their tonnage and dates of launching;

(d) the cost of building each ship;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange constitutes of each ship;

(f) the number of ships under construction of at present in various shipyards; and

(g) when they are likely to be completed and launched?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There are 13 ship-building yards which are located as under:—

Visakhapatnam	1
Bombay	4
Calcutta	7
Cochin	1

Of these, while the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. at Visakhapatnam and Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay, can build ocean-going cargo vessels, the Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta, can build small coastal vessels. The other Shipyards are mainly engaged in the construction of harbour crafts like tugs, barges, dredgers and other inland vessels.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (g) Statements containing the required information in respect of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, the Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay and Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1270/67].

प्रश्न का उत्तर देय पर

7396. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि केन्द्र द्वारा पाबन्दी लगाये जाने पर भी एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्यों को अनाज का तस्करी व्यापार बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों को मटर का तस्करी व्यापार बढ़ रहा है ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सड़क संसाधन में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अनासुहिब शिन्डे) : (क) चालू वर्ष (मई 1967 के अन्त तक) में खाद्यान्नों के अन्त-राज्यीय तस्करी व्यापार के कुल मामलों की संख्या में 1966 की उसी अवधि की संख्या से मामूली वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह पता चला है कि पकड़े गये मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपना सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सतर्कता बरतने के कारण हुई है । नस्क व्यापार निरोधी उपायों में अधिकतर राज्यों में सारी सीमा के अन्दर संचलन रहित क्षेत्र पहले से स्थित हैं । परमिटों के बिना खाद्यान्नों का संचलन गैर-सरकारी व्यापारिक खाते में नहीं हो सकता है । बहुत से राज्यों के विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर पड़ताल चौकियां, पिकट तथा अवरोधक स्थित हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी की सप्लाई

7397. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी से 15 जुलाई 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी चीनी दी गई ;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य को उक्त अवधि में चीनी का पूरा कोटा दिया गया था अथवा उसमें कटौती की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि कटौती की गई थी, तो कितनी और किन कारणों से ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्ण निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार चीनी की सप्लाई पुनः धारण करने का है ?

साख, हृषि, सामुदायिक-विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) इस अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश को 69,634 मीटर टन चीनी दी गयी थी ।

(ख) और (ग). अन्य राज्यों की भांति मध्य प्रदेश के चीनी के मासिक कोटे में दो बार कटौती की गयी, पहली बार यह कोटा मार्च 1967 से फरवरी 1967 के 14,625 मीटर टन से घटा कर 11,000 मीटर टन और फिर इससे घटा कर मई, 1967 से 9,192 मीटर टन कर दिया गया था । चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण चीनी की उपलब्धि सीमित हो जाने से यह कटौती अनिवार्य हो गयी थी ।

(घ) वर्तमान उपलब्धि को देखते हुए कोटे को पूर्ववत् नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

Production of Lac in Bihar

7399. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plenty of lac is available in the Santhal Pargana District of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this lac is not being utilised properly;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve its production in that District; and

(d) whether Government propose to give incentives to the farmers to increase its production and for its better utilisation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Bihar has taken the following steps:

(i) Establishment of broad-lac farms at Baijukurwa, Mali Basantpur and Ghotari, to meet the needs of the cultivators.

(ii) Supply of Broodlac at subsidised rates to adivasi cultivators.

(iii) There are proposals in the Fourth Plan to open an additional farm at Pakaur and also to start extension work in 5 blocks of the district for educating the cultivators in the improved methods of lac cultivation.

(d) Incentives to the growers have been enumerated under item (c) above. As regards the step for better utilisation, the State Government has formed a Bihar State Co-operative Lac Marketing Federation with a view to purchase lac directly from the producers at a fair price.

Food Corporation of India

7400. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the date of inception of the Food Corporation of India and the amount spent on its establishment till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the amount advanced to the Food Corporation of India for the purchase of foodgrains from its inception till the 31st March, 1967;

(c) the terms on which the amount is advanced and the interest thereon, if charged; and

(d) the amount repaid to the Exchequer by the Food Corporation as on the 31st March, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The amount spent on the establishment of the Food Corporation of India from 1-1-1965, the date of its inception, till the 31st March, 1967 on the basis of provisional figures of expenditure for 1966-67 comes to about Rs. 4.32 crores.

(b) Rs. 33 crores have been advanced by Government as loan. In addition the Corporation is also availing a cash credit facility of Rs. 10 crores from the State Bank of India.

(c) The sum of Rs. 33 crores was advanced to the Corporation in the form of interest bearing loans and a moratorium of three years was allowed for repayment of the principal. The rate of interest for the first instalment of Rs. 11 crores given during 1964-65 was fixed at 5½% per annum while for the balance amount of Rs. 22 crores the rate was fixed at 6½% per annum. The rate of interest charged by the State Bank of India on cash credit accommodation is 7½% per annum.

(d) Rs. 10 crores.

Damage to Foodgrains at Kandla Port

7401. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the *Gujarat Samachar* of Ahmedabad of the 5th July, 1967 to the effect that 2,000 tonnes of wheat have got wet and become useless because of remaining in the open due to negligence and delay on the part of the authorities in Kandla Port; and

(b) who are responsible for this loss and the action proposed to be taken to punish the guilty persons and to prevent such wastage in future?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. This news item is not correct. The position is that on 1st July, 1967, two artificial bins had been made out of wheat bags for operational reasons viz. (i) to enable the discharge of milo from a bulk carrier and (ii) to feed the mechanical bagging and stitching plant. These bins, together with a small quantity of loose grain within such bins, comprised a total quantity of 70 tonnes of milo and 44 tonnes of wheat. As there was a sudden shower in the early hours of 2nd July, 1967, the grain in the bins was slightly affected. The entire quantity was immediately removed to the warehouses and salvaged, as a result of which 62 tonnes of milo and 42 tonnes of wheat were recovered as quite sound. Only 8 tonnes of milo and 2 tonnes of wheat were damaged, besides one tonne of wharf sweepings which were also damaged, and these would be sold as cattle feed or for starch manufacture.

(b) since the bins consisting of wheat bags had to be constructed for operational reasons, there was no negligence on the part of any of the staff. In fact, the damage was kept to the minimum on account of immediate action having been taken to remove the grain into the warehouses, together with immediate salvage.

National Highway No. 6

7403. Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway No. 6 (Calcutta-Bombay via Raipur) is still not an all-weather road in spite of its construction work taken up during the First Five Year Plan:

(b) how many more years would be required for the completion of this Highway; and

(c) the amount allotted for the construction of this highway in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakti Darshan): (a) and (b). Calcutta to Bombay route is along National Highway No. 6 (via Baharagora, Sambalpur, Raipur and Dhulia) and along National Highway No. 3 from Dhulia to Bombay (via Nasik and Thana). The portion from Dhulia to Bombay—National Highway No. 3—is fully bridged and is an all-weather road. The route from Calcutta to Dhulia—National Highway No. 6—is about 1010 miles in length and passes through the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The position in respect of the Highway in each of these States and the likely period of its completion is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1271/67].

(c) It is not possible to indicate the amount allotted for this highway, because the allocation for National Highways for the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Indo-Ceylon Shipping Service

7404. Shri Kiruttinan: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trips allowed daily to ships sailing between Rameshwaram Island and Talaimannar Ceylon;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to build a permanent Port at Rameshwaram with all facilities for the purpose; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to renovate the Danushkodi Port or build a new Port at Tondi which was a regular port before Inde-

pendence and which is very near Ceylon?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The ship T. S. S. 'Irwin' taken over by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., from the Southern Railway is plying twice a week between Rameshwaram and Talaimannar.

(b) The Government of Madras has undertaken to build a permanent jetty at Rattathazhai near Rameshwaram adequate facilities for this service;

(c) Does not arise.

Flying Clubs

7405. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Shri G. C. Nalk;

Shri D. N. Deb;

Shri D. Amat;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Civil Aviation has fixed quota of flying hours of each Flying Club, with the direction to give priority for initial flying viz flying for the issue of private pilot licence;

(b) if so, whether any flying hours are given to hobby fliers who have completed their private pilot licence;

(c) if not, the manner in which Government propose these hobby fliers to avail of the flying subsidised hours allotted to them in a year; and

(d) the limit set up by Government to the number of hours a person can fly?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The Director General of Civil Aviation has, on account of limited financial resources, specified for each flying club included in the Flying Subsidy Scheme the number of instructional flying hours for which subvention, at the usual rates, will be paid for the current financial year. To ensure that the flying training is purposeful,

the Director General of Civil Aviation has also instructed the flying clubs to give priority to trainees for the issue of Private Pilot's Licence, renewal and endorsement of Private Pilot's and Commercial Pilot's licences, and to those receiving training under any special scheme approved by Government.

(b) to (c). Hobby fliers, who have obtained Private Pilot's Licence, are also eligible to fly at subsidised rates, if the flying clubs have spare capacity after meeting the requirements of the trainees falling in the categories of those mentioned against (a) above.

(d) A trainee can receive 100 hours of subsidised flying in the first period of twelve months from the commencement of his flying training, and fifty hours in each such subsequent period. There is a proviso that in the fourth period of twelve months a trainee would be eligible to receive additional flying training at subsidised rates, subject to a maximum of fifty hours, to compensate for the number of hours lapsed in the earlier years.

Dry Docks

7406. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry docks and places where they are situated in India;

(b) whether the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam has facilities for carrying repairs to our merchant ships;

(c) the foreign exchange expenditure incurred by Indian ships for repairs done at dry docks abroad during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons therefor when the facilities are available in India?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) There are 26 dry docks at various

ports in India which are located as follows:

Bombay	6
Calcutta	12
Visakhapatnam	1
Kakinada	1
Cuddalore	1
Cochin	1
Mangalore	1
Bhavnagar	1
Veraval	1
Bedi Bunder	1
Kandla	1

(b) The Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam does not have adequate facilities for carrying out repairs to our merchant ships. The Government have recently sanctioned the construction of a larger dry dock as an adjunct to the Hindustan Shipyard. This will enable the Shipyard to carry out heavy and light repairs to merchant ships.

(c) The expenditure incurred was as follows:—

1964-65	Rs. 1,81,59,717
1965-66	Rs. 24,92,314
1966-67	Rs. 2,12,59,954

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow

7407. Shri R. R. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Research is being carried on by the Scientists at the National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow to produce cattle feed from waste water (Sewage);

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this research project;

(c) whether the amount will be borne by U.S. Government or Gov-

ernment of India will also invest in it;

(d) if so, upto what extent; and

(e) the progress made so far and when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Rs. 4,69,500/-.

(c) and (d). An expenditure of Rs. 4,52,000 will be borne by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, out of Public Law 480 funds and the balance of Rs. 17,500/- representing 50% cost of some items of equipment which have a longer anticipated life than the duration of the Project, will be met by the National Botanical Gardens.

(e) The research Project has been approved by the Govt. of India only on the 1st June, 1967 for implementation at National Botanical Gardens at Lucknow, for a period of five years. The Project is at present in the initial stages and in accordance with the general provisions applicable to Foreign Agricultural Research Grants, the progress report, on the work done, is to be submitted by the Principal Investigator sometime in January, 1968.

Paddy Seeds in Goa

7408. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several types of paddy seeds such as 'chitto' 'damgo', 'khonchi' are used in Goa which are capable of producing bumper crops if improved upon;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to utilise those seeds on an all India basis; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to establish a research centre and a farm in Goa to carry on research on the fauna and flora found there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

लगान प्रणाली

**7409. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रणधीर सिंह :**

यद्यत्तद्यः कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगान की वर्तमान प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये कोई अखिल भारतीय अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और किनके द्वारा; और

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु इस प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में हाल के वर्षों में विनिये गये किसी अखिल भारतीय अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लगान की वर्तमान प्रणाली में सुधार करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

दिल्ली में पुलों का निर्माण

7410. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घनाभाव के कारण दिल्ली में पुलों के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद ने इन पुलों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्यों का संकेत दिल्ली में रेल के उपरिगामी पुल से है। मौजूदा वित्तीय कमी के कारण चालू वर्ष में उन्हीं उपरिगामी पुलों को हाथ में लेना सम्भव हो सका है जिन्हें प्रथम प्राथमिकता निर्माण कार्य समझा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). पटेल मार्ग और सराय रोहिल्ला पर परिगामी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिये और हार्डिंग (तिलक) पुल को चौड़ा करने के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में धन के आवंटन में वृद्धि के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है और उसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। इस के परिणाम-स्वरूप चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दिल्ली नगर निगम

के अधीन की सड़कों के लिये की गई व्यवस्था 35 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर 85 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है।

दिल्ली परिवहन के लिये बसें

7411 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली परिवहन के लिये 250 नयी बसें खरीदने के लिए केन्द्र से ढाई करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान द्वारा 160 बसों की खरीद करने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को ऋण देने के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय के बजट में 140 लाख रुपये की राशि शामिल की गई है। इनमें से 27 जून 1967 को निगम को 40 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था जो 60 कामेट चेसीज की लागत की भ्रदायगी के लिये 30 चेसीज पर ढांचा निर्माण करने के लिये और पूरी गाड़ियों के परिवहन पर प्रासंगिक व्यय पूर्ति के लिये था। अभी हाल ही में संस्थान द्वारा 122 और बसें खरीदने के लिये 1967-68 में दिल्ली नगर निगम को 110 लाख रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त राशि का ऋण देने के लिये प्रार्थना मिली है जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

ऊन वर्गीकरण केन्द्र

7412. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऊन वर्गीकरण केन्द्र कितने हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों को चलाने में कौन कौन से देश सहयोग दे रहे हैं;

(ग) इस विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं और इन में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऊन वितरण केन्द्रों का विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उम का ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल्ला-साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) से (ङ). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Loss of Foodgrains in Storage

7413. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 424 on the 4th April, 1967 regarding food shortage due to bad storage and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee which was appointed to go into the

question of loss of foodgrains due to faulty storage has since submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The Committee has submitted its interim report on 22-7-1967 and and it is being examined. The final recommendations of the Committee will be available when the Committee submits its final report.

विशिष्ट किस्मों के उर्वरकों का प्रयोग किये जाने पर गन्ने की फसलों के लिये सिंचाई की सुविधाएं

7414. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल :
श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक की ग्रामोनिया तथा फासफेट किस्मों के लिये अधिक सिंचाई की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये उर्वरक विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने की खेती में डाले गये थे और इन सभी राज्यों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण गन्ने की फसल नष्ट हो गई थी; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जल्ला-साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) पर्वीय सिंचाई

अधिकांश वर्षों से उर्वरकों से सर्वोत्तम परिणाम निकलते हैं और उर्वरक की किस्म तथा फसल की मिटाई संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के बीच सीधा संबंध होने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है।

(ख) नाइट्रोजनयुक्त अथवा फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से गन्ना फसल को हानि होने के बारे में किसी राज्य से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

New Agricultural Colleges in Haryana

7415. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to open a New Agricultural College during the Fourth Five Year Plan period in Haryana has been received from the Government of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Madras

7416. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madras has pressed the Central Government for an additional amount of Rs. 10 crores over the Plan allocation for minor irrigation projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes. The State Government has requested the Government of India for allotment of

additional funds amounting to Rs. 13.57 crores out side the Plan ceiling for minor irrigation schemes in the State during 1967-68.

(b) The Planning Commission has already approved an outlay of Rs. 7.30 crores to be provided within the State Plan for minor irrigation schemes in the State during 1967-68. The question of allotment of additional funds over and above the outlay already approved is under consideration of the Government.

Loading of Iron Ore at Paradeep Port

7417. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the loading operations on the first Japanese Ship which was being loaded with iron ore on and from the 25th April, 1967 at Paradeep Port had to be suspended for some time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard such incidents in future?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes. Loading operations on the first Japanese Ship were suspended for about an hour on the 25th April, 1967 due to some agitation consequent upon an assault by the State Police on a member of the Port Security Guard.

(c) The policemen involved in the incident were removed from the port. They have been suspended and a case has been registered against them.

Sugar Content in Sugarcane

7418. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) the percentage of sugar content in sugarcane in India grown in diffe-

rent regions as compared to the percentage in other principle sugarcane growing countries of the world; and

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to increase this percentage?

TROPICAL REGION :

	India 1959-60	S. Africa 1959-60	Queens- land 1959	Hawaii 1959	Jamaica 1958	Puerto Rico 1958
Sugar per cent cane	12.51	13.66	15.65	11.73	12.15	11.88
Recovery of sugar per cent cane	10.07	11.79	14.42	10.36	9.50	10.17

SUB-TROPICAL REGION

	India (1959-60)	Luisiana (1959-60)
Sugar per cent cane :	11.79	10.60
Recovery of sugar per cent cane :	9.19	8.10

(b) Various measures like introduction of high-sugar-content varieties with different periods of maturity; heat treatment of seed material to eradicate diseases; maintenance of healthy seed nurseries; plant protection measures are being taken to ensure healthy, disease-free crop, giving good sugar percentage. Intensive development of sugarcane around sugar factories areas and Paehage Programme for sugar cane cultivation have also been launched to achieve the objective of high yield of cane and sucrose content. The Government have also linked the prize payable for cane with sugar recoveries so that the farmers may have incentive for improving the sugar contents of their crop.

Primary Marketing Societies

7419. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of primary marketing societies set up during 1966-67, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): Information for the financial year 1966-67 is not available. For the cooperative year 1966-67 ending on 30th June, 1967,

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Comparative figures of sugar per cent cane and recovery of sugar per cent cane in India and in different countries of the world are as follows:—

information regarding the number of primary marketing societies set up is being collected from the State Governments.

Seed Farms in U.P.

7420. **Shri Vishwanath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seed farms were set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of the Central assistance given to that State therefor?

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

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

चुकन्दर से चीनी तैयार करना

7421. **श्री हुकम लाल कछवाय :**

श्री राम सिंह धरदरवाल :

क्या सच तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चुकन्दर से चीनी तैयार करने की पहली परियोजना

का उद्घाटन मई, 1967 में किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कारखाने किन किन स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ग) इनको स्थापित करने में कितना समय लगेगा और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च आयेगी ; और

(घ) प्रति मास कितनी चीनी तैयार होगी ?

ल.ख. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र: (श्री अनन्त सिंह शिन्हे) : (क) से (घ). चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाने के लिये पाइलट प्लांट परीक्षण मई, 1967 में जनता सहकारो शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, भोगपुर में शुरू किये गये थे। यह प्रक्रिया अभी भी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है और इसलिये चुकन्दर चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर इन प्रयोगों के परिणाम मालूम होने के बाद सोचा जाएगा।

Office of Director-General, Observatories

7422. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 600 employees in the Office of Director-General of Observatories;

(b) whether the work load in that Department justifies so much staff; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the efficiency of this Department?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The present sanctioned strength of officers

and staff of the Office of the Director General of Observatories is 504.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Modern aids, such as radars, rocket and satellite meteorology, electronic computers, radio tele-type and facsimile etc., have been introduced for quicker collection of meteorological data and for improving the quality of weather forecasts. Forecasts are promptly disseminated through radio broadcasts and telegrams. Training in advanced meteorology, instrumentation and other disciplines are imparted to officers and staff. Officers are also trained abroad in modern methods and techniques of forecasting and in other fields.

Tankers from Yugoslavia

7423. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri B. N. Shastri:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two modern oil tankers are to be built in Yugoslavia for the Shipping Corporation of India under an agreement signed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure involved therein?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the contract entered into between the Shipping Corporation of India with the Brodogradiliste, Split Shipyard, Yugoslavia for construction of two tankers of about 77,000 DWT each:—

Delivery :

(i) 1st Ship on 31st May 1969;

(ii) 2nd Ship on 31st December 1969.

Purchase price :

Rs. 654 lakhs for each tanker.

Payment terms :

- (i) 7.5 per cent of the cost payable within 60 days of the signing of the contract.
- (ii) 7.5 per cent upon delivery of each tanker.
- (iii) The balance 85 per cent payable in 18 equal consecutive semi-annual instalments, the first instalment being payable six months after the date of delivery of each tanker to Corporation by the Shipyard.

The Corporation shall pay the instalments to the shipyard in accordance with the Credit agreement signed between the Government of India and the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade on 18-6-1967.

Accidents to I.A.C. Dakota near Calcutta on 4th June, 1967

**7424. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Atam Das:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons of a Dakota of the Indian Airlines Corporation were injured when the plane was hit by a severe thunderstorm about 150 miles from Calcutta on the 4th June, 1967;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the loss involved and action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). An Indian Airlines Corporation Dakota aircraft while operating the Gauhati-Calcutta scheduled flight on the 4th June, 1967 entered suddenly into a region of severe atmospheric turbulence just over Ishwardi (About 150 miles from Calcutta) at about 1845 hours. As a result, two passengers and three mem-

bers of the crew sustained minor injuries. The aircraft did not sustain any damage. The accident is being investigated.

Committee on Land Acquisition Act, 1894

**7425. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 on the 6th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to constitute a Committee about the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of Resolution No. 6-6/67-Genl. II dated the 27th July, 1967 which furnishes details of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.1272/67].

Bhatni Sugar Mills Deoria (U.P.)

**7426. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have released the management of Bhatni Sugar Mills, Deoria (U.P.) to the proprietor of the mill which was under their Control;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proprietor has served notice to the employees of the mill stating that the mill will be closed; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Shri

Annasaheb Shinde: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The control over M/S Kamlat Motilal Bhatni (Sugar Mills) Branch Bhatni, along with that over other sugar mills, has been withdrawn in pursuance of the Government policy to restrict the use of emergency legislation to the defence or matters concerning the security of the State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the proprietors have filed a writ petition claiming re-imbursement of losses suffered by the mill during Government control, no action is proposed till the said writ petition is decided by the High Court.

Landing Craft of Andaman Forest Department

7427. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one landing craft belonging to the Andaman Forest Department engaged on log transport from forest camps sank in Phoenix Bay Dock, Port Blair while under repairs due to breakdown of week coffer dam, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dockyard authorities had warned the P.W.D. Engineers for strengthening the dam; and

(c) if so, the action taken to fix the responsibility and punish those found responsible for not strengthening the dam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) One LCT of the Andaman Forest Department got ooded with sea water in the dry dock at Marine Dockyard while undergoing repairs due to collapse of the Cofferdam. The total estimated loss on this account including the damage to the Dam and repairs of the LCT is to the extent of Rs. 1,38,500/-, viz., Damage to Cofferdam Rs. 30,000/-, Repairs to LCT Rs. 84,400/-, Repairs

and replacement to Generation Rs. 19,100/-.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Avro Planes

7429. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first batch of Avros have joined the Indian Air Lines Corporation;

(b) whether the overhaul facilities for the Avros have been provided at Hyderabad; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) One Avro aircraft was received by the I.A.C. in June, 1967.

(b) and (c). Arrangements are in progress for providing overhaul facilities for Avro aircraft at Hyderabad.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

7430. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and other foodgrains procured in Andhra Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India and other State agencies; and

(b) the price at which it was procured and the price at which it is made available to other States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a): During the crop year 1966-67 up to the 14th July, 1967, the following quantities of rice and other foodgrains were pro-

procured in Andhra Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India:—

Rice	537,262 tonnes
Jowar	74 tonnes

Rice was also procured in Andhra Pradesh by cooperative societies. The total quantity procured by them during the current year amounted to about 51,000 tonnes of paddy and 11,000 tonnes of rice. Part of these quantities was delivered to the Food Corporation of India and is included in the figure given above.

(b) The procurement price of rice ranged between Rs. 61.01 to Rs. 84.12 per quintal according to variety and crop. The procurement price of jowar is Rs. 54 per quintal. Rice procured in Andhra Pradesh is supplied to the Central Pool at procurement price plus incidental charges admissible and is issued from the Central pool at the issue prices fixed by Government of India.

Supply of Fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

7431. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilisers made available to Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the price at which it was made available to the State and the price at which it was supplied to the farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quantities of fertilisers made available to Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67 are detailed below:

Kind of Fertiliser	(Figures in tonnes)	
	Quantity supplied during 1965-1966 and 1966-67 including Coromandal seeding programme)	
	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3
S A	126706	309153
Urea	75700	155645
A. S.N.	8920	10595
C. A. N.	4942	50950
Amm. Phosphate	65596	95418
Di Am. Phos.	—	2080
Am. Chl.	232	7017
Total Nitrogen	77940	170935

(b) A statement giving pool prices and maximum retail prices in force from time to time during 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.:273/67].

संसद भवन में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के स्टाल से घी की बिक्री

7432. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने संसद भवन में स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के डिपो से घी के वितरण के बारे में नियम बनाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य अनधिकृत व्यक्ति घी ले जाते हैं और संसद सदस्यों को घी नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कोई नियम नहीं है। संसद भवन में स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के डिपो से मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, संसद

के प्रवर अधिकारियों या उन व्यक्तियों को भी बेचा जाता है जिन्हें लिखित रूप में अधिकार दिया जाती है।

(ख) क्रियाविधि को दृढ़ता से लागू किया जा रहा है। शिकायत होने पर संबंधित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) संसद सदस्यों तथा उन द्वारा अधिकृत व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में घी देने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है। संसद सदस्यों को सुविधा के लिए डिपो से 11 बजे प्रातः से 5.30 बजे सायं तक केवल संसद सदस्यों को ही घी दिया जाता है।

Deputy Election Commissioner

7433. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the judgement of the High Court, Allahabad setting aside the judgement of the Election Tribunal, Gonda, with particular reference to the negligence and inefficiency of the Deputy Election Commissioner in supervising the recount of that election;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Election Commissioner has been further allowed to serve after his retirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and for what period he has been given extension?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Government has seen the judgement but it does not contain any reference of the nature mentioned by the Member.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d): The Deputy Election Commissioner after his retirement

was re-employed in public interest and the term of re-employment expired on 31-7-1967.

Shipbuilding Industry

7434. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is self-sufficient in Ship building industry; and

(b) if not, by what time it is likely to be self sufficient?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No sir.

(b) Though steps are being taken to improve the productivity of the Shipyards, it is not possible to indicate when self sufficiency will be attained in shipbuilding since the development of the industry is dependent on the availability of funds and foreign exchange and the progress that may be made in the indigenous manufacture of marine machinery and components.

स्कूटर रिक्शा चालकों के विपद शिक्षायतें

7435. श्री हुकूम खन् खन्ना : क्या परिवहन तथा नीवहन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनके पास दो से अधिक तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटर हैं और जो उन्हें किराये पर चला रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था चलने देने के परिणामस्वरूप स्कूटर चालक यात्रियों से दुर्घटनाग्रस्त करते हैं और मनमाना किराया लेते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री भगत बशंत) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे कोई मामले नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना एत्रिकत की जा रही है और यवासमय समा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Seed Farm in Hirakud Area

7436. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivable area in the Central seed farm in the Hirakud Reservoir periphery in Orissa;

(b) the are actually cultivated this year; and

(c) whether any area is let out to local tenants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). So far only an area of 2,900 acres has been taken over by the Central Government, out of about 10,000 acres to be transferred by the Orissa Government in a phased programme extending over the next few years. Out of the 2,900 acres taken over, an area of 2,380 acres is cultivable. Possession of the land was taken over only recently and so far, 267 acres have been cultivated.

(c) The farm authorities have not let out any of the land taken over to local tenants.

Fruit Preservation Factories in Bihar

7437. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fruit preservation factories in Bihar with their capacities;

(b) whether any of them has received/applied for Government help; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to develop this industry in Bihar for boosting up exports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1274/67].

(b) Yes. Sir, Assistance has been forthcoming from the State Government, Central Social Welfare Board, National Cooperative Development Corporation, etc.

(c) No Sir.

Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

7438. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 Irrigation Projects are lying idle and neglected in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rajasthan Government have approached the Central Government for taking over these projects; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) There are large number of irrigation tanks in Rajasthan. All such works, about 1800 in number, capable of irrigating 50 acres and above are being looked after by the Irrigation Department. These tanks are being properly maintained and utilisation of the irrigation potential of these works is gradually being improved. Ex-Jagirdari/Zamindari tanks irrigating less than 50 acres each have been transferred to Panchayati Raj institutions for maintenance. About 1289 out of these tanks are in

a derelict condition. It is felt that restoration of these tanks in all cases will not be economically feasible. The State Government is considering to take up the repair of such works out of these which may still be considered to have sufficient catchment area and irrigation potential for development.

There are also certain old Jagir tanks which could not be acquired under Jagir Resumption Act, as these were declared the personal property of the Jagirdars. Such works are also not being maintained properly.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

गहरे समुद्र से मछली पकड़ने के सम्बन्ध में
तुतीकोरिन परियोजना

7439. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गहरे समुद्र से मछली पकड़ने की तुतीकोरिन परियोजना के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या मद्रास सरकार से इसके संबंध में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

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

(घ) उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : तुतीकोरिन में छोटे तथा मध्यम साइज वाले मछली पकड़ने के जलयानों के भवतरण एवं घाट लगाने की व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर मद्रास सरकार की सलाह से विचार किया जा रहा

है। लागत के अनुमान के लिए परीक्षण कार्य चालू हैं। परीक्षण पूरे होने पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का निर्णय किया जायेगा। तब तक विदेशी सहयोग से एक छोटी परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए एक गैर सरकारी पार्टी से मद्रास सरकार द्वारा एक प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) : छोटी परियोजना की मुख्य बातें आन्तरिक विपणन तथा निर्यात के लिये दो मछली पकड़ने के जलयानों का आयात और प्रक्रिया प्लांटों की स्थापना है। यह योजना विचाराधीन है।

राजस्थान मरुस्थल का उर्वरक भूमि में परिवर्तन करने के लिए किये गये उपाय

7440. श्री मो० प्र० राजाजी :

श्री बेणी शंकर वर्मा :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इसराईल द्वारा अपने मरुस्थल को उर्वरक भूमि में परिवर्तित करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का अध्ययन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान को उर्वरक भूमि में परिवर्तित करने के लिए वे उपाय अपनाये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने इसराईल द्वारा अपने मरुस्थल को उर्वरक भूमि में परिवर्तित करने के लिए अपनाये उपायों का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन नहीं किया है। परन्तु समन्वयेी नलकूप संस्था के एक

अधिकारी को मार्च 1967 में हैफा (इसराईल) में होने वाली "घाटीफिशल रिचार्ज एण्ड एक्वफर मैनेजमेंट" विषयक गोष्ठी में भाग लेने के लिए नियुक्त किया था। गोष्ठी के समय उन्होंने भूमि के उपरी जल के प्रसार तथा भूमिगत जल के प्रयोग के बारे में इसराईल की कुछ चालू योजनाओं का अध्ययन करने का अवसर मिला परन्तु उस समय इन परियोजनाओं पर प्रयाग हा हो रहे थे। अधिकारी ने इसराईल में जल के विस्तृत विकास विषयक उपायों का विस्तृत अध्ययन नहीं किया।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Supply of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

7441. **Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any request for the supply of foodgrains including pulses, rice, oil and grams from the Maharashtra Government; and

(b) if so, how much quantity of each article was asked for and how much was sent to that State during 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far?

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

(b) Demands made by the Government of Maharashtra for wheat, rice, milo, jowar and bajra were for the calendar years 1966 and 1967. No specific quantity of gram was asked for by the Government of Maharashtra. The quantities asked for and sent to Maharashtra are indicated below:—

	1966		(Figs. in thousand tonnes) 1967	
	Quantities asked for	Quantities despatched	Quantities asked for	Quantities despatched (up to June 67)
Wheat	20 lakhs	1426.7	17 to 18 lakhs	412.9
Rice		187.5		81.9
Milo		541.3		88.9
Bajra				
Jowar				
Gram	(*)	34.4	(*)	3.7
Impor.ed oils	20.0 (1966-67)	1.0	7.0 (1967-68)	—

(*) No specific quantity asked for.

मसलात के केन्द्रों में मतों की गणना

4722. **श्री कंबर जाल गुप्त :** क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है कि चुनाव के बाद मतदान केन्द्रों पर ही मतों की गणना की जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार, निर्वाचन आयोग से भी विचार-विमर्श करने का है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री डा० रा० चण्हाण : (क) से (ग). निर्वाचन आयोग के ऐसा निकाय होगा के कारण जिसमें संविधान के अधीन, निर्वाचनों का प्रधीक्षक

निदेशन और नियंत्रण निहित है, केवल वही निर्वाचनों के वस्तुतः संचालन की बाबत जिसके अन्तर्गत मतों की गणना की पद्धति भी आ जाती है, किसी प्रस्थापना पर विचार करने की स्थिति में हैं। यद्यपि सरकार को ऐसी किसी प्रस्थापना पर विचार करने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिला कि मतों की गणना मतदान के पश्चात् मतदान केन्द्रों पर ही की जानी चाहिए, तथापि निर्वाचन आयोग ने इस प्रश्न पर एक से अधिक बार विचार किया है। पिछली बार इस प्रश्न पर विचार अप्रैल, 1967 में दिल्ली में हुए मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों के सम्मेलन में हुआ था। किन्तु निर्वाचन आयोग ने निम्नलिखित कारणों से मतदान केन्द्रों पर ही गणना कराना बांछनीय प्रथवा साध्य नहीं समझा —

(i) हर मतदान केन्द्र पर, विशेष रूप से ग्रामाग क्षेत्रों में, यथायोग्य पुलिस परिरक्षण के अभाव के कारण मतदान केन्द्र में विधि प्रार व्यवस्था कायम रखने में कठिनाई,

(ii) या इस बात की जानकारी से उत्पन्न हानि वाला तुरन्त प्रतिक्रियाएं कि किसी विशिष्ट इलाके के मतदाताओं ने किसी विशिष्ट दल के पक्ष में मत दिए प्रथम नहीं दिए ;

(iii) पठावत आफिसरों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से ज्येष्ठ आफिसरों का अभाव जिनका कि मत पत्रों की संश्लेषा करने, संदिग्ध मतों के बारे में निर्णय करने और विधिमन्य मतों की गणना करने का उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कर्तव्य सौंपा जा सकता हो ;

(iv) सभी मतदान केन्द्रों पर मत-गणना का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए अधिक संख्या में मतदान अधिकारियों को पाने में अभ्यायियों को होने वाली कठिनाई ;

(v) बहुत से मतदान केन्द्रों पर, विशेष रूप से ग्रामाग क्षेत्रों में, यथोचित स्वतंत्र और प्रकाश व्यवस्था का अभाव ।

वितरण केन्द्रों तक खाद्यान्नों का परिवहन

7443. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनाज को बन्दरगाहों से वितरण केन्द्रों तक, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में, ले जाने के लिए सरकार को भारी खर्च उठाना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ व्यापारियों ने सरकार को पत्र में यह लिखा है कि वे अनाज को वितरण केन्द्रों तक बहुत

कम खर्च पर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं ; और

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

ख.रा. कृषि, सं.सुव.यि.क. विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शि.वे.) : निस्संदेह बन्दरगाहों से वितरण केन्द्रों तक आयातित खाद्यान्नों के भेजने में काफी खर्च हो जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश सहित बिना समुद्र वाले राज्यों में वितरण केन्द्रों पर खाद्यान्नों का भेजने के बारे में यह खर्च अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। सामान्यतः आयातित खाद्यान्न बन्दरगाहों से गन्तव्य स्थानों को अधिक दूरी के अन्दर अन्दर भेजे जाते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश आदि जैसे सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए दूरस्थ बन्दरगाहों से भेजना भी आवश्यक हो जाता है।

(ख) खाद्य विभाग में ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Paradeep Express Highway

7444. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the huge losses suffered on the construction of Paradeep Express Highway in Orissa linking the Port with the mines;

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

(c) the action taken against the officers concerned;

(d) how this will effect the development of the port, the mines and the export trade ; and

(e) the Central advice or assistance, if any, given in regard to this Highway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the damage done to a section of the Paradeep Expressway between Daitari mines and Haridaspur opened to traffic in June, 1966. As this Expressway is a State Scheme, the Government of Orissa are concerned in the matter. Some time back, they appointed a technical Committee to investigate into the cause of the damage and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have since submitted a report to the State Government. Action, if any, against the officers concerned will be taken by the State Government in the light of that report.

(d) This Paradeep Expressway is intended for ore traffic by road to Paradeep from only the Daitari mine, which is also being developed by the State Government. Till that mine is commissioned, the non-availability of the Highway by itself is not expected to affect adversely the development of Paradeep port or the mine or the export trade.

(e) The Government of India have not given any financial aid for this Express Highway; they have also not given any advice either. However, the Government of Orissa had, on their own, appointed the Central Road Research Institute as their technical consultants and obtained some technical advice from them, as they would have taken from any private consultant.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

**7445. Shri G. S. Reddi:
Shri F. Anthony Reddy:**

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

(a) whether there is a slump in the tobacco market this year;

(b) whether the Tobacco Coordinating Committee of the Andhra Government has requested the Central Government to reduce the excise duty on tobacco; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by the Central Government to enable the sale of large stocks of tobacco?

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

(b). The Tobacco Coordination Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the possibilities of reducing the excise duty on unsold Natu tobacco might be explored in order to help its disposal.

(c) The question of a Central agency entering the market to acquire stocks for exports and sale locally is under consideration.

Delhi Milk Scheme

7446. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that double-toned milk of Delhi Milk Scheme is being given to salaried persons where as it was intended for slum dwellers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Supply of double-toned milk which has been introduced by the Delhi Milk Scheme since 1-6-1965, with the assistance of the World Food Programme is intended for low income groups in Delhi. Only such families whose monthly income from all sources is Rs. 300 or less are eligible for issue of this milk. This also covers salaried persons drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 300 or less.

(b). Does not arise.

घाटे की मिलें

7447. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

- श्री यशपाल सिंह :
- श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त :
- श्री प्रताप सिंह :
- श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :
- श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
- श्री न० कु० साल्हे :
- श्री राम चरण :
- श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
- श्री अम्बुल गनी दार :
- श्री गा० शं० मिश्र :
- श्री हेमराज :

क्या खरब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में राज्यवार, घाटे की कुल कितनी मिल हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक घाटा मिल को मासिक कोटे के रूप में कितने टन गेहूँ दिया जाता है और यह कोटा किस आधार पर दिया जाता है ;

(ग) घाटे की इन मिलों में से कितनी सूती हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से स्वीकृति तथा लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए बिना लगाया गया है ;

(घ) स्वच्छता तथा सफाई की दृष्टि से किन किन घाटे की मिलों में सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था है ; और

(ङ) क्या कुछ मिलों के विरुद्ध सरकार को कोई शिकायत भी मिली है ?

सा.रा. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारत में लाइसेंस युक्त घाटा मिलों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । (पूस्तकालय में रखा गया)। देखिये संख्या [T—1275/67]

(ख) रोलर घाटा मिलों के मासिक कोटे प्रत्येक राज्य और प्रत्येक महीने में भिन्नभिन्न होता है । अतः यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक घाटा मिल को दी जाने वाली मासिक कोटे के रूप में निर्धारित मात्रा कितनी है ।

सरकार ने प्रत्येक रोलर घाटा मिल क लिये एक उच्चतम कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया है और इन उच्चतम कोटों के आधार पर मासिक सुपुर्दगी की जाती है ।

(ग) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन बिजली की सहायता से चलने वाली घाटा मिल में यदि 50 या इससे अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं तो उसे स्थापित करने से पूर्व लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना होगा । यदि मिल में 50 से कम व्यक्ति काम करते हैं तब अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन लाइसेंस लेना आवश्यक नहीं है लेकिन "रोलर वॉट प्लोर मिल्स (लाइसेंसिंग तथा कंट्रोल) 1957" के अधीन सभी मिलों को उत्पादन शुरू करने से पूर्व लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है । इस बारे में सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है कि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन बिना लाइसेंस प्राप्त किये कितनी मिलें स्थापित हुई हैं । यह सूचना एकत्रित की जाएगी और सभा के पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

(घ) घाटा मिल को लाइसेंस देने से पूर्व मिल का निरीक्षण किया जाता है और यदि स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी स्थिति सन्तोषजनक पाई जाती है तब लाइसेंस दिया जाता है । घाटा मिलों का समय समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है और यदि किसी मिल में कोई दूटि पाई जाती है तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है और उन्हें उस दूटि को सुधारने के लिए कहा जाता है ।

(ङ) समय समय पर व्यक्तितगत मिलों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं । ऐसी शिकायतों के प्राप्त होने पर साधारणतया

जांच की जाती है और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

New Appointments in Transport and Shipping Ministry

7448. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

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

(a) the additional staff appointed in the new Ministry after he assumed office as Minister of Transport & Shipping;

(b) the justification for the new appointments, persons appointed, their special qualifications for these new posts and the duration of the posts;

(c) whether persons appointed belong to the permanent service or they are temporary hands and with whom they have been working during the last two years; and

(d) whether he proposes to reduce his personal staff to the strength it was at the time of his predecessor in view of economy?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1276/67].

(d) Yes, when the work load makes this possible

Development of Border Roads

7449. **Shri P. N. Solanki:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. K. Amin:

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

(a) whether the work of development of roads on Kutch border and Banaskantha Border in Gujarat State is being undertaken by Government; and;

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. Some roads on Kutch and Banaskantha Border in Gujarat State are being developed as strategic roads.

(b) Out of the sanctioned total length of 700 miles of roads, work on 296 miles has been completed and that on the remaining length is in an advanced stage of progress. Out of 19 major and 62 minor bridges, which were sanctioned, work on 3 major and 25 minor bridges has been completed and that on 15 major and 20 minor ones is in various stages of progress. Work on the remaining 1 major and 17 minor bridges is yet to be taken up.

Clearance of Goods at Ports

7450. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri S. K. Tapuria:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri N. K. Somani:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for declaring clearance of goods at Ports an essential service so as to ensure that clearance work is not immobilised by lightning strikes; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to declare any of the port services as an essential service. It is however proposed to include any service in or in connection with the working of any major port as a public utility service for purposes of Section 2(n) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This amendment is included in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1966 which is pending consideration of the Rajya Sabha.

Licences for Sugar Co-operatives in Mysore

7451. **Shri G. Y. Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for licences by several sugar co-operatives in Mysore State are pending with the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the necessary sanction will be given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir, Four applications are pending.

(b) and (c). Due to limited rupee resources for grant of long term loans, there is difficulty in the establishment of new cooperative sugar factories already licensed. Therefore, the question of granting licences for more factories has been deferred till the problem of finance has been resolved.

Treatment to Tourists in Kashmir during Israeli-UAR Conflict

7452. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a church was burnt down and British and Indian Tourists were beaten in Srinagar during the week when the Arab-Israeli war was going on;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of tourists were stranded and they had to lock themselves up for 4 days without food or help in their house-boats;

(c) whether it is further a fact that some British ladies were robbed of all their belongings including their clothes; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect tourists in future against such out-bursts?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (d). On the 7th June, 1967 there were demonstrations at Srinagar in favour of the Arabs and against Israel in regard to the hostilities between Arab countries and Israel. Unfortunately, these demonstrations led to incidents of disorder in which two churches were damaged and some foreigners and tourists man-handled. Only one foreigner lodged a claim for compensation, and the State Government gave him suitable monetary assistance. The disorder on that day did cause inconvenience, and created some nervousness among tourists, but confidence was soon restored. The State Government are very anxious to ensure that tourists are given protection, assistance and encouragement, and the Govt. of India will render all co-operation to the State Government in this respect.

Cattle Population

7453. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to enforce family planning methods to stop increase in cattle population;

(b) the number of present cattle population in India, category-wise i.e., cows, buffaloes, horses sheep and goats;

(c) the percentage of annual increase by births and annual decrease by mortality;

(d) the type, quantity and cost of food and fodder consumed by our present cattle population; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take for meeting the requirement of fodder?

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

A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1277/67].

Construction of a Silo at Haldia Port

7454. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Atam Das:

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

(a) whether Government propose to construct a silo at Haldia Port to handle foodgrains;

(b) if so, the capacity thereof and when the construction will start;

(c) whether Government propose to seek any foreign collaboration in this regard; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct such silos in other important ports of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Indo-Swedish Study Team appointed by the Govt. of India recommended the setting up of a silo of 50,000 tonnes capacity, together with high-speed grain discharge equipment, at Haldia. Soil investigations have been carried out at the possible site of the silo. A final decision regarding the construction of the silo would, however, be taken after the receipt of the pre-Project Report, which is under preparation at present.

(c) This question will be considered after a decision regarding the project is taken.

(d) The construction of a 50,000 tonnes silo, together with the installation of a high-speed grain unloading equipment at Kandla has been approved by Government. The Indo-Swedish Study Team also recommended, besides the above, the construction of silos at Bombay (Sheva) and Madras

ports which proposals are under consideration.

Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin

7455. **Shri Vishwanatha Menon:**
Shri K. Anirudhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three workers have been discharged illegally from the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Chemical and Engineering Workers' Union, Cochin in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. No worker has been discharged illegally from the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology. The reference is probably to the termination of services of three carpenters in December, 1966. These carpenters had been engaged on a daily wage basis and were not regular employees of the Institute. They had been clearly informed that their employment would be on a daily wage basis. Their employment on this basis was terminated in December, 1966.

(b) and (c). A memorandum was received by the Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, who did not consider it necessary, in the circumstances of the case, to revise his decision to terminate the employment of the three daily paid carpenters.

Sugar Quota of Kerala

7456. **Shri P. Vishwambharan:**
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mangiathumadam:

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

(a) the monthly quota of sugar allot-

ted to Kerala State during the months from January to June, 1967;

(b) the reasons for reducing the sugar allotment to Kerala since April, 1967; and

(c) whether the sugar allotment to Kerala will be restored to the pre-March level?

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

January, 1967	10,000 Tonnes
February, 1967	10,000 "
March, 1967	7,000 "
April, 1967	7,000 "
May, 1967	5,849 "
June, 1967	5,849 "

(b) The reduction in the sugar quota was due to reduced availability of sugar as a result of fall in production. The reduction was made in the quotas of all States.

(c) Present availability of sugar does not permit restoration of the quota.

Allocation of Wheat to Kerala

7457. Shri Marandi:
Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Manglathumadam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of wheat allotted to Kerala during the months from January to June, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): 140.2 thousand tonnes of wheat was allotted to Kerala during the months January to June, 1967.

Prices of Jute

7458. Shri Kindar Lal:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of raw jute in the season 1966-67 were disproportionately lower in Lakhimpur-Kheri and Gonda Districts of U.P. as compared to the prices obtaining in Bihar and West Bengal for similar type of jute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save the cultivators from this loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Considering the varietal differentials, transport costs and other incidentals, prices of raw jute in Lakhimpur-Kheri and Gonda districts of U. P. in June 1967 were not disproportionately lower than those obtaining in Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Lateral Road Project

7459. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:
- Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Gunanand Thakur:

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

(a) whether the work on the Lateral Road Project has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No, Sir; but, owing to financial stringency, the work on the project is being slowed

down and its completion would now depend mainly on the availability of funds.

Supply of Agricultural Equipment to Farmers on Hire

7460. **Shri P. N. Solanki:**
Shri Bri'raj Singh Kotah:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for giving on hire Agricultural Equipments to the poor and needy farmers through Cooperatives or other agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Some State Governments have schemes for hiring out tractors etc. for Agricultural operations and these facilities are availed of by the poor and needy farmers who cannot afford to purchase such equipment. The existing facilities, however, are inadequate and the Government of India are, therefore, formulating a scheme under which States would be able to acquire more equipment for hiring out to needy farmers. This scheme envisages the establishment of a number of units which would provide these services. These units would be equipped with crawler tractors, wheel tractors and tractor-drawn and tractor-mounted equipment for carrying out a wide range of farm operations.

Super Bazars in Delhi

7461. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce self-service shopping system in all the super bazars in the Capital; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). This is a matter entirely for the Stores to consider. All that Government can say is that, if properly executed, it proves to be a convenient system.

Opening of New Super Bazars

7462. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4420 on the 4th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to open new Super Bazars in other cities of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where such Bazars, will be opened; and

(c) when this plan is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Provision has been made for assisting consumer cooperative wholesale stores to start super bazars or department stores in big towns as their branches.

(b) A list of 12 department stores which have already been approved and which are expected to start functioning shortly is given in the statement below. The Ministry has a programme of assisting the setting up of another 20 department stores during the current year, for which proposals are being invited from wholesale stores through their state governments.

(c) The programme is likely to be completed by the end of the current plan period.

STATEMENT

Department stores for which funds have been sanctioned but have yet to start functioning.

<i>Name of the State/ U.T.</i>	<i>Name of the town</i>
1	2
Bihar	1. Jamshedpur 2. Ranchi

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3. Visakhapatnam
Madhya Pradesh	4. Gwalior
Mysore	5. Mysore
Uttar Pradesh	6. Meerut
	7. Kanpur
	8. Gorakhpur
West Bengal	9. Howrah
	10. North Calcutta
	11. South Calcutta
Chandigarh	12. Chandigarh

मध्य प्रदेश में अग्निवाय वसूली योजना

7463. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या ख.ख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में अग्निवाय अनाज वसूली योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष और गत वर्ष में कुल कितना अनाज वसूल किया गया;

(ख) क्या अनाज की अग्निवाय वसूली के कारण कुछ कठिनाइयां भी सामने आई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ख.ख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्तासहिब शिन्डे) : (क) गत फसल वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा 3.89 लाख मीटरी टन थी। चालू वर्ष में जून, 1967 के अन्त तक अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा 2.88 लाख मीटरी टन है। खाद्यान्नों की ये मात्रा मुख्यतः अग्निवाय अधिप्राप्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत अधिप्राप्त की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

7464. श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या ख.ख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश पश्चिम बंगाल और मद्रास राज्य की सरकारों ने अपनी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये कितनी कितनी राशि मांगी है और उनको क्रमशः कितनी कितनी राशि भावंटित की गई ?

ख.ख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्तासहिब शिन्डे) : चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान योजना आयोग ने स्टेट प्लान में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित खर्च अनुमोदित किया है :—

राज्य	1967-68 के लिये अनुमोदित प्लान धन
-------	-----------------------------------

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

मद्रास	7.30
उत्तर प्रदेश	28.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	6.16

इन राज्य सरकारों ने 1967-68 के दौरान लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त धन के निर्धारण के लिए भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना की है :—

राज्य	मांगा गया अतिरिक्त धन
-------	-----------------------

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

मद्रास	13.57
उत्तर प्रदेश	4.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.30

मामले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोदाम

7465. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
 श्री शिव चरण लाल :
 श्री राम चरण :
 श्री रामजी राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनाज रखने के हेतु संशोधन यंत्रानों के लिये 3.5 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं, जिस में से 1 करोड़ रुपये 1967-68 के लिए अमुक देने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

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

श.स. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के मिलों का विस्तार

7466. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
 श्री शिव चरण लाल :
 श्री राम चरण :
 श्री रामजी राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलों का विस्तार करने के नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । चौथी योजना के लक्ष्य के प्रति उत्तर प्रदेश में 32 कारखानों को विस्तार सम्बन्धी लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Officers in D. M. S.

7467. *Shri Ram Charan:*
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Lakhhan Lal Kapoor:
Shri Ramji Ram:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has more officers than Bombay Milk Scheme in the same grade, though this scheme is handling almost half of the quantity than as compared to the Bombay Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of Bombay Milk Scheme is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and the consolidated material will be placed on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Wastage of Sour Milk by D.M.S.

7468. *Shri Ram Charan:*
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Lakhhan Lal Kapoor:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of litres of milk are thrown away as sour by the Delhi Milk Scheme daily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to utilise this sour milk to avoid this, wastage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The sour milk received is not discarded but is separated into cream and skimmed milk which are converted into products like table butter, ghee and milk powder. Sour milk in excess of storage or handling capacity of the Scheme is received on rare occasions when it may not be possible to avoid its draining to make room for receipt of fresh milk.

(b) It is inevitable in milk handling that some of the milk spoils on account of sourage/curdling in spite of all precautions taken to prevent such losses. Souring is normally a result of adverse climatic conditions. Other factors which result in such losses are power breakdowns resulting in the milk not being chilled, breakdown of vehicles carrying the milk resulting in delay in processing the milk, lack of storage capacity and drying capacity in the Central Dairy etc. It may be mentioned that losses on this account form a minor percentage of the total milk handled and such losses have to be considered as normal handling losses.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme has been provided with equipment for disposal of sour milk normally received. Action is being taken also for purchase of casein making equipment for dealing with sour skimmed milk. It is not proposed to invest large amounts in providing equipment for dealing with sour milk which may be received due to accidental conditions on some rare occasions.

Supply of Rice to Sikkim

7469. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not been able to maintain supplies of the quantity of rice promised to Sikkim;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Movement of rice to Sikkim in some recent months has been less than their monthly quota.

(b) Non-availability of adequate stocks in Siliguri.

(c) Arrangements have been made to move sufficient stocks of rice to Siliguri.

कृषि का विकास

7470. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री भा० रा० कावडे :

श्री तुकाराम गेवित :

श्री सोनावने :

क्या स ए तब: कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में कृषि सम्बन्धी विशेष विकास-कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कृषि विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत किसान को विशेष विकास-कार्यक्रम की प्रपेक्षा विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम से अधिक लाभ होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को इस कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रनुदेश दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स.स. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहाकार मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्रि: (श्री: अन्ना-स शिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). सम्भवत: प्रादरणीय सदस्य का अधिप्राय विभाय की

1966-67 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के 30-31 पृष्ठों पर दिये गये "विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम" तथा विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम से है। स्थिति यह है कि विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम 1964-65 से 1966-67 के 3 वर्षों की सीमित अवधि के लिए है और इसका सम्बन्ध सहायक खादों (संक्रियाँ, दूध, मांस व अण्डों) तथा भ्राम्गनिक खाद व भण्डारण आदि कुछ विशेष मत्तों से है जबकि विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कृषि उत्पादन का एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में सघन स्तर पर निरन्तर रूप से चलता रहता है। साधारण प्लान योजनाओं के प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्र विकास कार्यक्रम को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं देता।

विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के उद्देश्य बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं क्योंकि वे (विशेष क्षेत्रों, मरू क्षेत्रों, निरन्तर रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य विशेष समस्याओं वाले क्षेत्रों) में बहु-गुण कृषि विकास के लिए बनाये गये हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक मरू विकास मण्डल की स्थापना की गई है जो गुजरात, राजस्थान, पंजाब व हरियाणा में मरू विकास विषयक योजनाओं पर कार्य करेगा। राजस्थान में चम्बल के कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों में जललगतता व नूनी की समस्याओं के विषय में भी एक मार्गदर्शी योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है। निरन्तर रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों तथा विशेष क्षेत्रों में समन्वित विकास की योजनाएँ भी तैयार की जा रही हैं।

Unloading of Ships at Calcutta Port

7471. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi;
Shri Hardayal Devgun;
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of unloading ships at Calcutta Port has been taken over by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The food-grains clearance operations at Calcutta, which had hitherto been done by a private contractor, have recently been taken over departmentally.

(b) A decision to departmentalise clearance operations at Calcutta had been taken some time ago but, because of certain operational and other difficulties, this decision could not be implemented earlier. In view of the fact, however, that heavy food imports are likely to continue for some time and there was danger of dislocation in the clearance operations through the contractor, it was decided to take over these operations departmentally from 11th July, 1967.

Roller Flour Mills

7472. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for the grant of licenses to start flour mills under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills Control Order; and

(b) The number of applications received from the States and Union Territories which have no flour mills from 1960 to-date for setting up flour mills with their names?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No licence under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (L. & C.) Order is required for starting a mill. A licence under the said order is required for running a roller flour mill. The conditions that govern the issue of licence under the said order are given in clauses 4 & 5 of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (L. & C.) Order.

(b) No running record of the applications received for setting up of roller flour mills is maintained. Such applications are dealt with as and

when received and the cases are closed after issue of final orders on such applications. The collection of information asked for will involve an amount of clerical work which is not likely to be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Flour Mill in Himachal Pradesh

7473. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no flour mill in the Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have recommended to the Central Government the need for setting up one such mill in the small-scale sector; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahb Shinde): (a) No, Sir. There is one roller flour mill in Simla.

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government have recommended the setting up of another mill.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

बाल-विवाह

7474. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :**

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री राजाबतार शर्मा :

श्री महन्त बिम्बिजय नाथ :

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद :

क्या बिम्बे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1929 के बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम के होने पर भी इस समय भारत में बाल विवाह हो रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखने हुए इस अधिनियम को कठोरता से लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) चाइल्ड मैरिज रेस्ट्रिक्ट ऐक्ट, 1929 का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है क्योंकि वह विधायन के समवर्ती क्षेत्र का विषय है और इसलिए इस बारे में जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु यह पता चला है कि गत वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में कुछ बाल विवाह हुए थे और उनकी वास्तव अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभियोग्य चलाए गए थे।

(ख) अधिनियम के यथावत अनुपालन के प्रवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई यह है कि अधिनियम के अधीन सभी अपराध प्रसंज्ञेय हैं, क्योंकि उपबन्धित दण्ड किसी भी दशा में तीन मास से अधिक नहीं है। अतः दार्ष्टिक कार्यवाहियों केवल परिवाद पर ही, न कि पुलिस आफिसर की रिपोर्ट पर, शुरू की जा सकती हैं। अधिनियम में अन्य ऐसे विवर और कमियाँ भी हैं जो उनके यथावत अनुपालन के प्रवर्तन के मार्ग में आ जाती हैं। अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अधीन यह है कि कोई भी न्यायालय किसी अपराध का संज्ञान उस तारीख से, जिसको कि अपराध का किया जाना अभिकथित है, एक वर्ष के अवसान के पश्चात नहीं कर सकता। अधिनियम की धारा 12 के अधीन यह है कि इससे पूर्व कि न्यायालय इस अधिनियम के उल्लंघन में किए जाने वाले विवाह को प्रतिषिद्ध करने वाला ब्यादेश जारी कर सके, उस व्यक्ति को, जिसके विरुद्ध ब्यादेश ईप्सित है, हेतक दण्डित करने की सूचना, ब्यादेश के बस्तुतः, जारी किए जाने से पूर्व, अवश्य ही जानी चाहिए और ऐसी दशा में विवाह यदि हेतुक दण्डित करने की सूचना के जारी किए जाने की तारीख और ब्यादेश के जारी किए जाने की तारीख के बीच अनुच्छापित हो जाता तो ब्यादेश के लिए धावेदन

सर्वथा निष्फल हो जाता है। अधिनियम निरन्तर एक अर्द्धमना अद्युपाय है और उसके यथावत अनुपालन के अभाव का यही कारण है।

Declaration of Marmagao-Ponda-Anmode and Panjim-Ponda-Anmode Roads as National Highways

7475. Shri Sequeira:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

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

(a) whether a proposal to declare Marmagao-Ponda-Anmode and Panjim-Ponda-Anmode roads as National Highways is pending with Government;

(b) if so, for how long; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A proposal to declare Panjim-Ponda-Anmode road as a National Highway, along with several other roads, has been under consideration with the Government of India for some time. Recently, a proposal to declare Marmagao-Ponda-Anmode road as a National Highway has been received from the Goa Administration and is under consideration.

(c) The Goa Administration has been asked to supply some essential technical data in respect of the road proposed by them to be declared as a National Highway. On receipt of this information and of similar information in respect of other roads in the country, which are being considered for inclusion in the National Highway System, the proposals will be technically examined in detail. A decision on all the proposals will, however, depend on the financial resources available after the Fourth Plan allocations are finalised and on the relative importance of the various roads competing for inclusion in

the new additions to the National Highway System.

Vishakhapatnam Port

7476. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists Master Plan to expand and redesign the Vishakhapatnam Port to handle additional cargo and facilitate ingress and egress of large ships; and

(b) if so, the schemes being taken up for completion?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Vishakhapatnam Port Trust have drawn up a Master Plan for the future development of the port which envisages the ultimate provision of sixty-two berths, one large dry dock, three lighter wharves, three turning basins, a fisheries harbour and a second ship channel. The plan does not involve the redesigning of the Port as the improvements and works already carried out and proposed to be carried out form part of the Master Plan. As part of the Master Plan, it is proposed to provide during the Fourth Plan period three continuous quay berths and ancillary facilities, a new railway yards, road and rail bridges, warehousing facilities, additional floating craft and equipment, improvements to existing entrance channel for navigation of large ships and a second turning basin in the northern arm of the harbour.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

7477. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Research Assistants of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.) were granted Selection Grade in March, 1964 on an *ad-hoc* basis with retrospective effect;

(b) if so, whether the grant of Selection Grade to those Assistants has not been finalised so far by Government and their salaries etc. have not been re-fixed rationally and arrears accrued therefrom have also not been paid to the concerned staff pending formal approval of their promotion by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in according approval to rationalise the promotion of that staff and payment of arrears of pay, etc. admissible therefrom; and

(d) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes. Some Research Assistants were promoted to the Selection Grade in 1964 by the Director, I. V. R. I., with retrospective effect, purely on provisional basis, pending approval by the Departmental Promotion Committee of the Department of Agriculture. Their pay in the selection grade was fixed with effect from the date of issue of orders and arrears of pay, if any, will be allowed after these promotions are ratified by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(c) The matter could not be placed before the Departmental Promotion Committee due to incomplete Character Rolls, non-availability of all the Character Rolls, and non-finalisation of seniority and gradation list of the concerned staff.

(d) The matter is being placed before the Departmental Promotion Committee of the Department of Agriculture and the cases of all concerned will be finalised after the proposals are approved by the Committee.

Directorate of Tourism in Delhi

7478. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has requested the Central Government to set up a Directorate of Tourism in Delhi;

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

(c) the reasons advanced for setting up this Directorate and how far it will help to promote tourism in the Capital?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up a Tourist Directorate in Delhi has been discussed with the Delhi Administration. It has been suggested to the Delhi Administration that such a proposal, carefully worked out with full justification, may be sent up to the Government of India for consideration.

(c) Delhi Administration feel that a Tourist Directorate would help the Administration in developing tourist facilities in the city. Detailed reasons justifying the proposal are awaited.

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी प्रसिस्टेंट (संसद् कार्य सहायक)

7479. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :
 श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री राम चरण :
 श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी प्रसिस्टेंटों (संसद् कार्य सहायकों) के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त पदों पर कितने कर्म-वासी काम कर रहे हैं तथा वे कितने समय से उन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनमें कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी हैं जो उपर्युक्त पदों पर तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ख:ख, कु:षि, ल:मुदायि 5 विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्रो: (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) पांच ।

(ख) पांच (क्रमशः 25-1-1967, 7-2-1966, 13-6-1966, 8-2-1967 तथा 18-3-1967 से)

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

त्रिषि मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायक)

7480. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या त्रिषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायकों) के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा वे कितने समय से उन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या उनमें कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी हैं जो उपर्युक्त पदों पर तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तबादला करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्रो: (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) इस मन्त्रालय में सांसादिक सहायक पद जैसा कोई पूर्णकालिक पद नहीं है किन्तु मन्त्रालय के एक सहायक को संसद के सत्रों के दौरान, संसद सहायक के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए पूर्णकालिक रूप से तैनात कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) फरवरी, 1961 से लेकर अब तक 3 सहायकों को संसद-सहायक के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया—पहले को फरवरी, 1961 से लेकर मई, 1962 तक, दूसरे को अगस्त, 1962 से लेकर मई, 1965 तक और तीसरे को अगस्त, 1965 से लेकर अभी तक ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायक)

7481. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायक) के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा वे कितने समय से उन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या उनमें कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी हैं जो उपर्युक्त पदों पर तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के आदेशानुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का तवादला करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्र; (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) एक ।

(ख) एक, जुलाई, 1963 से ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) मौजूदा कर्मचारी फिलहाल छुट्टी पर है । छुट्टी के समाप्त हो जाने पर वह इस मन्त्रालय में पार्लियामेंट असिस्टेंट के रूप में कार्य नहीं करेगा ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

White Tigers in Delhi Zoo

7483. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of white tigers in the Delhi Zoo;

(b) whether any requests have been received from foreign countries to purchase them;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to sell them to foreign countries;

(d) the total number of white tigers sold so far; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned and likely to be earned in this bargain?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Nine—(Seven in the Delhi Zoological Park and 2 at Rewa at the cost of Delhi Zoological Park).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) None.

(e) Does not arise.

Land under cultivation in Manipur

7484. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under cultivation in Manipur as on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the total area under cultivation where fertiliser is used as on the above date; and

(c) the total area under cultivation where high yielding varieties of seeds are used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Production of leaf tobacco

7485. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of leaf tobacco in this country and its area of production;

(b) who are the biggest purchasers of this item; and

(c) whether there is any monopoly of foreign controlled cigarette companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 273.5 million Kgs. with an area of 345.3 thousand hectares as in 1965-66.

(b) The biggest purchasers of v.f.c. tobacco which is used in manufacture of cigarettes for consumption within the country and for export are the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company and the National Tobacco Company. The former accounts for 70 to 80 per cent of the total indigenous tobacco used in the manufacturer of cigarettes. Besides, the British India Trading Corporation purchases mainly for export.

(c) There are 13 cigarette manufacturing units in the country with an annual installed capacity of 45,228 million pieces of cigarettes. Share of foreign firms in the total production of cigarettes is of the order of about 70 per cent. The foreign investment in the industry is 80 per cent of the total investment.

Sugar Ration in Delhi

7487. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed further to cut the sugar ration supplied to the consumers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the factors leading to the same and when the cut is likely to be restored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). As a result of steep fall in production of sugar this year and consequent quotas reduced availability, monthly quotas of all States had to be reduced first in March 1967 and then in May, 1967. In March, 1967 and then in May, 1967. The monthly quota of Delhi was however reduced only once i.e., in March, 1967. The question whether

the sugar ration supplied to consumers in Delhi should be cut is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration. Restoration of the cut in Delhi quota will be possible when production improves.

Shortage of Bread in Delhi

7488. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable decline in the arrival of imported wheat and its supply to the mills for manufacturing Maida for supply to the bakeries resulting in acute shortage of bread in Delhi;

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

(c) when the supply of bread is expected to be resumed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There was a decline in the arrival of imported wheat in Delhi from port towns and consequently a decline in manufacturing of maida by the Delhi mills. As a result the issues of maida from manufacturing breck had to be reduced.

(b) Arrangements have been made for expeditious movement of wheat from the port towns.

(c) The supply of bread was not stopped at any time; there was a considerable reduction in supply for about two weeks. The normal supply is likely to be resumed shortly.

Production of Cashewnut in Coastal Sub-division area

7489. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1212 on the 18th July, 1967 and state the scheme which Government have undertaken

to implement the policy of enhancing the production of cashewnut in the Contai Sub-Division area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

माल भाड़ा दर

7490. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को व्यापारियों में इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि अमरीका की कुछ जहाजगानी कम्पनियों अप्रैल-मई 1967 में भेजे गये माल का भाड़ा भी 25 प्रतिशत अधिक मांग रही है जब कि फेडरल मेरीटाइम कमिशन ने आशा अन्तरीप में होकर भारत भेजे गये माल की दर 23 जून 1967 में 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सम्बद्ध नौवहन कम्पनी से कड़ा विरोध प्रकट किया गया है और इसके परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घुषन मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी असिस्टेंट (संसद्-कार्य सहायक)

7491. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री शिवहरण लाल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घुषन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में संसद्-कार्य सहायकों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति और कब से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार इन व्यक्तियों का जिन्होंने तीन वर्ष पूरे कर लिये हैं तत्रादला करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घुषन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक।

(ख) एक, 21 अगस्त 1964 से।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Hindustan Shipyard

7492. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction techniques of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam are outmoded and obsolete;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the capital outlay is meagre;

(c) whether the high cost of production and long duration of the construction of ships in the Hindustan Shipyard are the results of these two factors; and

(d) if so, the action taken to reduce the duration and the cost of construction?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Owing to the various improvements made in the construction techniques

during the last decade, the Shipyard has been building modern diesel ships of 12,500 D.W.T. However, with the installation of new machinery and equipment and the introduction of new methods and processes, the construction techniques are expected to improve further.

(b) The paid up capital of the Yard has also increased from Rs. 4,527 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 6,028 in 1965-66. With the investment proposed to be made during the Fourth Five Year Plan, there will be further increase in the capital outlay.

(c) and (d). The factors responsible for the high cost of production and the long delivery schedules of ships are the utilisation of old machinery, the delays in receipt of imported materials and failure on the part of the indigenous manufacturers to adhere to delivery schedules.

In order to reduce the cost of construction and delivery schedule of ships, various steps are being taken. These include introduction of Production Control measures in the Hull Shop and Blacksmith Shop, improvement in the handling facilities in the Hull Shop and the crange facilities at the berths and the arrangements made with Yugoslav and Polish firms for bulk supply of machinery and components.

A study group of the Yard is also examining the possibilities of reducing the delay in the delivery schedules of ships and their cost of production.

Shipbuilding Industry

7493. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shipbuilding Industry is not included in the priority industries notified after devaluation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is not an essential industry from the point of view of supply of Power and Water; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) It is a fact that Ship building industry is not included in the list of priority industries.

(b) and (c). information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Border Roads in Gujarat

7494. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any grants or loans for the development of border roads in Gujarat particularly in the Kutch area for the year 1967-68;

(b) if so how much; and

(c) the details of the border road development schemes for the current year and for the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Gujarat State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). Presumably, the member is referring to the works on strategic roads in Gujarat. The programme in this connection undertaken by this Ministry in Gujarat provides for the development of 8 strategic roads, including construction of some bridges thereon. The road requirements were reviewed recently by the Ministry of Defence and the programme is being modified accordingly.

No loans are granted for financing these roads, but grants-in-aid are given. Upto the end of March, 1967, a total sum of Rs. 9.35 crores had been granted. However, no grant has yet been given during the current financial year and the quantum of grant for 1967-68 will depend on the modification of the programme and the availability of funds.

Prices of Oilseeds

7495. Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri R. K. Amin:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of oilseeds during the last fortnight have fallen appreciably; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the price of vegetable ghee is also proportionately reduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The prices of some oilseeds have fallen during the last fortnight while there has been an increase in the case of others, as under:—

Commodity	Centre	Rs. per quintal		
		7-7-67	14-7-67	21-7-67
Groundnut (kernel)	Bombay	198.00	192.00	174.00
Rape and mustard seed (yellow)	Kanpur	207.85	214.35	214.35
Sesamum seed	Bombay	236.00	228.00	203.00
Linseed	Bombay	198.00	196.00	190.00
Castor seed	Bombay	140.50	134.00	129.00

(b) Under the pricing system in force, the fall in groundnut oil prices resulting from the fall in the price of groundnut will be automatically reflected either in a reduced price for vanaspati or in reduced levels of incorporation of imported oils, or both, in the succeeding month.

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की घटे

7496. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री भालू बास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशरत्न सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह जवाब की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के घनागत दिल्ली में चलने वाली बसों की संख्या में पिछले छः महीनों में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) इसमें कितने यात्रियों को लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ग) हाल ही में निजी बसों को कितनी शर्तों पर चलन की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा की गई इस व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्दान) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के अधीन पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली में चलने वाली बसों का

श्रीमत संख्या का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :—

माह	चालित बसों की संख्या	
	दि.प.म.	निजी चालक
फरवरी 1967	834	—
मार्च 1967	846	47
अप्रैल 1967	835	52
मई 1967	817	54
जून 1967	810	54
जुलाई 1967	821	93

(17 जुलाई तक)

(ख) इसी अवधि में प्रतिदिन ले जायी जाने वाली सवारियों की औसत संख्या निम्न है :—

माह	सवारियों की संख्या	
	दि.प.म.	निजी चालक
फरवरी 1967	641894	—
मार्च 1967	636649	13357
अप्रैल 1967	646676	35141
मई 1967	655659	35371
जून 1967	350717	37302
जुलाई 1967	640009	30755

(17 जुलाई तक)

(ग) निजी बसों के प्रत्येक चालक स्वामी को किसी रूट सेक्टर या रूट पर बस चलाने

की सुविधा के लिए प्रशासनिक और चालन नियंत्रण प्रभार के रूप में दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान का प्रति बस प्रति माह 750 रुपये देने होते हैं। ममश्रीते की एक प्रतिनिधि मभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल. टी.—1278/67]

(घ) इस प्रबन्ध के कार्यकारण पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Chartered Shipping Tonnage

7497. **Shri Sequeira:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the total shipping tonnage of National and Foreign Vessels, separately, chartered by Government during 1966-67 and the total Sea freight paid; and

(b) the estimated total tonnage requirement to be chartered by Government in each of the next five years?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) the totally shipping tonnage was 11.2 million tons (1.1 million tons Indian vessels and 10.1 million tons Foreign vessels). The total Sea freight was about Rs. 116 crores.

(b) The tonnage required during the next five years would depend upon our import requirements which in turn depends upon the quantum of internal production and foreign aid available. It is not possible to give a precised estimated of the tonnage required per year but it may be expected to be on a reducing scale.

Seamen's Recruitment Offices

7498. **Shri Sequeira:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the ports in the country which are handling over the five million tons of cargo per year;

(b) the ports which have Seamen's Recruitment Offices; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to open such offices at the remaining ports?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The following major ports handled more than 5 million tons traffic during the year 1966-67:—

- (1) Bombay.
- (2) Calcutta.
- (3) Madras.
- (4) Mormugao.
- (5) Visakhapatnam.

(b) Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Supply of Rice to West Bengal by Orissa

7499. Shri K. Narayana Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 22 on the 4th July, 1967 regarding rice supply to West Bengal by Orissa and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any report from the Orissa Government with regard to the reported allegation that sub-standard rice had been supplied to West Bengal by Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Government of Orissa has been addressed to inform the Central Government of the result of the

enquiry which that Government proposes to conduct. The State Government has also been asked to examine the need for tightening the rice specifications so as to bring it to the level recommended by the Central Government.

दिल्ली में बीजों की बिक्री

- 7500. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
 श्री सा० सुन्दर लाल :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री आत्म दास :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में दिल्ली प्रशामन ने किसानों को 150 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल की दर से बीज बेचे हैं जिसके वारे में किसानों में बड़ा अमनोष है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो उमका क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(घ) इस मामले में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ने (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

बांधे ग्राम चुनावां में लोक सभा के स्थानों
के लिये पड़े मत

7501. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुत्तम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री जि० बा० सिंह :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या विधि मंत्री 18 जुलाई, 1967 के अतार्कित प्रश्न संख्या 5922 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांधे ग्राम चुनावां में लोक सभा के स्थानों के लिये डाले गये मतों की संख्या के धार में निर्वाचन आयोग में क्या तय जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि निर्वाचन आयोग ने जानकारी दे दी है तो उसका प्यारा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उरमंत्रि (श्री० बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) आश्रित जानकारी 15 अगस्त 1967 मध्य उपलब्ध न होगी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

Shipping Service between Mainland and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

7502. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire 1000 ton vessels for an all-weather shipping service between Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the mainland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF STAFF OF INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN HOTELS IN KARACHI AND OTHER CITIES OF PAKISTAN

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): 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:

The reported display of photographs of the staff of the Indian High Commission in hotels and eating houses in Karachi, Islamabad and Dacca by the Pakistani Foreign office and the shadowing of the Indian diplomatic personnel there.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): On July 24, 1967, the press published a news-item stating that the Pakistan Foreign Office recently distributed copies of photographs of the Indian personnel of the Indian High Commission posted in Karachi, Islamabad and Dacca, to eating-houses, hotels, cinema houses and other important public places in Pakistan. The news-item further added that whenever any member of the High Commission visits an eating-house or hotel, he is shadowed closely.

On the same day as the publication of the news-item, the Government asked our Missions in Pakistan to report on the authenticity of the news item. Our Mission have since reported that they are not aware of any such distribution of photographs by the Pakistan Foreign Office.

As regards the question of the Indian diplomatic personnel being shadowed in Pakistan, it is a fact that the members of our Missions in Pakistan have been subjected to strict surveillance and harassment. This has hampered their functioning and has also made their social life unpleasant to a great extent. This mat-

ter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan on a number of occasions, who have repeatedly assured us that the Members of our Missions will be extended the usual facilities and courtesies. In spite of these assurances, however, some of the difficulties continue to exist. We are persisting in our efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to take further necessary steps with a view to provide to our diplomatic staff the normal courtesies and facilities, as Pakistan has agreed to do under the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I wish to submit that the Tashkent Declaration cannot be introduced as the general equation factor in all our relations with Pakistan; in effect, that means seeking the help of the Soviet Union to solve our difficulties. We have a bilateral relationship with Pakistan. We find evidence of growing hostility of Pakistan towards India. Maybe, this has something to do with the internal difficulty in Pakistan—the growing revolt in East Pakistan and the dissension among the Sindhis, Punjabis, Pukhtoons and others. The whole pattern of events in our relationship with Pakistan suggests an escalation of their hostile intentions towards us and in practice they are wanting to make the functioning of our diplomats there difficult an impossible. I would submit, therefore, that our High Commissioner there cannot be expected to function properly. As the Minister says in his statement, they do not have enough information to find out or verify the statement.

Their policy is of playing down the growing threat from Pakistan. In effect, this House and the people of India are being kept in the dark and are being made to feel complacent. Then one day we shall wake up and find the grim reality. I am not suggesting any obsession with Pakistan, that we make Pakistan an object of our animus; on the other hand, I suggest that it is possible to undertake constructive and firm diplomacy by which Pakistan accepts our legitimate

functioning irrespective of any difficulties that there are.

Therefore may I know what exactly is the policy of the Government of India in view of the rather contradictory attitude of the various decision making agencies of the Government? Will the hon. Minister assure us that reciprocal action will be taken in order to ensure that Pakistan learns of our firmness and allows our diplomats in Pakistan to function with honour which this country deserves?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wish to assure my hon. friend that there is no attempt on the part of Government to play down the present unfortunate relationship between India and Pakistan. We are all conscious of the increasing hostility of Pakistan as also the press, the radio and various other factors.

As far as this particular question is concerned, we are considering the suggestion made by the hon. friend, namely, that we should have reciprocity; for whatever action they take there should be reciprocal action towards Pakistan. But I should make it clear to this House that we are not trying to mislead the public. Statements have been made here pointing out the relation between Pakistan and China and the increasing hostility shown in their radio broadcasts, in the press reporting and so on.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Tashkent should not be imported into every situation. Would the hon. Minister kindly give an assurance on that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have signed the Tashkent Declaration. Our signature is appended to that document; so is that of Pakistan. We are loyal to that Declaration and we expect Pakistan also to be loyal to that. So far there is no response from Pakistan . . . (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज):
प्रध्वज महोदय, मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था
चाहता हूँ। तामकन्द समझौते मबाल का

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसमें इमलिये नहीं आना चाहिये कि दो देशों के संबंध में हमेशा हर हालत में यह चीज होनी चाहिए। जहाँ पर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं "कमिलिटीज", जैसा कि उनके बयान में है :

"We are persisting in our efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to take further necessary steps with a view to provide to our diplomatic staff the normal courtesies and facilities."

यहाँ पर उनका बयान खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। यहाँ पर ताशकन्द डिक्लरेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मान लीजिये किसी और देश के साथ ऐसी बात हो, कोई दो देश हो सकते हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : ताबी एक हाथ से नहीं बजती, दोनों हाथों से बजती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई दो देश हों.....

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree with the hon. Member...

Mr. Speaker: He need not reply. I am hearing it because he calls it a point of order.

श्री मधु तिमये (मुंगेर) : जुबान का यह हिस्सा निकाल दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या उन्होंने वह निकाल दिया?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किन्हीं देशों के संबंध में दोनों के कूटनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कौन बरत व होना चाहिये, इसका ताशकन्द से कोई संबंध है ही नहीं। मान लीजिए पाकिस्तान न होकर किसी और

देश से संबंध का सवाल होता, इंग्लिस्तान होता.....

Mr. Speaker: How can there be a point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्वाइंट यह है कि वह इरेलेवंट है; जिसको असंगत कहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Now and then, it can be irrelevant. You cannot help it. But there cannot be a point of order. He may kindly resume his seat.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप खुद देखिये न। इरेलेवंट चीज के संबंध में नं० 41.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप कहते हैं कि कमी कमी इरेलेवंट बोल सकते हैं। आप मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि हमारे कूटनीतिकों के साथ पाकिस्तान ने जो घृणित व्यवहार किया है उसके लिये उन्होंने कौन सा कदम उठाया है, (2) क्या यह सोचा गया है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों सम्मिलित रूप से सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में हमला कर रहे हैं और (3) क्या हम इसके लिये तैयार हैं; वह तीन प्रश्न हैं जिनका जवाब भ्रान चाहिये।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The action taken by the Government is...

Shri Pilo Mody (Godhra): On a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Not on call Attention Notice.

Shri Pilo Mody: It arises from what the Minister has said.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The action taken by the Government is a strong

protest to Pakistan with regard to the way our diplomats have been treated.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैंने विरोध पत्र दिया है, या भारत सरकार ने विरोध पत्र फाइल किया है। लेकिन उसका कोई भी उत्तर उनके पास से नहीं आता है। पाकिस्तान अपने प्रोटेस्ट नोट में कहता है कि :

"The High Commission emphatically reiterates that action of Indian authorities is in flagrant violation of Vienna Convention."

इसके लिये वह लोग सारी बातें कहते हैं। उन को जो प्रोगेण्डा मेशिन है वह सारी बातें हमारे खिलाफ कहता है। जब हम मदन में पूछा जाता है तब भी गलत बातें कही जाती हैं। कोई मही उत्तर नहीं आता है।

Mr. Speaker: Is there anything more to add?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is nothing more to add. I have said what action we have taken. Pakistan makts false charges against us; we have pointed out that the charges are false. My hon. friend tells me that Pakistan says we have been violating the Vienna Convention. We have not done it. We have said so. Far from our doing it, it is Pakistan that is doing it.

श्री सीताराम कंसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारा दिन प्रति दिन शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार बढ़ता जा रहा है, और इस संबंध में एक बार उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट भी दिया था कि हमारे अभी तक 77 हिन्दुस्तानी पाकिस्तान में डिटेनमेंट में हैं, वे अभी छूटे नहीं हैं। ऐसी

स्थिति में पाकिस्तान के जो हार्ड कमिश्नर हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं उन्होंने जो चीन के फार्मर फुस्ट सेफ्टरी थे उन के फेयरवेल पार्टी में भाग लिया, क्या यह अनफेडली व्यवहार नहीं था? दूसरे जो नक्सलबाड़ी में एक पाकिस्तानी मेजर, जिस का नाम मुझे मालूम नहीं है, जो विद्रोह करा रहा है, इन सारी बातों को मद्दे नजर रख कर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन सा स्टैप उठाने जा रही है जिस से हमारी शत्रुता कम हो और सद्भावना बढ़े?

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे दोस्तों ने पूछा कि ताशकन्द की चर्चा क्यों हुई। मैं विशेषकर डा० लोहिया से कहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आदर्शमय चीजें भी रहती हैं, नैतिक चीजें भी होती हैं और ताशकन्द भी हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान की सद्भावना का प्रतीक है, (श्ववचःन) उस को लेकर हम चलते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ जो शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार बढ़ता जा रहा है उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान, मिलटरी का इन्डियन मेस में खाने का प्रबन्ध है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am painfully conscious of the fact that the hostility of Pakistan against us has been increasing. It is contrary to the Tashkent Declaration. It was asked what we, on our part, are doing to improve our relations. We have done everything possible, but we cannot shake hands with one who does not clasp our hand. If you extend your hand, it must be clasped by the other side. Unfortunately our experience is that, although we have extended our hand and have kept it extended, it has not been clasped by the other side.

12.27 hrs.

MOTION OF PRIVILEGE
HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS RE.
MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलराम पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव के बारे में कोई निर्णय करें, उस से पहले मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

सोमवार को जब मैं ने श्री नाथ पाई ने नियम 377 के अधीन यह मामला उठाया कि मध्य प्रदेश का बजट लोक सभा में पेश करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में छापा जा रहा है, तो गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि भारत सरकार को कोई इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, और न भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई निर्देश दिया। कल गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपना वक्तव्य देते हुए इसी बात को दोहराया। मुझे खेद है कि उन का वक्तव्य तथ्यों के विपरीत है।

मध्य प्रदेश की नई सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि मध्य प्रदेश का जो बजट लोक सभा में पेश किया जाने वाला था वह किस के आदेश से छापा गया था, और इस जांच को जो परिणाम निकला है उस से एक बड़े रहस्य का उद्घाटन हुआ है। जांच का परिणाम यह निकला है कि भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के एक ज्वारेंट सेक्रेटरी ने मध्य प्रदेश के एक अधिकारी को कहा कि आप किसी भी परिस्थिति के लिये तैयार रहें और इस तरह का बजट छापिये। यह बात वित्त मंत्रालय के ज्वारेंट सेक्रेटरी ने 22 तारीख को मध्य प्रदेश के एक अधिकारी से कही। उस अधिकारी ने 24 तारीख को अपनी फाइल पर एक नोट लिखा जिस का एक अंश मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। अगर विशेषाधिकारी समिति चाहेगी तो वह फाइल मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मंगाई जा सकती है। जो डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी का नोट है मैं उस को पूरा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, उस का एक हिस्सा जो इस में संगत है, उस को ही पढ़ता हूँ :

"It may be stated here that Shri Shirali, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India sounded the Finance Secretary on phone on the evening of 22nd July to start preliminaries for this contingency by way of abundant precaution."

दिस कंटिजेंसी का मतलब यह है कि अगर मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाए और वहाँ राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया जाए तो मध्य प्रदेश के बजट को लोक सभा के मामले पेश करना होगा और इसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सरकार से कहा गया कि वह तैयारी करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब सारा मामला बड़ा गम्भीर बन गया है। क्या मैं यह मान कर चलूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय के ज्वारेंट सेक्रेटरी ने स्वयं आगे हो कर मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अधिकारी को यह कहा कि यह छापे ? अगर उन्होंने कहा तो उन्होंने इस बात की जानकारी गृह मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री को नहीं दी ? मैं एक क्षण के लिए जानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी नहीं दी। लेकिन तब मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि ज्वारेंट सेक्रेटरी ने किस के आदेश से मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारी को यह सूचना दी, इस बात की जांच होना बड़ा आवश्यक है।

मैंने आपको एक नोटिस श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र के खिलाफ दिया था, एक विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे इजाजत दें कि मैं गृह मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव पेश कर सकूँ।

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Shri Nath Pal rose—

Mr. Speaker: Do other hon. Members also want to say something?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We have written to you already and we have also given notices.

श्री कृष्ण सिन्धु (मुंगेर) : मैं दीहुराऊं-मा नहीं, लम्बा नहीं ले जाऊंगा लेकिन जो सबैधानिक प्राप्ति मुझे आपके सामने रखनी है उसको साफ ढब्बों में मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा।

श्री भीमानवीय श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी ने इस बात का सबूत पेश किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जो बजट पेपर्स पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखे जाने के लिये छापे गये हैं उसके लिए तैयारी करने का आदेश वित्त मंत्रालय के ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी के द्वारा मिला था। चन्दाण साहब ने कल कहा था और मेरा ह्याल है कि शुक्रवार को भी कहा था कि हमारी ओर से कोई भी निदेश या सूचना—डायरेकशन, इस्टिमेशन, इन शब्दों का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया था— नहीं दी गई है। श्री भी जो तथ्य सामने आया है वह उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत जाता है।

मैं इसकी बुनियाद में जाना चाहता हूँ कि बजट छापने का जो अधिकार है उसका स्रोत कौन सा है, कहां से वह अधिकार मिलता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक राज्यों के बजट का सवाल है 202 धारा की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें यह कहा गया है :

"202 (1) The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this Part referred to as the 'annual financial statement'."

तो यह गवर्नर का अधिकार होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि तीन कंटीजेंसीस के लिए हमने तंबारी की। जहां तक दो कंटीजेंसीस का सवाल है मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। इसका 1702(Ai)LSD—6.

कारण यह है कि वे राज्यों के मतहत आते हैं। नई सरकार अगर वोट भ्रान एकाउंट पास करना चाहे या पुरानी सरकार बजट खुद आप पास करना चाहे तो उसके लिए और एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल वगैरह के लिए उन्होंने सम्मति दी है। लेकिन तीसरी जो कंटीजेंसी है उसके लिए गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, राज्य सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वह उत्पन्न होती है 356 धारा के तहत। यह धारा कहती है कि राज्यों में संविधान का जो डांचा है जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल मशीनरी है वह जब टूट जाती है और उसके सम्बन्ध में या तो गवर्नर से या दूसरी किसी तरह से राष्ट्रपति के पास जानकारी आती है तो राष्ट्रपति अपना निर्णय करता है। क्या निर्णय करता है :

'356 (1) If the President . . . is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(a) assume to himself . . . all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Govern-
or

श्री भी जो 202 धारा के मतहत गवर्नर के अधिकारों का मने जिक्त किया है, राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा घोषणा होने पर 356 के तहत राष्ट्रपति उन अधिकारों को अपने हाथ में ले सकता है। उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति क्या कर सकता है :

"(b) declare that the power of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament'."

जब बी० के तहत राष्ट्रपति कहेगा तब विधान सभा के सारे अधिकार या कुछ अधिकार पार्लियामेंट के पास आ जाते हैं। ऐसी अब वह घोषणा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

करेगा तभी जा कर यह बजट हमारे सामने आ सकता है।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि भूतपूर्व राज्य सरकार, श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र की सरकार के द्वारा जो कार्यवाई की गई है, उस कार्यवाई को करने का न तो गवर्नर के हाथ में अधिकार था और न ही राज्य सरकार के हाथ में था/ उसी तरह 356 के तहत जब तक राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा घोषणा नहीं की जाती है तब तक उसके बारे में कुछ भी करने का अधिकार, किसी के आदेश पर भी, किसी को भी नहीं है।

अभी श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी के कहने पर किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब 356 धारा के मातहत कोई घोषणा नहीं हुई है, गवर्नर के अधिकारों को राष्ट्रपति ने नहीं लिया है, विधान सभा के अधिकारों को लोकसभा को नहीं दिया है उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं था। 257 धारा आप देख लें...

Mr. Speaker: These are all accepted facts. Why labour them?

श्री मधु लिमये : कितना गम्भीर मामला है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। अगर इतना साफ होता तो इस तरह का पापी काम क्यों होता। 257 धारा में यह है :

Control of the Union over States in certain cases

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of 'the executive power of the Union'".

उनको अपने कार्यकारी अधिकारों का इस तरह इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये

जिससे केन्द्र के जो कार्यकारी अधिकार हैं उनके वह विरुद्ध न जाये या किसी तरह उनमें बाधा उत्पन्न न करें इस तरह का काम उनको नहीं करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी का सबाल है, वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि उनका विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव अब गृह मंत्री जी के खिलाफ भी है। मैं कुछ इसकी पुष्टि करना चाहता हूँ और एक बात को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। ज्वायंट सैक्रेटरी, मतलब केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार मतलब प्रधान मंत्री। यह मानी हुई बात है कि सब से ज्यादा श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र को उकसाने का और उनके कामों का समर्थन करने का जो काम चल रहा था... (इंटरप्रांज) प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लेते ही आप इनके अधीर क्यों हो जाते हैं...

Mr. Speaker: He has had his say I wanted to call Shri Nath Pai also because he has also given notice. The Prime Minister comes on everything.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ असली बात पर मैं आ रहा हूँ। सभी लोग जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री बार बार कह रही थी कि श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र के कहने पर विधान सभा को बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या नतीजा होता है? क्या हम श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र के और प्रधान मंत्री के चपरासी या पटवारी हैं कि जब वह चाहेंगी तब हम उम का बजट पास कर देंगे

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is anybody's chaprasi.

श्री मधु लिमये : 356 धारा के मातहत अगर विधान सभा बरखास्त की जाती है तो गवर्नर को रपट लिखनी पड़ती है कि सारी मशीनरी टूट गई है, जबकि वह टूटी नहीं थी, बँकलिक सरकार बन सकती थी, जैसे बनी है और हम को मजबूर होकर उनका पटवारी या चपरासी बनना पड़ता और कल हम को यहाँ बजट पास करना

पड़ता। मैंने तो भोपाल में गवर्नर साहब को कहा था कि मैं जाऊंगा और 31 तारीख को हम आपका बजट पास नहीं होने देंगे, आपके हम कोई चपड़ासी और पटवारी नहीं है क्योंकि हम विधान सभा के अधिकारों पर कोई आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते हैं। विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न अब सीधा केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो प्रमुख है, जो प्रधान मंत्री है, उनके खिलाफ है और आरोपी वहां पर बंठी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandal): On a point of order.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I would like to say something. Possibly further intervention may not be necessary. Only two minutes.

I want to accept this privilege motion, but I would like to make my point clear also.

What I said on Friday, what I said yesterday, I am going to repeat today also.

I would like to take a certain position. I would like this matter to be gone into by the Privileges Committee because, according to them, certain facts are being disputed, but I would like to make two points clear. I say that no instructions were given, no directions were given from here. I stand by that.

But the fact is that they thought of certain contingencies, certain precautionary measures, and that certainly is *bona fide*. Whether it was taken rightly or wrongly, it is for the Privileges Committee to go into, that is another matter, but on the question of facts, they thought of certain contingencies and precautionary measures; they did not merely think of the contingency of the President's rule, they thought of the contingency

of passing the Appropriation Bill, they also thought of passing of the vote on account. In the matter they certainly had some discussion. I made the statement on the advice of the Finance Ministry, and the advice today also is that they have not given instructions. They had discussions on the telephone, they certainly did. The Budget Officer, with whom they talked, has given me this information that no instructions were given either written or oral. The set of Rajasthan documents presented to Parliament in March last, as requested by the Finance Secretary, were sent to him; because they were thinking of the contingency, they wanted certain documents for their information, there was nothing wrong in that. The usual practice is to print the budget documents in the State after they are cleared by the Central Government. We did not receive the documents for the purpose, nor did we clear them. The possibilities of the programme etc., of presenting the budget in Parliament, should it become necessary, were generally discussed on the phone with the Finance Secretary, but it was made clear that nothing should be done until a formal decision was taken and announcement was made.

I am only making this basic factual position clear at this stage. I would certainly support this motion of privilege.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे प्रस्ताव करने की इजाजत दीजियें।

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): When the Minister has accepted the motion it must go to the Privileges Committee. What objections have they now?

Mr. Speaker: There must be a motion. Someone must move a motion. Merely because Mr Chavan has accepted a motion, it is not sufficient. A motion must be there before the House. Mr. Sheo Narain cannot object to that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On a point of order.

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

My point of order is based on two submissions, firstly on the submission of my hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee to the effect that his privilege motion against Mr. D. P. Mishra should be permitted to be withdrawn and he should be permitted to move a privilege motion against the hon. Home Minister.

The basis of his change of decision is that he has given certain facts.

Mr. Speaker: You are making a speech. Kindly sit down.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I have a right to make a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Unnecessarily prolonging the whole thing.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All right. Go ahead. All of you also.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My point of order arises on what Mr. Vajpayee said. He said there was a certain telephonic conversation between an official of the Finance Ministry and an official of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule are you raising the point of order, I want to know.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I will give you the rule.

He also quoted from the note sheet of the Madhya Pradesh Government which is a flagrant violation of the Official Secrets Act. Information based on the violation of the Official Secrets Act cannot *ipso facto* be the basis of any motion before any House. Therefore, my submission is that the facts on which the motion is based are outside the purview of this House and so it is out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह लोक सभा, है यह प्रदालत नहीं है।

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Secondly, in support of this motion when my hon. friend Mr. Limaye spoke he described as . . . (Interruptions.) agents of the Prime Minister, this whole House, as the subordinate agent of one individual, the leader of the House. Therefore, by this statement, he has committed gross breach of privilege of this House and therefore I orally move a motion of privilege against Mr. Madhu Limaye for describing all sections of the House as being agents or patwaries and peons of one individual. I expect a ruling from you.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैं ने नहीं कहा। मैं ने यह बात पूछी थी कि क्या हम पटवारी हैं?

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling; it is all irrelevant. At least where the Government accepts a motion, I expect the Congress to abide by that decision . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस तरफ क माननीय सदस्य ने सारे सदन का अपमान किया है और माननीय सदस्य, श्री देशमुख, न उस पर आपत्ति उठाई हैं, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि यह सब इरलिवेंट है। यह उचित नहीं है।

श्री नू० ज० लॉ (भासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने मोशन को स्वीकार कर लिया है, तो फिर इस पर और बहस की क्या जरूरत है ?

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Which part of submission is irrelevant?

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed with the work. The Home Minister has said that he accepted that motion. They came and discussed it with me. Then I permitted them to raise it. After giving some time to the Home Minister, he was called to make the position clear. I have now allowed it. It is not as if you simply get up and

move a privilege motion . . . (Interruptions.) If so many of you stand up and speak simultaneously, what is the use?

Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: I must have my say.

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs? Either you are the Speaker or I am the speaker; both of us cannot be. One of us should exercise control. If you want to move a privilege motion, you have a right to do so and I do not deny it, but it cannot be done like this by springing a surprise on me. You will have to give notice; I must allow you to move it. You should follow the normal procedure. If you simply yet and say: here is my privilege motion, I say it is not relevant. If you convince me I have absolutely no objection to it; you can move any motion but you must follow the procedure. You are a senior member; you are not a new member. When they gave notice yesterday, I did not allow it; I asked the Home Minister and then I said that I should consider it the next day. New facts were brought to my notice, this morning. Something has happened; some secretary and joint secretary and all that. Even then I have not allowed it, though they came up with it so many times. Now, the Home Minister said: let us allow it. I am happy that it is going by unanimous will to the privileges committee. Now, you want to rise in your seat and say: I move this privilege motion. Where will this lead to? Therefore, I would appeal to all let us unanimously send this to the committee. **Shri Nath Pai.**

Shri Nath Pai: My submission is very brief. In the first place, regarding the amendment which Mr. Vajpayee has sought to move to the original motion, I should like to support him by quoting for your ready reference rule 227 If my hon. friend **Shri S. S. Deshmukh.**

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has accepted it. Why prolong this now?

Shri Nath Pai: . . . makes himself a little familiar with the rules, he will be of great service to the House.

Rule 227 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

Therefore, the amendment which **Shri Vajpayee** has sought to move is absolutely in order. You have given your ruling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission with regard to the motion is a brief one. We have been at it since Friday last, and our sustained efforts have yielded something very fruitful. It has yielded, in the first place, the handsome apology from **Mr. Chavan** yesterday, and now it has yielded a sensational disclosure—(Interruption).

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did not (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: You did not? You did. (Interruption). I am glad. Then we shall see that it comes to an end. Then we are working for it. We shall continue; we shall act upon it. Now, **Mr. Speaker,** I would like to say, in support of **Shri Vajpayee,** this much: normally, my reaction after the handsome apology is an end of the matter. Now something more was in coming. Therefore, I wanted an apology. Now, even the apology is not there. That justified that we should persist in our efforts till we are satisfied. (Interruption) My submission is simple. Please bear with me. I was patient, when I was asked three times to wait, and I waited for the conclusion of the so-called alleged pretended, points of order.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Now, the only guarantee is that we shall see the repetition of such things in other States, and such defections are going to take place in many places. I am going to say that what Mr. Charan Singh began is going to be repeated in many States. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Maharashtra.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes; even in Maharashtra.

An Hon. Member: Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that unless parliamentary vigilance is exercised, we will see the danger appearing again and again in other States. What happened that day? That is very important. When we raised the matter, while reading the telegram, I said that the vote on account is being prepared and is being printed at the Government Press at Gwalior, to be submitted to Parliament, and even if a part of it is true, it means that the whole process of democracy is being scuttled with the connivance, or perhaps with the incitement from the Centre.

Now comes a very important point the reply of Mr. Chavan. Mr. Chavan, while replying, said,—these are important points—"I must make one point very clear, because I have consulted the Deputy Prime Minister also, that any budget to be submitted to the Lok Sabha, if at all, will have to be printed by us here. It cannot be printed anywhere." With the additional authority, of the experience, of the knowledge and stature of the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Chavan wanted to assure the House—

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have corrected it.

Mr. Speaker: Please come to the point.

Shri Nath Pai: When I asked you then, you said you did not. (*Interruption*). Now, I am coming to the question. The point of privilege will arise out of that. Then Mr. Chavan said: "Really speaking, the question of the budget being submitted here does not arise because the legislature, that House is functioning". And then he added, "We have no information on this point whether such a thing is being done." Now, we place before you and Shri Chavan for his consideration a very important factor: that *suo motu*, an official of a very high status of the Finance Ministry got into touch with the officials of the State Ministry and instructed them to prepare a budget. The important point is this. Mr. Chavan said such a thing cannot be done; he consults the Deputy Prime Minister, that is the Finance Minister, and then assures us that it is not being done. These are two different things: "Cannot be done" is a procedural thing. "Is not being done" is a statement of fact. And now we find the substantive proof that such a thing has been done.

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Nath Pai: Please hear me. Had it not been for the vigilance exercised—you should not curtail our powers, when we exercise this power—(*Interruption*). No court could have given relief to the people of Madhya Pradesh. It was the eternal vigilance exercised by this House, because, we definitely know that had not this vigilance been exercised, had not the press expressed its disapproval, had not the people of Madhya Pradesh expressed their voice, we know the Assembly was on the verge of being dissolved. I therefore submit that we stilled this kind of what shall I say—homicide—I do not like to use strong words—

An Hon. Member: Throttling.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, yes. Yesterday, I said—on Thursday. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let Mr. Vajpayee have his say about the motion. Please conclude.

Shri Nath Pal: I am concluding, Sir. The issue here is that if we do not want the threat which almost materialised in Bhopal to be raised in other State Governments, Parliament must be allowed to exercise its fullest vigilance. What was about to happen in Bhopal may happen elsewhere also. We know the process that is in motion now. I, therefore, strongly support the motion made by Mr. Vajpayee.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I want to oppose this motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आपके द्वारा सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए कि यह सदन निश्चय करता है कि लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के जट की छाई के बारे में गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने 28 जुलाई तथा 31 जुलाई के अपने वक्तव्यों द्वारा संसद को अंधेरे में रख कर सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का जो कथित उल्लंघन किया है उसे जांच के लिए विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय और समिति को आदेश दिया जाये कि वह आगामी सत्र के पहले दिन तक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करे ।

Mr. Speaker: The motion is now before the House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I accept it.

Some hon. Members: We oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee may ask for leave of the House to move his motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I accept it.

Some hon. Members: We oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of this motion may please stand up.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is no provision. 25 hon. Members in favour of it. Leave is granted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि प्रधान मंत्री को भी मामला भेज दिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने लिख कर दिया है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Since the other motion saying 'No' . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“यह सदन निश्चय करता है कि लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के जट की छाई के बारे में गृह मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने 28 जुलाई तथा 31 जुलाई के अपने वक्तव्यों द्वारा संसद को अंधेरे में रख कर सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का जो कथित उल्लंघन किया है उसे जांच के लिए विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय और यह आदेश दिया जाय कि समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन आगामी सत्र के पहले दिन तक प्रस्तुत करे ।”

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मेरा संशोधन है इसमें अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Mr. Speaker: Are you bringing in an amendment to the motion?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल यह जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में प्रधान मंत्री का जो दायित्व है उसके बारे में भी विशेषाधिकार समिति विचार करे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Some hon. Members: Sir, we should be given chance to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: I will call everyone of you and you will have a chance to oppose it. Let me read out the amendment first. It is open for discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रधान मंत्री भी इसका विरोध कर रही हैं ?

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: His motion says that in view of the new facts, his motion of privilege against the Prime Minister, as head of the Cabinet, should be included here.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मेरे संशोधन का विरोध कर रही हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपका दायित्व भी लावित हो जाय ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it a new motion or an amendment to the existing motion?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is an amendment.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I thought they wanted to find out facts about the printing and also the responsibility of the Home Minister in this matter. But I see now that there are political motivations behind it and I think it is a mala fide one. If that is the attitude of the opposition, we will have to

oppose both the motions..... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : दबल गये, डर गये ।

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan Chamba): Sir, on a point of order.

श्री जशि भूषण राजपेयी : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर बोलने के लिये मैंने भी प्रधान नाम दिया है ।

Shri Pfluo Mody (Godhra): This is the first time he is aware of the political motivation?

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: My point of order is that the privilege motion against the Prime Minister cannot come in the form of an amendment to another privilege motion. It has to be a substantive motion against the Prime Minister. The rules provide a specific procedure for moving privilege motions. Rule 222 says:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

Rule 222 says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

This motion is now being raised at 12.45 P.M. So, a mandatory provision of the rules has been violated. Then, the next rule, rule 224 says:

"The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House."

Mr. Speaker: But here it is not a separate motion; it is an amendment to the original motion.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: All the same, it is substantive in content.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Chapter XX of the Rules of Procedure deals with privileges. After going through rules 222, 223, 224, 225 and 226 I do not find any provision in any of those rules for any amendment to be moved to any privilege motion. First of all, the question of privilege has to be discussed with you and it is your pleasure to allow or not to allow the Member concerned to raise it here. After having allowed it to be raised here, it is for you to ascertain whether there are 25 members in support of the motion. After that, the House can consider it.

Mr. Speaker: If there are 25 members in support of the motion, the member will be given permission to move it.

Shri Ranga: The motion has been moved and it is before the House. The hon. Home Minister has accepted it. Now, I do not think it is right on the part of anybody to oppose.... (interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: There is no provision for amendment in the rules.

Shri Ranga: It is not good for my hon. friend to go back on what he himself said and oppose . . .

Shri D. N. Tiwary: It is because of the behaviour of the opposition.

Shri Ranga: . . . or for my hon. friend here to fling a surprise by moving an amendment, thereby denying you an opportunity of considering whether it can be allowed to be raised at all in this House. He is out of order according to me. Therefore,

first of all, I want your ruling in regard to that matter and thereafter I would like to have an opportunity for opposing this amendment on its own merits.

Some hon. Members. rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will hear all of you.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): There is no substance in the point made out by the hon. Member, Professor Ranga. We are opposing the amendment as also the motion itself. We on this side have got to the limit of decency. When the hon. Home Minister made a statement yesterday he made it perfectly clear that whatever omission has been made by him has been in good faith, *bona fides*. He took the whole House in confidence and mentioned what had happened.

Then, capital was made out of the fact that a certain official of the Finance Department might have asked them to prepare the Budget. Is that a plea for bringing a a privilege motion against the Home Minister? He has been so accomodating to the desires of the Members on the other side and I am surprised at this. This supreme body, Parliament, is a body on which every eye of India is focussed.

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down now?

The point raised by Shri Dwivedy, the PSP leader, was a pertinent point. Now I see that notice has been given under rule 222. It cannot be treated as an amendment; it is a substantive motion by itself. Then he has not sought my permission for moving this and I have not given my permission. Therefore the only motion before the House is that of Shri Vajpayee and that is going to be voted upon. The amendment is out of order and I am not allowing it. There is no provision for moving an amendment and

[Mr. Speaker.]

that too without permission. Therefore, Shri Vajpayee will ask for the leave of the House . . . (Interruption).

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उसको भी अपोज करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह मोशन सीधे विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजा जा रहा है, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन अगर भाषण करना है, तो मैं भाषण शुरू करता हूँ।

An Hon. Member: On a point of order, Sir.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसे अपोज कर रहे हैं, या नहीं कर रहे हैं, हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिये।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, at the outset may I refer you to my earlier statement which had the unfortunate fate of being ruled out as being irrelevant?

Mr. Speaker: You are in very good company. I have ruled out Shri Madhu Limaye's also.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The motion before the House is that the hon. Home Minister is allegedly guilty of breach of privilege and the basis for the motion is certain noting in the Department of Finance of the Government of Madhya Pradesh which by no stretch of imagination can be produced as a document . . . (Interruption). Rule 224 says:

"The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions" . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is he speaking on the motion? We must have some procedure; we cannot go on like this. I do not think he has any right to raise a point of order like this. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Lakshminkathamma (Khammau): Even when you allow a Member from this side, after allowing 10 Members from that side, they are so impatient. Their behaviour should be condemned. (Interruptions).

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Rule 223, specifically, says:

"If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

My submission is that this requirement has not been fulfilled. I submit that there has not been a duly valid notice by the hon. Member. Firstly, there has not been a proper notice and, secondly, the notice is not accompanied by the document. Therefore, for lack of proper notice, the original motion, as it stands, should also be ruled out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the point is whether you want me to put it to vote straightway or you want to oppose it. I suggest we put it to vote straightway. (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have allowed a discussion on this motion.

Mr. Speaker: If they want to oppose it, naturally, I will have to allow speeches from both sides. (Interruption) I gave him full time to have his say. Until he sat down, I did not even ring the bell. I allowed him to have full say. It is not compulsory for me to accept what he said.

If it is a question of opposing it, naturally, both sides will begin speaking. If it is so, we can have it after lunch and the whole day is there. I would like to know whether you want me to put it to vote straightway. Then, I may put it to vote. Those in favour of the motion that this be referred to the Privileges Committee may please say "Aye"

Some hon. Members: 'Ayes' (Interruptions).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: (South Delhi): May I make a submission?

Some hon. Members: We want to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. They want to oppose it. Then Mr. Vajpayee also is to speak. We adjourn for lunch now.

12.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MOTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS RE. MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we start the debate, I would like to point out one or two things to regulate the proceedings because quite often when a privilege motion is considered, speeches are made as if it is an adjournment motion. We should not take that view at all because a breach of privilege is a breach of privilege of the whole House. It is not a question or the concern of any particular party, once it is before the House. Now the debate can take place only in a restrictive way under Rule 226.

An hon. Member: No debate now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am reading out the Rule for your benefit. Rule 226 says:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision . . ."

This is one way . . .

" . . . or refer it to a Committee of Privileges . . .".

Before granting leave, he had made a speech. Now after granting the leave, if we have to come to a decision, then certainly we will have to go into the merits. I am stating it very plainly. It is a quasi-judicial type of debate and he will have to state the case as to how the privilege is attracted. It is not a question as to who did it. No partisan issue is involved. We have to see by what action, by what direction, there is a failure and the privilege is attracted. I would request the House to keep up dignity when we are debating the question of privilege. (Interruptions). I am saying it for all the members of the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Before adjourning for Lunch, the Speaker put the motion to vote and he asked those who are in favour to say 'Aye'. (Interruptions). Leave was granted long ago. After that, two or three members spoke. They spoke only one or two sentences and after that, the Speaker put the motion to vote and asked those who were in favour to say 'Aye' and it was also pronounced by the members who were in favour of the motion. But he did not ask as to who were against the motion. Therefore, it should straightway be put to vote now.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am on my legs. They may please resume their seats.

I would like to say one thing. The Speaker wanted to ascertain whether there was any opposition and he ascertained that it was going to be opposed. Then, if I remember correctly, he told Mr. Vajpayee, who was on his legs, that he would make his speech later on. Let us follow the procedure, but follow that strictly.

Shri Sheo Narain: Take the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to follow the procedure. I cannot take the vote under the rules. I have made it very clear. (Interruptions).

Shri Sheo Narain: Take the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What Mr. Vajpayee has moved is under discussion. Instead of being discussed in the Privilege Committee, it is discussed here; we are discussing it and disposing it of in the same manner, disposing it of one way or the other. We come to a decision. That is the rule.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: The motion is that the matter be referred to a Privilege Committee. How can it be disposed of here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Rule is that the House may come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to enquire from you whether it is not a fact that the Speaker did put the motion to the vote of the House and asked those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those who were in favour of the motion did say 'Aye'. Now you are deviating from that position.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: (Nalgonda): I rise on a point of order . . .

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): What does the record say Kindly refer to the record.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: I would invite your attention to the same rule which you have very kindly read out before the House. Rule 226 says:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges . . ."

I would request you to mark the word 'consider'. There is a difference between 'consider' and 'discuss'. You will see that in rules 186 and 189

the word 'discussion' has been used. When the word 'consider' has been used here and not the word 'discussion', there must be some difference between the proceeding under rule 226 and the proceeding under rule 188 or 189 of the Rules of Procedure. 'Consider' does not imply the holding of a debate in the House.

Sir, you have been relying on rule 226 of the Rules of Procedure. Here, the word 'consider' has been used. 'Consider' does not mean holding a debate. 'Consider' means that the question will be put before the House for the consideration of the House, and those in favour of the motion will express their opinion by saying 'Aye' and those against will oppose the motion saying 'No'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After a motion is moved that a Bill be taken into consideration, it will be straightway put to vote without any discussion. What is he saying?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I make a one point clear to save the time of the House? We have now reached a certain stage in regard to this matter. At a certain stage there was some confusion. But after Shri Madhu Limaye's motion was ruled out of order, the question only remained whether the leave of the House was available; that was sought and that was ascertained by hon. Members being asked to rise, and more than 25 Members rose as required under the rule. Then, rule 226 begins to operate. Under rule 226 the procedure is very clear. The impression at one stage perhaps was that it could be sent to the Privileges Committee direct. But once the leave has been granted, the procedure to be followed is laid down under rule 226 with reads thus:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision . . ."

Can it be said that the House may consider and come to a decision without any discussion? (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): On a point of order. You must listen to us also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am sure **Shri A. B. Vajpayee** will bear me out when I say that the **Speaker** put the motion to the vote of the House and he asked hon. Members to indicate their preference, by saying that those who were in favour should say 'Aye' and those who were in favour did say 'Aye'. Now I would very humbly request you to quote the rule in terms of which you are again opening the debate on this, because after the matter was over, the **Speaker** put the motion to vote:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Minister says is correct up to a point. He was under the impression that there was no opposition . . .

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When we opposed it, it was put to the vote of the House. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there is a little confusion in regard to this. (Interruptions). I am just explaining the position. Why should other hon. Members rise now? Let them give me some time to explain the position.

Shri Nath Pai: I wanted to tell you that you were very right. Please do not be deterred by the noise that those people make.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some point in what **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** has said. He has raised a very important question. At a certain stage there was some confusion . . .

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Kindly give us one minute to explain the position . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already explained it.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: But he has omitted to say something. Kindly give me one minute . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to satisfy **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**. He has raised a very valid point and a valid objection.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An impression was there at that time as if we had started the process of voting; then **Shri A. B. Vajpayee** said that he wanted to make a speech; and he got up, and then the **Speaker** . . .

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the **Speaker** said that this motion would be taken up after lunch. Otherwise, he would have taken the vote then and there. (Interruptions). No. I cannot agree . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Sheo Narain: Now, you must only take the votes. That is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This way we cannot regulate the proceedings of the House. Be good protectors of our privileges also. If Members who are standing do not resume their seats even on being asked by the **Chair** ten times, that is not conducive to proper regulation of the proceedings.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We want to give you as much co-operation as one can expect. But the simple point is: after the Motion was put to the vote of the House by the **Speaker**, can the **Speaker** himself reopen the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am clear in my mind about it. I was present in the House.

Shri Vikram Chandra Mahajan: On a point of order . . .

Shri Sheo Narain: Then we will walk out (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can go.

Shri Nath Pai: Then move a motion of no-confidence against the Speaker.

Shri Randhir Singh: Kindly see the record. What does the record show?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They cannot question the ruling you are giving. They do not believe you. They cannot challenge your ruling.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: No question of challenging your ruling. We want to see the record.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister cannot summon the Secretary so often. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : सँकेटरी पर दबाव डाल रही हैं। उनको वहाँ क्यों बुलाया ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is highly objectionable. Why has the Secretary gone to the Prime Minister? What business has the Secretary to go there? (*Interruptions*).

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : प्रभो प्रभो ये लोग वहाँ पर सँकेटरी से बात कर रहे थे।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The Prime Minister should not allow herself to be influenced by the Secretary (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sheo Narain: See the proceedings.

Shri Randhir Singh: We are saying something very serious.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are standing will never be called, on points of order particularly. Will

Shri Bhandare please resume his seat?

Shri Vikram Chand Maharaj: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would have referred to the record also. I asked the officers at the Table whether the record is ready and we could get it. That is one thing. It is not ready as yet. Then in order to find out whether I am correct or not, I have ascertained the facts. Before the Speaker left, I also had a discussion with him and he said that a short discussion on this is necessary, under this rule.

Shri Randhir Singh: Please refer to the record.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may tell Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that I am very clear in my mind about this. I am following the rule. Please abide by it. We are now discussing this Motion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Then why was this procedure not followed before the Motion was put to vote?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to go into that. I have given my ruling. (*Interruptions*.) I am prepared to listen to every member, one at a time.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): There is a demand that we should consult the record and find out what exactly the Speaker said before the House was adjourned for lunch. May I suggest that you adjourn the House for half an hour... (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have not completed. What I say is that the records of the House are being disputed. Some members say that the record is this, other members say that the record is something different. So it is the duty of the presiding officer

to ascertain what exactly the record contains, and only after that you can give your decision about it. (*Interruptions*). That must be done before you give your ruling on this point.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The question before the House is very simple. Certain things were said about which certain people had doubts, and a motion of privilege was brought which only said that certain alleged—the word used was “alleged”—facts have been stated about whose veracity there are doubts.... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, the Privileges Committee of the House must go into those facts, and the hon. Home Minister was willing to put the whole thing before the Committee. Now, to go back on that is not proper. It is a very simple question, a question of fact, a question of morality. You have here the motto *Satyameva Jayate*. We want to know what the facts are, and the Privileges Committee, which is a quasi-judicial committee, will find out the facts.

Second is the question of morality. Surely the hon. Home Minister had agreed to it. But now they say it should be ruled out of order. I would appeal to the Home Minister that if they have any grain of morality left, if they have any grain of self-respect left in them, let them stand by their word and say that they accept the matter going to the Privileges Committee. Let it go to the Privileges Committee, and let the report of the Committee come before the House. They should not run away. It shows that they have something to hide which needs to be condemned and needs to be exposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Shukla raised some point regarding the record. I said that immediately after coming over here, I asked whether the record was ready. The record is not ready. Then I ascertained from the Table whether I was correct or not, and what were the facts. (*Interruptions*). It is not a question of morality. The question is very sim-

ple. That motion he has made, and because there is opposition, he has a right to say something, and then there will be a debate. That is the position. I will read out the motion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The record is there. Please be guided by the record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we proceed? So far as I am concerned I have given my ruling on this. After ascertaining the facts, I have given the ruling.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the process was on prior to the adjournment of the House and that is the process of putting the motion to the vote of the House. He was asking the hon. Members who were in favour of the motion to say ‘Aye’ and they said yes; but he did not ask those who were against the motion to say ‘no’. How can that process be cut short at this stage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At that point of time the Speaker was not clear in his mind whether you have given your consent.... (*Interruptions*.)

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, if the contention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is correct, namely, that the Speaker called for a division, then there could not be any other procedure except division here now... (*Interruptions*).

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) :
बैठ जाओ । (व्यवधान)

श्री रबी राय (पूरी) : बैठ जाओ ।
(व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be some decorum.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : उपध्यक्ष महोदय , प्राय हाउस को प्राय घंटे के लिए एजान कर दीजिये और रिकार्ड को देख लीजिए ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jansi): I have a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me finish my statement and then you may raise your point of order.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी बात भी सुनिए। ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। (अव्यवधान) आप अपनी बात करते हैं और उधर के सदस्यों की बात सुनते हैं, लेकिन हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं। आप रिकार्ड को देखिये।

Shri Randhir Singh: You can hear the tape recorder.

Shri Prem Chand Verma: Please listen to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to reply to the point raised by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. If you do not listen, what happens? I have not given this side a hearing.

Shri Nath Pai: Not even once.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रिकार्ड को देखिये। आप हमारी बात को सुनते ही नहीं है। हम भी इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। जैसे उस तरफ के सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने का हक है, वैसे ही हमें भी हक है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seats. If facts are still in doubt, I propose this course of action. There is a lot of confusion. I do not want to waste the time of the House. The Speaker told me that he would be returning at about 5 P.M. Let him resume this discussion then; I am prepared for it. But so far as I am concerned, I am clear. I am clear in my mind regarding the facts. At 5 O'clock we will take it. (Interruption.) We will now go to the next item.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: They cannot dictate to the Chair. They must obey the Chair. You have given your ruling, and that must be obeyed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लीडर आप दि हाउस क्या कर रही हैं ?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को बोलने की इजाजत क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the Prime Minister be heard.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): There is no question of not obeying your ruling. We accept the ruling of the Speaker: But this time something unprecedented has happened. Only half the voting took place before you. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That is why we ask that it should be checked by the record, We are requesting you merely to reconsider your ruling.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रिकार्ड क्यों नहीं देखते हैं ? आधा वोटिंग हुआ है। अगर आप कहते हैं कि पूरा वोटिंग हुआ है, तो उसका रिकॉर्ड बताइये।

Mr. Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.—

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The record has come. I will read out to you the whole proceedings, as recorded. I will give you time, Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Randhir Singh: Tape-recording also may be consulted.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this is what the record says. After Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh concluded his point, the Speaker said:

Home Minister

"Now, the point is whether you want me to put it to vote straightway or you want to oppose it. I suggest we put it to vote straightway. (Interruptions)"

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have allowed a discussion on this motion.

Mr. Speaker: If they want to oppose it, naturally, I will have to allow speeches from both sides. (Interruption). I gave him full time to have his say. Until he sat down, I did not even ring the bell."

He was referring to Shri Shivaji-rao S. Deshmukh. The Speaker continued:

"I allowed him to have full say. It is not compulsory for me to accept what he said.

If it is a question of opposing it, naturally, both sides will begin speaking. If it is so, we can have it after Lunch and the whole day is there. I would like to know whether you want me to put it to vote straightway. Then, I may put it to vote. Those in favour of the motion that this be referred to the Privileges Committee may please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: "Aye". (Interruption.)

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I make a submission?

Some hon. Members: We want to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. They want to oppose it. Then, Mr. Vajpayee also is to speak. We adjourn for lunch now."

This is what the record says.

Shri Prem Chand Verma rose—
rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked him 10 times to resume his seat. Please resume your seat. I have called Shri Nath Pai. The record is there and I have read it. My ruling stands. **Mr. Nath Pai.**

1702 (A1) LSD—7.

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; please sit down.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, you had called Shri Nath Pai several times. He is not in good health; he is not allowed to speak. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I said I would get the records. Now the records are there. I have read out the records. My ruling stands. I have called Shri Nath Pai.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, has the Speaker said, before adjourning the House, that there will be a debate? Nowhere has he said that there will be a debate. He has, as the Prime Minister said, put the motion to the vote of the House. Then some point was raised by Shri Madhok. But he did not rule that there will be a debate. Therefore, that voting process has to be gone through.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He put it to the vote of the House on the assumption that there was no opposition. But when he found that there was opposition he said that then there will have to be a debate (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, after you have read out the records the Prime Minister should come forward and say let us have the debate. She should help you, she should help the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister has not challenged the record. Now, I have called Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Vikramchand Mahajan: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You have to resume your seat. Even if you stand up ten times I will never call you; I must tell you very plainly. You are not obeying the Chair. Except Shri Nath Pai nobody else should get up now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Sir, is the Prime Minister the Leader of the House or not the Leader of the House? If one is Leader of the House one has to be the leader of all the parties in the House. It does not mean being leader of the Government party alone. She was contending your ruling repeatedly by saying all kinds of things to all kinds of people, your Secretary included, which we could hear. She has behaved in a manner which is completely unbecoming of the dignity of the Leader of the House. (Interruptions).

श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह झूठ बोल रहे हैं। इन को सुनाई पड़ेगा ? बिना मशीन के इनको एक शब्द तो सुनाई नहीं पड़ता है।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I will submit to the precedents laid down. I will stand down, I will yield, but let us have it very clearly understood that it is gallantry to be shown to a lady. Three times it happened that the Speaker called me and hon. Members interrupted and stopped me from speaking. When Shri Vidya Charan Shukla stood up and wanted to speak there were interruptions. We pleaded with our friends that he should be allowed to proceed. If I am going to sit down now it is a courtesy which we are extending, it is not a matter of right. The Prime Minister completely forgets that in the House she sits not only as Prime Minister but the Leader of the House also and there are duties cast upon her (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But Mr. Nath Pai...

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, you called me five times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call you again.

Shri Nath Pai: I want the Prime Minister to know that she will not get precedence as a matter of right. I am yielding to a lady and not to the Prime Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: You may go on.

Shri Nath Pai: All right. Then I will continue.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have given my ruling. I have asked Shri Nath Pai to speak. He is in possession of the floor.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, does his courtesy extend to this lady also or only to the Prime Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, I yield.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Nath Pai. You have to resume your seat. You can stand a hundred times, I will not call you. I have called him now (Interruptions).

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Sir, may I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I have called Shri Nath Pai... (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I begin by making an appeal that after all that has happened—the Leader of the House is not listening—may I make an appeal that let us make an effort to get to the main business, instead of trying to appear

tion blame. This is a very simple thing. You heard the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, if I recall, as many as five times, and he has a right to be heard on this matter and you were right in calling him. The issue is extremely simple. Since we took up this debate, Sir, you repeatedly, on five occasions, recollected what you thought had taken place in the House earlier, and we thought your memory was standing you in good stead and the version given by you was the right version. There was only one point on which I was alarmed and disturbed and pained and that was that the Prime Minister, not once but twice, challenged what you said. The only honourable course left for the Government party is this: either they bow down, as the majority party, which has a greater responsibility than that of us, to what the presiding deity says—it may be the Speaker, it may be the Deputy-Speaker or it may be a member of the Panel of Chairman—but if it is to be challenged, not in the way it was challenged in the defiant mood—Sir, these communications have to be stopped—if it is to be challenged, then there was one course open to them, not to go on insinuating all the time that your memory is wrong, or your submissions are wrong, or your ruling is wrong, but to bring a motion of lack of confidence in you and ask you to vacate the Chair. The alternative course for the Prime Minister was, in grace, in discharging her basic responsibility as the leader of the House, to bow down to your ruling. I hope even at this late stage.. (interruptions). A request to call for the record is nothing but expressing lack of confidence in you, especially when you repeatedly said.. (interruptions) I think she accepts it. Am I understanding her right or did I misunderstand her, as I misunderstood Shri Chavan?

श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : प्राप स्वीकृत
के बात करिए ।

श्री नाथ पाई : धृच्छा धृच्छा, प्राप सबक
हृयको मत बीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not know if the Prime Minister is accepting it or not. If the Prime Minister is accepting your ruling as corroborated, that corroboration was not called for, according to us; but she called for it and she got it. She had the benefit of an unusual advice. The Secretary went to her and he had consultations. I do not recall during the 11 years I sat here when the Secretary had consultations with the Prime Minister. I have nothing against Mrs. Gandhi nor against Shri Shakhder, but these are dangerous precedents. These are officials of the House; not officials of an individual. They must not act..... (Interruptions). The Prime Minister had the benefit.... (interruptions). Let us not make it personal.

श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सेक्रेटरी हमें प्रसिस्ट करने के लिए यहाँ मौजूद हैं, हर एक मेम्बर को प्रसिस्ट करने के लिए । (व्यवधान)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या कह रहे हैं ? सेक्रेटरी महोदय हर एक के पास जा सकते हैं और इनके पास हर एक आ सकता है ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, on a point of order

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, you have no point of order. Please resume your seat.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, it is a clear breach of the rules....

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, because he has got a louder voice, it does not mean that he alone will be heard.

Shri E. D. Bhandare: Sir, I want to point out....

Shri Nath Pal: Professor Bhandare is a learned person. He should appreciate that there cannot be a point of order on a point of order.

Shri E. D. Bhandare: I want to make it clear.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever Shri Bhandare says will not go on record.... Except what Shri Nath Pal says, nothing will go on record.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: * * *

14.43 hrs.

Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai then left the House.

Shri Randhir Singh rose—

(Interruptions). **

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh may please resume his seat. I find that points of orders are raised on one pretext or another. When I called Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, there many points of orders. I am not going to permit Members to speak on the pretext of point of order.... (interruptions). I am not going to permit it in the House.

Again I will say that nothing will go on record unless he finishes his plea. You may stand as many times as you like. I have given my ruling. He is not being allowed to speak.

When 10 Members are standing at the same time, how can anybody control the House? Let him finish. We would have saved a lot of time. After him, I am going to call Mr. Vajpayee.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav rose—

Shri Govinda Menon rose—(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri Nath Pai: I am in possession of the House.... (Interruptions).

(Interruptions). **

Now let him conclude. I want to go to the original motion. I shall read out the motion on which we have to carry on the discussion. Because I have permitted him, I will allow him to conclude. Till then, no points of order.... (Interruption). (Interruptions). **

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request all of you to resume your seats? If the time of the House is to be used in this manner that we cannot transact our business, I am very sorry to say, we are wasting precious public money. I gave opportunity to this side, to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and to Mr. Shukla. Then, on that side, he stood up and I gave him the opportunity. Let him finish.

Nothing will go on record so long as they do not give a hearing to Shri Nath Pai. (Interruptions). **

Shri Govinda Menon rose—(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am prepared to listen to you. Let him finish.

I have given my explanation. Please resume your seats. I am not going to permit ten persons rising on points of order repeatedly. I am not going to permit it unless I give a full hearing to Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Let me finish it in two minutes. (Interruptions).

(Interruptions). **

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I have called a Member and allowed him to speak, let him finish. If you want to raise a point of order, I am prepared to listen to you. But every Member stands up.... (Interruptions).

Please do not disturb the proceedings.

Shri Govinda Menon rose—(Interruptions).

Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai: * * *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing will go on record.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let him finish in two minutes. I am prepared to listen to you.

Shri Govinda Menon rose—(Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: Not till I have finished.... (Interruptions).

Shri Govinda Menon rose—(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: After Mr. Nath Pai finishes, I will give you a proper hearing. Let him finish first. (Interruptions). When 10 Members rise, how can I distinguish anybody? I am prepared to give a hearing to the Law Minister. I will give a hearing to the Law Minister any time, but as I told him.... (Interruptions).

Dr. Sushila Nayar rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going to give him an opportunity immediately after he concludes.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): This cannot go on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was interrupted several times.

Shri Govinda Menon: That is a different matter.... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे सुनिये तो .. (Interruptions).

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhai): How can you allow him?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In order to restore order.... (Interruptions). According to rules, on a point of order, if the Law Minister has something to say.... (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: Not till I have finished.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He was not even present in the House then. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: Adjourn the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am prepared to listen to him. I have said that.

An hon. Member: Adjourn the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If both the sides refuse to listen, the only course is to adjourn. Do they want me to adjourn the House?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai is always an upholder of the dignity of the House. May I request him...

Shri Nath Pai: I will conclude in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I appeal to him, in order to restore normalcy and order.... (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: I will conclude in a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he has something to say....

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Let Mr. Nath Pai conclude.

Shri Govinda Menon rose—

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I adjourn the House for one hour. We meet again at 4 O' Clock.

14.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Sixteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Sixteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET
—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope we shall resume our discussion in a very calm and dignified atmosphere. When we adjourned, I had said that I would listen to Shri Nath Pai because first he had stood up on a point of order and I could not give him an opportunity and seven times I had to request him to please re-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] sume his seat; of course, the Law Minister also had a point of order and Dr. Sushila Nayar also had one. I quite remember that.

Now, the main question is this. The question was this, namely what the point of order was about. That was the question. The record has made it very straight and it has been read out here. Everybody knows it. According to the record, I have to permit a small debate on this before I put it to vote, and the Mover of the motion will have a right of reply for one or two minutes, and we shall have a discussion of short duration, because we cannot have a long debate now. Already, we have spent enough time.

Now, I would request Shri Nath Pai to speak, but before that I would make one observation. He had raised a serious objection to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha going to the Prime Minister. I want to make it very clear that the Secretary has very right to approach the Prime Minister as the Leader of the House and give facts about certain matters. So, that should not be a point of dispute.

Shri Ranga: Not only Prime Minister but any member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Nath Pai. He should be very brief.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Those remarks might be expunged.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is all over now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I should like to begin by assuring you that we on this side will readily respond to your appeal for restoring the usual dignity of the House. And may I venture to express the hope that the Leader of the House will succeed in persuading her followers to cooperate with you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point was an extremely simple one. The issue involved, though it appeared simple, was none-the-less of grave

consequence to this House because it related to the authority of the House. You had held when we had assembled again after the lunch recess that we could begin with the discussion. This was challenged, and I readily agree that impressions can be different. Your impression was that there was an assurance that Shri A. B. Vajpayee's motion would be debated upon, because when we had dispersed there was confusion as to what was being said, the last words being those of the Speaker that Shri A. B. Vajpayee's motion would be taken up. We had therefore thought that a fair debate would take place. Of course, other Members including the Prime Minister might have got a different impression, and they were to a certain extent justified. But when you had repeatedly assured us and finally when the record was produced—and I submit that that was my point of order which was never heard—it was the duty of all of us, after the record had been brought and read out, to bow down to it gracefully and say that we would proceed with the debate. I express my regret that the Leader of the House did not do that.

The issue concerned the authority of the House. The second point as the right not of Shri Nath Pai but of a Member who is in possession of the House on a point of order to be heard. Every Member has an equal right. Some hon. Members were perhaps under the misapprehension when they interrupted me that I was trying to speak without being called, but I may tell them that I never try to assert my right except when called upon by the Chair. Seven times you had called me and seven times others took precedence. My right was the right of the whole House. I submit that when I said that I would not sit down, it was no disrespect to the Prime Minister, but there was this thing also that three I had yielded; the right of the Prime Minister the right of the Leader and the right of a lady Member—these are very

different things; I make a distinction.

I submit that on both the issues you have agreed with me. My first point was that the debate should take place. The second issue was that a Member in possession of the House, or if Shri Nath Pai or be it anybody belonging to any party, shall not be stopped by cries being raised on a point of order, and the Member shall be heard.

Since I have won on both the issues, I bow down to you and suggest that the House now continue with the debate.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for at last giving me a chance to say a word and I thank Shri Nath Pai who was good enough to yield the floor to me earlier, but you in your wisdom did not call me at that time. If I had been able to say what I wished to say a little earlier, I think it might have been of some help (Interruptions).

I have had the honour to sit in the Speaker's Chair. As such, I do realise both the difficulties and the responsibilities of the Speaker. That being so, all that I wish to say to you is this that as you read the record, it brought out very clearly that the Speaker, when he was in the Chair, had in mind that there might be a discussion but then in his wisdom, he decided that a vote be taken. When he said that a vote be taken, he did not put any stipulation or ask for any clarification as to what would follow if the vote went one way or the other.

In parliamentary procedures the world over, a vote means those who have to say 'aye' (in favour) will be called and then those who have to say 'No' (against) will be called. It so happened here that the Speaker in his wisdom said: "Those in favour of the motion being referred to the Privileges Committee as was read out by Shri Vajpayee will please say 'aye'—and our friends said 'aye.' Now, so far as I am concerned,

I have nothing against the Motion going to the Privileges Committee. In fact, the hon. Home Minister himself had, in the first place, said 'we have got nothing to hide, and it may go to the Privileges Committee'.

An hon. Member: Why a change of stand now?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I just finish my observations? Certain things followed. The Home Minister withdrew his earlier offer. It so happened that the Speaker called those in favour of the motion to say 'aye' and they said 'aye' and then the Speaker adjourned the House. According to all procedures, you cannot interrupt a vote in the middle; when you have called the 'ayes', you must call the 'noes'. Once a vote has started, there can be no other business. Nothing else can be taken up by the House, according to parliamentary procedure in India and in all other democratic countries wherever the parliamentary procedures are there.

Therefore, my submission to you is that whatever might have been the intention of the Speaker, the record has brought out one thing clearly—and there are no two opinions about it—that, that the Speaker did call those who were in favour to say 'aye' and they did say 'aye', but he did not call those against to say 'no'. There the matter stands. The Speaker has no option, but to complete that process.

I submit to you that you in the Chair must uphold the proper procedure and the rights of all members of the house. I am entirely in agreement with Shri Nath Pai that the rights of a member who is on his legs are the rights of the House. He must be allowed to have his say. Similarly, I submit in all humility, that the rights of the this side of the House must be protected by you. The 'ayes' have had their say, the 'noes' must be allowed to have their say, and in the midst of voting, there can be no question of a discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Motion.

Shri Govinda Menon: I have nothing further to say.

Shri Ranga rose—

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now proceed. Before that I would like to make one observation. Dr. Sushila Nayyar was referring to rule 360 . . .

The process of voting had started no doubt.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Let us proceed with the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request Mr. Vajpayee to read out the motion. Please be brief.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“यह सदन निश्चय करता है कि लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के बजट की छपाई के बारे में गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने 28 जुलाई तथा 31 जुलाई के अपने वक्तव्यों द्वारा संसद को भ्रष्टे में रख कर सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का जो कथित उल्लंघन किया है उसे जांच के लिए विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाए और समिति को यह आदेश दिया जाए कि वह अपना प्रतिवेदन अगामी सत्र के पहले दिन तक प्रस्तुत करे।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि मेरे विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया जा रहा है। विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न किसी पार्टी या दल का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह सारे बदन का प्रश्न है और विशेषाधिकार के बचाल का निर्णय यदि संघ्या के बल पर किया जाएगा तो निश्चय ही सदन की प्रतिष्ठा

को धक्का लगेगा और उसके लिए सदन के सभी वर्ग जिम्मेदार होंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि जब गृह मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हो गए थे तो कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों ने उसे क्यों तर्ही माना? यह कहना कि विरोधी दल के एक सदस्य के संशोधन के कारण गृह मंत्री ने अपना निर्णय बदल दिया, एक ऐसा बहाना है जिससे न तो गृह मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने वाली है और न ही कांग्रेस दल का सम्मान बढ़ने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर से उस पृष्ठभूमि को आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा जिसमें यह मामला उठाया गया है। विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के पास मध्य प्रदेश के विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने तार भेजा कि मध्य प्रदेश में विधान सभा को भंग करने का और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है। उस तार की प्रतिलिपि राष्ट्रपति को गई, गृह मंत्री को भी गई होगी। और षडयंत्र किया जा रहा है इसकी पुष्टि में उन्होंने यह उदाहरण दिया कि लोक सभा में जो बजट पेश किया जाएगा मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा को भंग करने के बाद, वह बजट मध्य प्रदेश की कई सरकारी प्रेसों में छापा जा रहा है। यह बान हमने अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से सदन के सामने रखी। उस दिन गृह मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा मैं उसे उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“We have no information on this whether such a thing is being done”.

बजट छापा जा रहा है या नहीं छापा जा रहा है इसके सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं :

“Unless I make enquiries from the State Government, I cannot give the information, but the

Central Government have no information on this, and the Central Government have not given any direction."

यह मामला कल सदन में फिर से उठाया गया था और गृह मंत्री ने बड़े आत्म विश्वास के साथ कहा कि उन्होंने 28 तारीख को जो कुछ कहा वह उस पर कायम हैं और उसे दोहराते हैं जिस का अर्थ यह था कि उन्होंने कल इस बात को फिर से दोहराया कि भारत सरकार को बजट की छपाई के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन आज वारे जो वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ा है वह क्या बताता है? मैंने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से जो सूचना प्राप्त की है वह सूचना मैं प्राप्त न करता, अगर वह सूचना सदन के सामने न लाई जाती तो गृह मंत्री महोदय यह मानने के लिए कभी तैयार नहीं होते कि उनके किसी अधिकारी ने टेलीफोन पर मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की है। यह तथ्य सदन से क्यों छिपाया गया? हो सकता है गृह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम न हो। लेकिन इसके लिए वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं। जब मामला 28 तारीख को उठा था तब गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जांच करने का वादा किया था और जिस अधिकारी की मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से टेलीफोन पर बात हुई उसका उत्तरदायित्व था कि वह गृह मंत्री को सूचित करता कि टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है। लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया। 31 जुलाई को भी गृह मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया वह तथ्यों के विपरीत था और सदन को गुमराह करने वाला था। आज उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में यह माना है:

"They had discussions on the telephone; they certainly did. The Budget Officer with whom they talked has given me this information."

गृह मंत्री महोदय को यह सूचना कब दी गई? 28 तारीख को यह सूचना उनके पास नहीं

थी। 31 जुलाई को भी यह सूचना उनके पास नहीं थी। जब आज सवेरे मैंने विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया तब शायद गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अधिकारी से पूछा होगा और अधिकारी ने उनको बताया होगा कि हाँ, मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से बातचीत हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने एक बात और कही:

"The possibilities of the programme etc. of presenting the Budget in Parliament should it become necessary were generally discussed on the phone with the Finance Secretary but it was made clear that nothing should be done until a formal decision was taken and an announcement was made."

16.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

स्मरण रखिये कि यह बातचीत 22 तारीख को हुई। 22 तारीख को वित्त मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क किया और उनको कहा कि आप तैयार रहिये लेकिन जब तक हम स्पष्ट रूप से न कहें तब तक बजट मत छापिये। जब 28 तारीख को हमने मामला यहां उठाया तो यह तथ्य सदन के सामने प्रकट नहीं किया गया। हो सकता है कि उस दिन गृह मंत्री को मालूम न हो। हो सकता है कि उस दिन अधिकारी को भी मालूम न हो कि इस मामले में गृह मंत्री को या सदन को अंधेरे में रख कर वे एक गम्भीर भूल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जब मामला उठ गया, समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हो गया तब भी गृह मंत्री को ठीक सूचना नहीं दी गई और इसलिए 31 जुलाई को गृह मंत्री ने फिर वही गलती की जो गलती उन्होंने 28 जुलाई को की थी। आज जब विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया गया तब वह कहते हैं कि टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क किया गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव लाना

[श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी]

सम्भव होता तो मैं वह प्रस्ताव लाता। लेकिन मेरा प्रस्ताव गृह मंत्रों के खिलाफ है क्योंकि गृह मंत्री इस सदन के प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं। गृह मंत्रों को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि उन्हें अंधेरे में रखा गया और अंधेरे में जानबूझकर कर रखा गया या अनजाने में, इसका निर्णय विशेषाधिकारों से सम्बन्धित कर सकती है। इसका निर्णय संख्या के बल पर नहीं किया जा सकता। सदन के सभी सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि सरकार में बैठे हुए हर एक अफसर को अपने मंत्रियों के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिये। न उन्हें कुछ पीठ के पीछे करना चाहिये, न उन्हें अपने पाप पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है जिस में वित्त मंत्रालय के एक बड़े अफसर ने मंत्री को अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश की है और उसके कारण मंत्री महोदय ने सदन को अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश की है या सदन को अंधेरे में रखा गया है।

अब यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो कुछ किया गया वह एक आगे की सम्भावना का देख कर किया गया। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार यह समझती थी कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोई परिस्थिति पैदा हो सकती है जब विधान सभा को भंग किया जाए, राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाए तो उसके लिए तैयारी होनी चाहिये। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस अधिकार को मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस तर्क को नहीं मान सकता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सदन को सूचना न दी जाए। गृह मंत्री 28 तारीख को आ कर कह सकते थे कि हम भविष्य की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और इसमें हमारा कोई बुरा इरादा नहीं है, हम किसी षड्यंत्र के शिकार नहीं हैं। लेकिन गृह मंत्री ने ऐसा नहीं कहा। 31 जुलाई को भी उन्होंने अपनी भूल का परिमार्जन नहीं किया। आज उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है उससे इस बात की पुष्टि हो गई है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के एक बड़े अधिकारियों ने मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क किया।

अब यह बात कही जा सकती है कि सम्पर्क हमारी ओर से नहीं हुआ था, सम्पर्क मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों ने किया था। यह बात भी कही जा सकती है कि हम ने उन्हें इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दी कि वे छापें, उन्होंने खुद आगे आकर बजट छाप दिया। लेकिन अधिकारी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि 22 तारीख को टेलीफोन पर उसकी वार्ता हुई। क्या उस ने उस वार्ता के बारे में वित्त मंत्री को, गृह मंत्री को, या प्रधान मंत्री को भी सूचना दी? नहीं दी। तो फिर इस के लिए जवाबदेह कौन है?

आज गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के अफसरों से कहा गया था कि वे बजट न छापें, फिर भी उन्होंने बजट छपा। क्यों छपा? केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देश से लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए बजट छप सकता है, लेकिन किसी राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं जा सकती है कि वे लोक सभा में पेश किये जाने के लिए बजट को छापें। अगर मुझे शक है कि इस मामले में तथ्यों को तरोड़ा मरोड़ा जा रहा है, सारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने आने से रोका जा रहा है। जो कुछ आज सवेरे कहा गया है, उस की सच्चाई की जांच होना आवश्यक है : जो कुछ अधिकारियों का आचरण है, उस की भी परीक्षा होना जरूरी है।

मुझे खुशी हुई थी, जब गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी वीरता के साथ, बहादुरी के साथ, मेरे प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया और उस को स्वीकार कर लेने की बात कही। लेकिन वह बाद में मुकर गए। (उपस्थान) ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ऊपर की बहादुरी भीतरी सत्य का सामना करने का साहस नहीं रखती है।

निर्वाण, आवास तथा वृत्ति मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल रिह) : माननीय सदस्य इस मामले की पोलिटिकल बनाना चाहते थे। (उपस्थान)।

श्री छद्मल बिहारी बाजपेयी : श्री मधु लिमये ने जो कुछ किया, वह एक अलग मामला है। उनका जो संशोधन है, वह एक अलग बात है। उस संशोधन का श्री रंगा ने विरोध किया। हम से मैं कई उस संशोधन से सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन आप किसी सदस्य को संबोधन रखने से रोक नहीं सकते। और क्या किसी सदस्य का संशोधन गृह मंत्री को अपने वचन से मुकरने का अधिकार देता है? नहीं देता है।

उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि राजनैतिक कारणों से यह मामला जया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनैतिक कारणों से मेरे प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया जा रहा है। जिस समय गृह मंत्री मेरे प्रस्ताव का मान रहे थे, उस समय भी कुछ कांग्रेस के सदस्य उस का विरोध कर रहे थे। आज यह भी साबित हो गया कि गृह मंत्री के पीछे कांग्रेस दल नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

मैं सदन से फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे मामले में अक्रमरों का आचरण संदिग्ध है। उस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिए। नीकरशाही का मंत्रियों पर हावी होने का इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। तथ्यों का बताना ज़रूरी है। मैंने सबेरे भी कहा था और मैं उस को दोहराता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में जानकारी न हो, अगर उन्हें जानकारी क्यों नहीं दी गई, इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकारियों को क्या कहा गया, इस का बताना चाहिए। रिफाईंड मंगाए जाने चाहिए, जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की जाना चाहिए और सदन को अंधेरे में रखने के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मैं कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Will all of you kindly sit down? Shri Vajpayee has now moved the motion; because he is the Member who is moving the motion, he has taken some time, about 15 minutes. I see that about five or six Members on this side of the House and about six or seven on the other side of the House want to speak. The main points have already been made, and so the rest of the speeches may be mostly repetition. Of course, new points can be made; I do not say that all the rest will be repetition. One or two new points could be raised. If we stick to some relevant points without any insinuation, I think we can have a discussion at a fairly high level. I propose to allow five minutes for each Member on both sides; otherwise, we will not be able to finish the debate today. I know that each one can easily speak for one hour. There is absolutely no doubt about it. But we will have to complete it today and send it to the Committee of Privileges and we will have to discuss it there also. Therefore, I would appeal to all Members that they should be very short and relevant, and also see that no insinuation is made against anybody. I would appeal to the Members—about five Members from this side and five Members from the other side—to stick to five minutes each, and then I shall put it to the vote.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, when the motion was made in the morning the hon. Home Minister conceded to the request of the Opposition, not because this is a matter fit for being referred to the Privileges Committee but because he wanted to establish a relationship of comradeship with the Members of the Opposition. Well, Sir, the hon. Home Minister must realise that it is not the habit of the Members of the Opposition to make even a *bona fide* gesture of goodwill and friendliness in political affairs. What has Shri Vajpayee said? He said that the

Minister

[Srimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Home Minister is playing politics. But to me and to many others like me it seems that politics is being played by the hon. Members sitting on my right, on those benches.

Sir, the very matter of privilege has to be established on two connotations. One is, whether the statement is misleading and the other, whether the question of privilege can be established on the basis of facts. On these two connotations the motion of Shri Vajpayee does not stand to be substantiated.

On the point of a particular statement being misleading; I would like to submit to you that the word "misleading" has a certain connotation. It has been established in all the books of jurisprudence, it has been established in parliamentary precedents, it has been established in parliamentary practices, as they are being conducted in other parliaments of the world, that the word 'misleading' has a connotation which means that the particular fact stated by a Minister or a Member must be incorrect within the knowledge of the person. Sir, I would like you to hear these words attentively because I would like to stress on that particular point. It has been established that the word 'misleading' means that the facts stated by the Minister or any Member must be incorrect within the knowledge of the person who has stated those facts and that he should have done it with a purpose. "Purpose" means that he gives some facts or makes a statement with a view that those persons who hear that statement or hear those facts, act in a manner in which they would not have acted if they knew the correct facts. Now, Sir, may I ask on what basis Shri Chavan's statement could be called a misleading statement? A person may not have full information. This House, on the other hand—I have been here for the last fifteen years—had been very much more indulgent and much more reasonable in earlier years when the House allowed *bona fide* mistakes to

be corrected under Rule 115. Genuine mistakes can be corrected under that rule.

If hon. Members of Parliament take the question of privilege to that point, I would like to quote *May's Parliamentary Practice* where it is said that even disturbing the proceedings of the House amounts to a breach of privilege and that could be referred to the Privileges Committee (*Interruption*). According to *May's Parliamentary Practice*, most of the Opposition Members will have to be sent to the Privileges Committee for committing breach of privilege by interrupting the proceedings of the House (*Interruption*). I would like hon. Members to hear me. Why are they feeling so irritated? Is it because they have not been able to establish the facts? I would like to read to them what is said here (*Interruption*). I am not making a statement of my own, I am quoting from *May's Parliamentary Practice*. The privilege is not only of a Minister or a Member, the privilege of this House is 'Member to Member privilege'. Therefore, I would like to quote. It says:

"Any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes any Member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such result, may be treated as a contempt of the House and it is a worthy case to be sent to the Privileges Committee."

Therefore, if you take the privileges of Parliament in that particular connotation, the even the disturbances that are being created in the House have to be referred to the Privileges Committee. . . (*Interruptions*) I would request the hon. Members of the opposition to listen. It does not pay all the time to shout and indulge in cross talk. Members opposite do not listen to other Mem-

bers; they make capital out of big noise and indulge in bullying tactics. May I remind them that it is an empty pot that makes a lot of noise?

Sir, I would also like to quote here, what your worthy predecessor has established as a rule of precedent on an earlier occasion, in 1951. We have to accept, that our privileges are only after we have been working on the basis of the Indian Constitution; nothing more nothing less. In 1951 Shri C. Surbramianam and Shri Ramnath Goenka, both members of this House, gave a breach of privilege notice against the Commerce Minister for making an incorrect statement in the form of a statement of Objects and reasons appended to the Indian Tariff Amendment Bill, 1951. The Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, gave this ruling:

"The substance of the allegation seems to be that the Minister concerned or the Government have not made the fullest disclosure or have made misleading statements. This may be regrettable, but I do not understand how this constitutes a breach of privilege, even if it is assumed that the failure to give full or correct information was intentional."

Shri Mavalankar has given a ruling which goes much beyond the cases which we have been referring to the Privileges Committee. Then he goes on:

"Even if the words have been intentionally put"—mark the word "intentional"—

"there are other avenues open to the House to pass a censure."

I would like to submit that if the officer concerned has acted in a manner which the House does not approve of, it is open to the House to censure him. A privilege motion

can only be on fact, not on theory. Merely because one hon. Member here says that somebody has violated the privilege to throw this on the head of an hon. Minister is not proper. The privileges of this Parliament have to be established on substance, on facts, and not on theory of joint responsibility, under which Shri Chavan and the Prime Minister are responsible for the acts of the entire machinery of government. Therefore, on both these contentions, this matter cannot and should not be allowed to go to the Privileges Committee and it should be rejected by the House. I would appeal to Shri Chavan to be more careful in future while conceding the demand of Opposition for maintaining the real privileges of the House. Our contention is that the opposition does not deserve that kind of reasonable attitude. I would like to say this:

हमें उनकी बफायों से शिकवा नहीं है ।
हम तो अपनी बफायों से मारे गए हैं ॥

Shri Chavan is being put to difficulties today because he conceded in a mood of generosity, a point which he should never have conceded.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would request all of you to resume your seats. If one member stands up from this side, another will stand up from that side. I will give opportunity to as many members as time permits; but they should not try to interfere in the middle of speeches of other members. Also, it is not necessary to raise points of order. I know that all of you are capable of raising points of orders by quoting rules.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend just now put in a powerful plea, on behalf of her Congress friends, which might be very relevant and also forcful when presented before the Privileges Committee. It is the privilege of the Privileges Committee to consider the points that she has raised.... (interrupted). What we are concerned

[Shri Ranga]

with today is the behaviour of the Home Minister, whether he did the right thing that day in making that statement, whether it can be construed that he had no reasonable grounds to know what was happening.

In the light of various admissions that he has made later on and also that they had had talks with the responsible people in Madhya Pradesh including ministers, the Governor and the officers, as a result of which the procedure that they were trying to follow, including the three alternatives, had come to be evolved and that procedure came to be followed by them as a result of that—, if only that ministry had not fallen and if only that vote had not been taken, untoward events would have followed as a result of the confabulations that had been carried on between him and that Government and the advice he is feared to have given to them and, at the same time, the ignorance that he had displayed in this House of all that had happened, knowingly or unknowingly. My hon. friend talked about the intention and, therefore, I am putting it 'knowingly or unknowingly'.

Before I go into all that, my hon. friend, I think, had also all these things in his mind. He is not an irresponsible man. He has been promoted from place to place, from position to position and, therefore, he can be expected to be sufficiently careful with all the advice that my hon. friend is now vouchsafing to him.

Now, what did the Home Minister do? He rose to the height of the Home Minister this morning and I thought I was going to admire him.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): We are waiting for you to do that.

Shri Ranga: I was going to admire him over the courage that he displayed in offering to accept this privilege Motion.

An hon. Member: What a fall!

Shri Ranga: I speak subject to correction but I thought that you were also equally impressed. The House was impressed also. But I never thought that the Home Minister would play the same role as anybody does in a bazar auction, making an offer ignorantly and then saying, "You said so therefore I am going to do this and I am withdrawing".

Now, my hon. friend, according to me, had committed an error of judgment when he moved that amendment. Immediately—you are witness to the fact—I rose in my seat. Till then I did not interfere or intervene in the discussion. Then I said, "I oppose that amendment because I consider it to be out of order" and you, in your wisdom, held my point of order to be correct.

Then, what did we witness?

An hon. Member: Panic.

Shri Ranga: That is what has shocked me. I am extremely sorry; I apologise as a Member of the House to the House here and the country for the scenes that we have had to witness this morning. They were not becoming of this House. But anyhow the House had indulged in all those things thinking that it was the right thing. Therefore, I cannot pass any judgment. I did not take part in this advisedly, although I was pained very much indeed, because of the shock that I had suffered at the hands of this Home Minister.

I have seen Home Ministers from those days; also from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel right down to my hon. friend.

Shri Pillee Mody: Deep down!

Shri Ranga: But what a fall that the Home Minister should withdraw his own word, his own offer, within only a space of three, four or five minutes in such a manner! If this is the level at which we are to conduct this Government with the Home Minister at its very core, as it were, and having the Prime Minister by his

side, I can only say that I am extremely sorry indeed for the fate of India after 20 years of swaraj.

Therefore I would like to make this appeal to all our friends not to quibble over things. We do not know all the details, but I know one thing. It is worth while for us to go into this matter not so much as to censure the Home Minister as to make the country understand how this Government is being carried on between the Centre and the States. Already so many Chief Ministers have been asking for re-consideration of the relations that should subsist between the Centre and the States. We do not know what is happening behind the curtains. Generally, we do not get a free view, not even a small crevice by which we can understand. Therefore I make this appeal once again to the Home Minister—I do not know why the Leader of the House has left . . .

Mr. Speaker: Anybody can go.

Shri Ranga: But it has been the misfortune of this House that it often goes without being led, without a leader.

I appeal to the Home Minister and my hon. friends on the Congress side to rise to the occasion, if it is at all possible for them, and demonstrate that this country is being provided by the ruling party a leadership which can be depended upon, whose word of honour has a value and that it is prepared to stand by the word of its own one of the most important ministers, the Home Minister, and the Home Minister is good enough to recover from his temporary lapse and come back again to his own and say, "Yes, I stand by the word that I have given to this House in the presence of the galleries—the press gallery and the whole of the country".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, certain things have happened today in the House which some of us, surely, regret so deeply. We feel almost a

sense of shame that the Members of Parliament were obliged to see the kind of happenings that took place in the House a few hours earlier. But I appreciate the fact that we have apparently recovered ourselves and are discussing the motion with a certain amount of sobriety.

I am supporting the motion of my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, because I think that when a matter relating to privilege is raised, unnecessary hurdles should not be put in the way. I did not like the intervention of the charming but somewhat gratuitous vociferous Member from Bihar, without provocation from what Shri Vajpayee has said, who wanted to bring in points which, I feel, should not be discussed at the present moment. The matter of privilege is of such an importance that when the Speaker finds *prima facie* justification for it, usually, he refers it directly to the Committee of Privileges.

On this occasion what happened was that the matter was mentioned repeatedly and in the morning we found the Home Minister coming forward to offer his cooperation in the matter of determination of the truth of the matter. When the Home Minister makes an offer of that sort, I take it that it is not a frivolous proposition. This matter has been hanging fire at least for three successive days and repeatedly some of us have pointed out that we are not concerned at all with what is happening in Madhya Pradesh, politically speaking. I said in the House the other day that I would rather be overtaken by the dacoits of Madhya Pradesh than by the political operators in that part of the country, whether of the Congress or of certain other parties. I am not interested in the doings of the political operators in Madhya Pradesh. But as far as we here, in Parliament, are concerned, certain statements were made by the Home Minister which, obviously,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

have been contradicted, on a *prima facie* examination, by the later facts as revealed by the Home Minister. Therefore, there should be a determination of the truth of the matter.

I know some people think that we are taking recourse to this weapon of privilege too often. That charge might very well be valid. But if, at a time when the temper of the country is what it is, certain events take place, certain discrepancies occur and Parliament is sought to be kept in the dark or to be misled in regard to particulars which the Home Minister or his friends might not consider to be particularly important but which, at the same time, should be put on the footing of the truth, then, surely, the weapon of privilege is a matter to which recourse should legitimately be had by the Members here. I know that the Home Minister has a lot of things on his brain and possibly the grey matter that he has got, in spite of the courage which he occasionally simulates, is not adequate to cope with all that and that is why, perhaps, he is slithering from one mistake to another. But that is neither here nor there. I am not concerned with that at the present moment. I am concerned here, as a Member of Parliament, in determining as far as we can, through the instrumentality of the Committee of Privileges, as to what exactly is the truth of the matter. Particularly when Shri Vajpayee has brought forward certain evidence which, on the face of it, suggests that not only is something very wrong in the political set-up, as far as Government is concerned, but also that the members of the bureaucracy, hand in glove with certain elements in the political leadership of the administration, are also after some kind of hocus pocus, then surely, the Augean stables have got to be sought to be cleansed, and that is our Parliamentary duty. If at all we care for decency in political life, we should accept this proposition. Since Mr. Chavan had the decency in the morning to offer to accept this proposition, I should

imagine that nothing has happened in the meantime except an amendment suggested by my hon. friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, which amendment you have been pleased to rule out of order, nothing has happened in the meantime to make Mr. Chavan withdraw the promise which he had given to the House.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta-North-West): I have listened to the eloquent address of my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, whose eloquence I have always envied, particularly when he speaks in his mother-tongue because I always feel that I have never been able to reach that excellence and eloquence which he has reached in that language. But I have, with very great regret, to say that he has utilised it for a very poor cause on this occasion. On his own admission, and in the course of his address it appeared that he conceded that it might be true that the Home Minister did not have all the information which he is now alleged to be possessed of. If that is so, what remains of the motion for breach of privilege? If I have understood the law on privilege, having had the privilege of serving on the Committee of Privileges for over ten years now, it is this that the House's dignity is offended when it is misled by a deliberately false statement. That is the law and let us be quite clear about it. The House expects that from every Member; it does not matter who the author of the statement is, whether it is the Home Minister or the Prime Minister or myself or an ordinary Member. So long as the House is treated with the indignity of a deliberately false statement, the House's dignity is offended and that is when the cry for the preservation of our precious privileges rises and in that cry, we are all participants. If I were sure that the Home Minister or any member of the House had, by a deliberately false statement in the House, misled the House, I would certainly have supported the motion. But when I heard

Mr. Vajpayee, while I admired his eloquence.....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That was the only thing....

Shri A. K. Sen:....I failed to notice even a trace of that minimum of truth which is necessary to found a motion of that character. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That was the only thing worth listening in his speech.

Mr. Speaker: I think, Mr. Sen is a senior lawyer and he can take care of himself.

Shri A. K. Sen: I certainly listened, as I expected, with admiration, the fairness with which Mr. Vajpayee had put his motion before the House. He conceded that it was quite probable on the facts now disclosed that the Home Minister did not know what he is alleged to have known. If that is the case of the author of the motion, nothing remains of the motion.

While I say this, I must also say that in the course of this wave of, what you call, Madhya Pradesh political wranglings or affairs, whatever you may call them, the Home Minister behaved with dignity, courage and fairness, and the House owes at least an acknowledgement of its appreciation of the way in which the Home Minister behaved. After all, he belongs to a political party; he happens to be a member of the High Command of that Party, but the impartiality with which the matter has been approached and dealt with deserves the admiration of the entire House. That is, of course, something proved.

It is impossible to say that, on the facts now disclosed, the Home Minister deliberately treated the House with a false statement. I think it will be extremely unfair to level that charge. I am very sorry that senior

Members have found it necessary to level that charge when, as I have said, the very author of that motion says that it is quite probable and he concedes the reasonable doubt in his own mind, that the Home Minister was not guilty of this false statement that he is now charged with. That is the end of the case, and, I, therefore, say that I have no hesitation in saying that the House should reject this motion.

One last word, and I have done. A lot has been said about this question of privilege. This question of privilege has now been treated like a shuttlecock shot from one end to the other every day. I remember that there occurs a very remarkable passage in the celebrated letters of Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol. He has said there that the rarity of a speech heightens its virtue. The rarity of our championship of this very fundamental and very precious question of privileges will heighten its virtue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I have listened with interest to the speech of my hon. friend Shri A. K. Sen. But I would only like to point out to him and to the Home Minister, that, let alone what Shri A. B. Vajpayee in the course of his speech had said, the fact remains that when the motion was moved, the Home Minister was prepared to go before the Privileges Committee to defend his own case. That certainly meant that there was a case made out by this motion, into the details of which not this House but only the Privileges Committee can go and come to a judgment. But in their wisdom or on second thoughts, they are opposing it for some other reasons. But I want to point out to them what impression it will ultimately create in the country; after having once said that there is a matter which can be gone into by the Privileges Committee, if they withdraw that on account of some extraneous reasons, that will certainly not add to their credit but that would certainly show that there are such facts as would reveal the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Home Minister, and, therefore, they want to take shelter and want to vote out this motion by the brute majority at their command in the House.

I say it, and it can be proved only by the Privileges Committee, that the statement which the Home Minister made was a deliberate calculated statement. One must consider this question from the time the Assembly in Madhya Pradesh was prorogued. There was a suggestion made, and the Chief Minister minced no words about it and he had said that he was going to advise the Governor for dissolution of the Assembly and for mid-term elections and for President's rule in between. And that was okayed here. In fact, it was not only that, but before the 30th July, when the House after prorogation was to meet, that fact was further corroborated by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself in a statement that they had accepted that position and it was wrong for the Rajmata to say that the Centre was not in favour of the dissolution of the Assembly.

So, this conspiracy had been hatched out earlier. I do not think that the Secretary of a State Government or a Joint Secretary of the Government of India would ever dare to give advice in the manner that it has been done. It can never be believed. When Shri Y. B. Chavan was making a statement on the 28th July here, he had consulted the Deputy Prime Minister also; his own joint secretary had advised that the budget papers might be printed and the papers might be kept ready; the advice was there; they were taking it for granted that they were coming here. And yet he had told the Home Minister, no, no, this is never printed in the State's press, which I challenged immediately; I said that it was not a fact and it was done and he had done it before. He had not stated all that, but these are after-thoughts that they have brought out that there were three possible alternatives which they were working out.

He had not consulted them for the two; he consulted them for the third alternative, that is, dissolution and Presidential rule and the budget coming to the Lok Sabha. And on 22nd he advised him. Is anybody here to believe that from 22nd to 28th July, a week long, the Joint Secretary was giving such an important advice to the State Government to print the budget to be presented before the Lok Sabha and even dissolution was thought of—the Home Minister was completely unaware of all this? Can anybody believe this? I emphatically assert that the Prime Minister at the head of the Government was aware of all these developments from the very beginning.

So when we refer the matter to the Privileges Committee, it is for the Home Minister to defend himself. He may say that 'in between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, because it was such a great political issue, probably decided it, and might have referred to me; I do not remember'. He may take that defence. But the fact remains that this Government was aware of the minutest details of the developments that were taking place in Madhya Pradesh.

Therefore, I would again make this appeal. Do not think that because you have a majority....

An hon. Member: For the time being.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:..... you can deal with a privilege motion at that in this manner. If this is rejected here, you can never be in a position to disabuse from the minds of the people of this country that you have played a very dirty game throughout (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You are not the mind of the people (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, I would again make this appeal to the Home Minister. Whatever has been done, everybody has expressed

regret. But I may tell you this. You, Sir, were unfortunately not present here, but I think the members of the Congress Party should be ashamed of what has happened in the afternoon when we met after lunch (*Interruptions*).

Srimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Shame on you (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would again appeal to the Congress Party. This is a question of privilege. Let us treat it as such once for all. If the Privileges Committee, in which they are in a majority, where we have representatives from the House, comes out with a report that there is no privilege involved, I think the whole House will again admire Shri Chavan that he has nothing to hide, as he claims. So he should accept the motion and let the matter be remitted to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

Shri Randhir Singh: I want two minutes only, to present the legal view.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody wants two minutes. Shri A. K. Sen knows about law more than him.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने तो यह सुना था कि तिल का ताड़ बनाया जाता है। अक्सर यह कहावत सुनने में आती है कि तिल का ताड़ बनाया गया लेकिन मैंने कभी यह नहीं सुना कि जहाँ तिल भी न हो वहाँ कोई सदस्य वाजपेयी जी के समान अपने वाक लालित्य से उसको ताड़ बना दे और मुकूर्ती साहब अपनी बहृत्व शक्ति से सब लोगों के दिमाग में गलत बातें भर दें और विश्वास करा दें ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ था। आज वही बात यहाँ हो रही है और कोई खास बात है नहीं। क्या है? किस प्रकार यह प्रिविलेज मोशन आया? मैं पहले जानता था कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर उन लोगों के जाल में फँस

रहे हैं (व्यवधान) मैं जानता था इस बात को कि जिस सीधेपन के साथ वाजपेयी साहब वह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उस में दरअसल इतना सीधापन नहीं है। इस के द्वारा मैं जानता था कि पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाया जायेगा, और इसी लिये एक हफ्ते के अन्दर इस रिपोर्ट को न मांगा कर, उस को अगले सेशन के पहले दिन मांगा गया। इस लिए कि इस बीच में बराबर इस की चर्चा अखबारों में होती रहे और कांग्रेस पार्टी पर लोग शक करते रहें। यह पोलिटिकल मोटिव वहाँ छिपा हुआ था और इसी लिये मैं ने कहा था कि मैं विरोध करता हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर के मंजूर करने पर भी मैं ने विरोध किया था। (व्यवधान)

पहले श्री वाजपेयी को मालूम नहीं था कि प्रिविलेज मोशन कैसे और किस पर लाया जाये। पहले वह श्री डी० पी० मिश्र पर लाये। (व्यवधान) सुनिये, मैं भी बिल्ला सकता हूँ। पहले उनको मालूम नहीं था कि किस प्रकार प्रिविलेज मोशन लाया जाये। पहले श्री डी० पी० मिश्र पर लाये। उस के बाद उन्होंने समझा कि शायद गलती हो रही है, इस लिये कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर पर लाता हूँ। फिर यहाँ आ कर प्रस्ताव को उन्होंने बदला। आप ने मंजूर किया बदलना और उन्होंने बदल दिया। लेकिन प्रस्ताव क्या था, उन का बयान क्या था.....

17 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने प्रस्ताव बदला नहीं था, दूसरा प्रस्ताव दिया था।

Mr. Speaker: It is all right. Everybody knows that. Let him go on. If you want to reply the next speaker may reply. Everybody must have patience.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जिस चीज पर प्रिविलेज मोशन आधारित है, वह है क्या? यहाँ की सरकार ने वहाँ की सरकार से बात की। होम मिनिस्टर ने क्या बात की।

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

मुश्किल यह है कि उधर जितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं सब अपने को हरिश्चन्द्र और युधिष्ठिर समझते हैं और उधर जो बैठे हुए हैं उन को वे समझते हैं कि पापी बैठे हुए हैं। हालांकि (ब्यवधान) उन से ज्यादा विश्वास पब्लिक ने हम लोगों पर किया, उन से ज्यादा बोट हमें दिया, लेकिन समझते हैं कि हम लोग पापी हैं, वे लोग हरिश्चन्द्र हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आफिसलूसरे आफिसल से कुछ बात करता है, और वह कहते हैं कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। उस का दोष होम मिनिस्टर पर मढ़ा जाय, यह धूल का रस्सी बनाना है। धूल को बाजपेयी भी और श्री मुकर्जी रस्सी बनाना चाहते हैं। धूल से रस्सी बनती नहीं है और यह बनाना चाहते हैं और हाउस को विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि उन के हाथ में धूल नहीं रस्सी है, लेकिन उन के हाथ में धूल है। धूल को जो रस्सी बनाना चाहेगा तो हाथ में गन्दगी ही जगेगी, यह उन्हें समझना चाहिये।

यह प्रस्ताव न किसी फैंट्री पर है न ला पर है कि इस प्रश्न को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाय। अब इस का नतीजा क्या होगा? नतीजा बही होगा जैसी कि कहावत है कि खोटा पहाड़ और निकली चूहिया। यहां तो चूहिया भी निकलने वाली नहीं है। तब फिर इस को वहां क्यों भेजा जाये? इस को धाउट-राउट रिजेक्ट कर देना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं ने सोचा कि गृह मंत्री जी को कुछ हिम्मत हुई और उन्होंने सच्चाई का कम से कम उस बच्चे की तरह सामना करना चाहा जिस के बारे में हम सभी ने पढ़ रक्खा होगा। एक देश या जहाँ लोग सिखाया करते थे हिम्मत। एक बिल्ला उस ने अपनी कमीष में दबा ली थी और मास्टर को जब मालूम हुआ तो कहा कि बिल्ली नहीं है। अब उस देश में खानी एक ही बात

सिखाई जाती थी कि जो कुछ भी हो, बहादुरी और बड़प्पन इसी में है कि तुम कहते रह जाओ कि यह बिल्ली नहीं है। चाहे वह कितनी ही खुरचती रहे, चाहे कितनी तकलीफ पहुंचाती रहे, चाहे तुम्हारी जितनी छती फट जाये, कहते रहो कि बिल्ली नहीं है, भर तब मान लिये जाओगे कि अच्छे भादमी हो। इस के माने सोचिये कि उस स्याटा देश में जिस तरह से शिक्षा दी जाती थी बच्चों को वह शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने हासिल किया है कि सब जानते हुए कहते रहें कि नहीं है, नहीं है, नहीं है। बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ कहते चलें गये। लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों उन के साथियों ने उस शिक्षा को बिलकुल खत्म करवा दिया। जहां बिल्ली ने खुरचना शुरू किया कि चिल्ला पड़े कि बिल्ली है, और सारा मामला खत्म हो गया। इस में विरोधाधिकार का मामला साफ आता है। आप इस नोट को पढ़िये क्या है :

"It may be stated here that Shri Shirali, Joint Secretary, sounded the Finance Secretary."

यहां केवल शब्द साउंडेड है। इस के मुताबिक बात यहां से हुई, यहां से पहल की गई। पच्छिम मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं बल्कि यहां से की गई :

"on phone on the evening of 22nd July

22 जुलाई की तारीख बड़ी खतरनाक है, क्योंकि आप को याद होगा कि उस दिन मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री यहां विराजमान थे। पता नहीं यह बात यहां आई या नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं आई है।

दूसरे माननीय सदस्य : अब आई है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और अगर श्री सेन को यह बात याद रहनी तो शायद वह ज्यादा जोश न दिखा पाते।

"to start preliminaries for this contingency by way of abundant precaution"

श्रीर, "ग्रैंडेंटप्रकाशन" क्यों इस्तेमाल किया गया, यह मैं नहीं जानता। शायद यह भ्रष्टेजी के इस्तेमाल के कारण होता हो।

"to start preliminaries"

असल में किसी भी हालत में प्रापस में बैठ कर के गृह मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि भ्रष्टे यार, क्या किया? भ्रष्टा ही तो काम किया था। क्या जब भ्रष्टा लग जाती तो उस के बाद कुंभ्रा खोदते, उस के बाद पानी निकलता? मैं ने पहले ही पानी निकाल लिया जिस में भ्रष्टा बुझा पाऊं।

तय देखने के दो ही तरीके हैं। एक तरीका यह कि प्राप के सामने लोक सभा में दिखाने के लिये हो कि इस में बड़ा भ्रष्टा, बड़ा पाप, बड़ा जबर्दस्त जुम्ला भ्रष्टा किसी न किसी तरह से भ्रष्टा को छिपाया जाये। दूसरा है सरकार चलाने का ढंग। यह सरकार चल सकती है खाली झूठ बोल कर के उस के बिना सरकार चल ही नहीं सकती, ऐसा उनका विश्वास है। यह बिल्कुल पक्की बात है। दूसरी तरफ के सब लोग यही सोचते हैं भ्रष्टे ही यहां कहें नहीं। यह लोग पचास बार मुझ से कह चुके हैं कि प्राप लोग भ्रष्टा सरकार चलाने भा जायें तो हमारी ही तरह से प्राप भी झूठ बोलेंगे, बेईमानी करेंगे। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ। (ब्यवधान) एक एक कह चुके हो, एक एक कह चुके हो, और सब से ज्यादा झूठ बोलने में शायद तारकेश्वरी जी रहेंगी।

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: It is due to hon. Member's association; what can I do? He only knows that language.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भ्रष्टा तो ठीक है, वही लेंबेज सही। मैं तो प्राप की तरफ कर रहा था कि बड़ी चतुर हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia should address the Chair, not Tarakeshwari.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं उन की तरफ कर रहा था, लेकिन वह गलत समझीं। मैं कह रहा था कि राजनीति शास्त्र में जो उपदेश दिये गये हैं उन को उन्होंने भ्रष्टी तरह से सीखा है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने ही दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन के मुकाबले में गृह मंत्री सिर्फ उनके चेले हैं। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया तो जरूर लेकिन बाद में उन को लगा कि वह पकड़ में भा गये। प्रब पकड़ में भ्रष्टे के बाद वह जो सफाई देना चाहते हैं, वह क्या है, कि हम लोगों ने खाली साधारण बात चीत की कि ऐसा हो तो वैसा किया जाये और वैसा हो तो ऐसा किया जाये। क्योंकि सुबह जब मैं बैठा था तब गृह मंत्री जी का यही कहना था कि जो कुछ बात चीत दिल्ली और मध्य प्रदेश में हुई वह सिर्फ इतनी ही थी कि किन किन सम्भावनाओं में क्या क्या हो सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की बातों को छोड़ दीजिये। प्राप के दिन, पहली भ्रष्ट के दिन, भ्रष्टायोग के दिन, सुबह वाली बात जो गृह मंत्री जी की है कि खाली सम्भावनाओं पर बात चीत हुई थी, वह इस नोट से कट जाती है। सम्भावनाओं की बात चीत नहीं थी, यह बात चीत थी प्रादेश की :

"start preliminaries for this contingency"

कार्रवाई शुरू कर दो। सम्भावनाओं की बात नहीं थी। प्राप रिफाई मंगा लीजिये। प्राप सुबह गृह मंत्री ने खाली यह बताया था कि कई टाइम के विकल्पों पर बातचीत की गई इससे पता चलता है कि कई विकल्पों पर बातचीत नहीं थी, वह तो एक ही सम्भावना पर थी कि जब ऐसी स्थिति भा जाये कि

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सरकार में वहाँ की विधान सभा का विश्वास न रहे तो उसके बाद क्या कार्रवाई की जाये। स्टार्ट प्रिस्मिनरीज, बात शुरू कर दो। इतना और जुर्म होगा। तुम शुरू कर दो। इसके बाद भी अगर आप चाहते हो कि इस सारे मसले को बोट पर ला कर फसला कर दो तो बिल्कुल प्रत्यक्ष है कि बोट तो उस तरफ ही जायेंगे और यह प्रस्ताव गिर जायेगा। मैंने बहुत दफा कहा है कि ये कहते हैं कि इनको जनता ने बोट दे कर भेजा है। लेकिन आप देखें कि इनको बोट पड़े ही कितने हैं? 40 सैकड़ा, 35 सैकड़ा या 38 सैकड़ा। शायद 38 सैकड़ा पड़े हैं। 38 सैकड़ा बोट कोई बोट है, यह तो बोट की पिट्टी है। 38 सैकड़ा पर ये चुन कर आये हैं और छाती फुला कर कहते हैं कि हम को जनता ने बोट दे कर भेजा है। अब ये झूठ को सत्य या सत्य को झूठ कर देना चाहें तो उससे इतनी जबर्दस्त तकलीफ होती है कि अब इन लोगों में से किसी को कुछ कहने की सामर्थ्य मुझ में नहीं रह गई है। मैं खाली चव्हाण साहब से एक बात कहूँगा। एक दफा तो आप ने पलटन के उस सिपाही की तरह जो कि पलटन में भरती होने के जिये जाता है, उसे कहा जाता है कि जरा छाती फुलाओ तो, नापें कितनी होती है, आज सबेरे अपनी छाती फुला दी थी और कह दिया था कि हाँ चलो विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास। फिर उसके बाद छाती चिपक क्यों गई? क्या हो गया? इतनी जल्दी घबरा जाते हो? क्यों नहीं इन सब लोगों को इन्कार करते हो? अकेले कह दो कि कोई बात नहीं है, विशेषाधिकार समिति में जाने दो। अगर आप ने ऐसा कहा तो आपका सारी दुनिया में नाम हो जायेगा। लोग कहेंगे कि यह अकेला आदमी है जो आज बहादुरी दिखा रहा है। सारी दुनिया में इनका नाम होगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के जितने ये सदस्य हैं, 450 या 430 या 420—शायद 420—उनके विरोध के बावजूद ये

अपनी बात पर कायम रहे हैं। ये तो सत्य को असत्य सिद्ध करने की कोशिश करते हैं और राजा हरिश्चन्द्र की बात करते हैं। अरे, राजा हरिश्चन्द्र की बात को छोड़ो, ये सब तो मैकजावली के शिष्य हैं, चाणक्य के भी शिष्य नहीं हैं। ये 420 जो कांग्रेस दल के लोग यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, इनका कहना मत मानो, इनको दुतकार दो, अकेले खड़े हो जाओ और कहो कि कोई बात नहीं है, विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने इस मामले को जाने दो, वह फैसला कर लेगा कि मैंने क्या किया था। वहाँ पर आप उस बात को भी ले जाना कि क्या राजनीति करनी थी अगर वह संकट की स्थिति आ जाती तब। उस संकट की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये क्या क्या करना जरूर हो जाना। मध्य प्रदेश में एक संकट की स्थिति थी। कांग्रेस वालों का कहना है कि उसका सामना करना जरूरी था। उसमें एक जरूरी बात यह थी कि बजट को छाप जाये। बजट का छापना अगर जरूरी था, राजनीतिक कारणों से अगर जरूरी समझा गया तो फिर वह जरूर इसको छापते लेकिन छापने के बाद उसके बारे में सारी झूठ इनकी फूट पड़ती। इन्होंने अपनी राजनीतिक जरूरतों को पूरा किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन लोगों की बात पर आप न जायें। थोड़ा आप खुद फैसला कर लें। इस वाक्य के बाद विशेषाधिकार समिति को इस मामले को न भेज कर केवल बहुमत के ऊपर फैसला करने देने का मतलब होगा कि अगर कभी इस तरफ के लोग वहाँ बैठ गये तो मेरे जैसे आदमी का काम करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा। फिर इन में से किसी को मैं बचा नहीं पाऊँगा, यह मैं आप से साफ कह देता हूँ। फिर उसके बाद नतीजा बड़ा खतरनाक हो जायेगा। वहाँ पर तब क्या क्या होगा? जैसे आज सुबह बहुत ज्यादा लिमये साहब के ऊपर लोग बरस पड़े थे। लेकिन तब फिर मामला चव्हाण साहब का नहीं रहेगा। फिर यह बहुत दूर मामला चला जायेगा।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not much concerned with this privilege motion, whether it is referred to the Privilege Committee or not, I would want the House seriously to consider how all these things have happened. I submit, Sir, that these things have happened because we have never cared to find out the truth about things and stand by it.

The events that have culminated in the happenings of these few days began when our Prime Minister was being elected for the first time. This Chief Minister, Shri Mishra, called the Chief Ministers of all the States, excepting one, in his house and made them to declare that they would use their influence and to give him an assurance that the vote from their State will be in favour of our present Prime Minister. I think this was a very wrong thing to do, to oblige the Chief Ministers to go to a meeting where they could not freely speak, and ask them to influence Congress Members in the House.... (*Interruptions*). I have said I have nothing to do with the motion, whether you pass it or not. But I would request you to consider these things seriously. Let us go into facts, to the truth and to the origin of things. Unless you know the origin you cannot provide a remedy. I am not talking for the sake of the present. I am talking for the future. I am saying that this mischief began at that time when the Chief Ministers of States were obliged to say that they will influence the Members of Parliament from their State to vote in a particular way.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Sonavane: How is this relevant, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It is hundred per cent relevant. He is only going into the background.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, I admit, technically I may be irrelevant, but from the point of view of the lessons

that are to be learnt for our future behaviour I am quite relevant. I do not want to injure any party, but we must learn lessons from past experience.

Having done this, this Chief Minister, in the course of his career as Chief Minister, brought about the Bastar tragedy.

An hon. Member: Is that relevant?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Very irrelevant; all right.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not go into past history (*Interruption*).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then, I had my recent experience when I fought twice from Madhya Pradesh. My people, respectable people, who were sitting on the dais, they were lathi-charged without any provocation and, to complete the picture, I think this Mr. Mishra—Mr. Mishra or Shri Mishra I do not know—

An hon. Member: Pandit Mishra—

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He has insulted not only this House but has also insulted all the members of the Congress and the entire nation. It has appeared in the papers that he has been declaring from the housetop that nobody can touch him, because he was instrumental in bringing about the election of our Prime Minister. Nothing could be more shameful for a democratic nation than that one man should say that he is a king-maker. When king-makers arise, that dynasty or that regime is on its last legs. I say that it is an insult. It is all these things, coupled with what has happened during the last few days, that has created this confusion. If they do not examine the cause, if the Congress people go on covering the mischief that is being done by certain persons, they will come to grief, if not today, tomorrow inevitably. I want to warn you and I want to warn the nation. Nobody has the right to say that he has appointed the Prime

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Minister of India. Such a person should be hounded out of public life.

An hon. Member: How is it relevant to the privilege motion?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have nothing to do with the privilege motion, but I have a lot to do with more fundamental things which go to the very root of our democracy. If a person can say that he makes the Prime Minister and we do not make the Prime Minister, the nation did not make the Prime Minister, I say he is committing culpable homicide of our democracy.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to import any heat into this discussion because already much heat has been imported into it in the morning. After hearing both Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and my esteemed friend, Shri Asok Sen, I am really wondering why they are opposing the motion. They admit that there has been a case of, what in their parlance is called, *suppressio veri*, where facts have been deliberately suppressed; then it is not a question of going to the Privileges Committee but it is a question of our directly punishing the person who has done that. Today we are not asking this House to punish Shri Chavan. That is not the position. Whether there is a case of *suppressio veri* or Shri Chavan himself did not know of the existence of that note, or whatever it is, that itself is a question which is the subject-matter of investigation. All that we are asking is that the matter be investigated; beyond that, nothing is being asked.

Why should they be afraid of that investigation, may I ask? Or, if it is the case, Shri Chavan this morning had stated "well, here is a note which is true; unfortunately, I did not know of the existence of these things; they never came to my notice therefore, I am innocent" and he had expressed his regret, then the matter would have stood on a different footing. But no such step was taken by Shri Chavan this morning. On the other hand, Shri

Chavan came forward very gallantly and said that he also agrees that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. Why? For the simple reason that when it is a question of misleading this House, it is not this House alone that is concerned with it. After all, we enjoy the privileges because we are the representatives of 500 million people of this country. Therefore, when anybody misleads this House, it means that he is misleading 500 million people of this country, who are the sovereign people of this country. Therefore it is that Shri Chavan said that he agreed for the reference of this matter to the Privileges Committee. In all such matters, it is not only the opposition but people sitting on the Government side have got greater responsibility, because it is not only Caesar but Caesar's wife must also be above suspicion.

Therefore, if a member of the Government had mislead the House and the people, it will be a very grave thing. He must be above suspicion. Is there a ground for the people to suspect? Maybe, in the face of all these facts the people can suspect that he has mislead the House. Shri Chavan this morning said, I do not want this cloud of suspicion to hang around me; let the matter go before the Privileges Committee and let the matter be investigated." It was a very gallant offer; it was an offer made with great bravado. I appreciated it. But then Shri Madhu Limaye moved an amendment which, according to him, happened to have a political motivation behind it. But then what does it matter? We are all politically motivated. The Congress Party is politically motivated. Let us accept that fact. Are we today functioning without political motivation? Is the Congress Party today functioning in a vacuum and there is no political motivation? After all, in Parliament when accusations and other things are being made there is political motivation. Therefore political motivations cannot today be a

bar to finding out the truth of the matter. The political motivation of this man or that man, of this party or that party, cannot today stand in the way of the people finding out the truth. That is all we are interested in. Therefore I cannot understand why Shri Chavan should withdraw that. If he today withdraws from that position, the people will come to the conclusion—you cannot escape it; he cannot escape it and the Congress Party cannot escape it—that first in a fit of bravado Shri Chavan said, all right let it go to the Privileges Committee but then Members of his party realised the implications of its going to the Privileges Committee; therefore, in spite of the Home Minister coming forward to refer the matter to the Privilege Committee, senior Members of his party realising the grave implications put up obstructions and Shri Chavan realised the implications himself and therefore sought to extricate himself out of it. This will be the implication. The Home Minister cannot escape this understanding of the people.

Therefore I would appeal to them even now not to stand on these small things having agreed to it. It is a very good thing for him to agree to it. Even now let them reconsider their position. After all, truth cannot be established by a majority vote. Truth is not something which is to be decided by majority. After all, we are not asking for the assertion of anything; all that we are asking for is that truth be investigated. It will go down to the people of this country and before the world that the Congress Party stood in the way of the investigation of the truth. This will be the demnation of the Congress Party by the people.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was more pained than angry when one of the hon. Members on the other side was asking for referring it to the Privileges Committee. Privilege is a valued right of the hon. Members of this House. With magnificent mag-

nanimity our Home Minister agreed to refer it to the Privileges Committee. It was only a gesture. He had no right because from *May's Parliamentary Practice* it is quite clear:—

"The Commons, in their reasons offered at a conference with the Lords in the controversy arising from the case of *Shirley v. Fagg*, in asserting that privilege of Parliament belongs to every Member of the House of Commons . . . may freely attend the public affairs of that House, without disturbance or interruption."

Again, from Indian parliamentary practice we find that it is not right to refer a matter to the Privileges Committee even if a hon. Minister is good enough to suggest that it may be referred to the Privileges Committee.

"The President of the Legislative Assembly once observed that a question of privileges affects every section of the Assembly and once it is brought to the notice of the House by any member, whether official or non-official, it becomes the business of the entire House and as is the practice in Parliament, it must be given precedence over all other business."

It is the property of the House. Then, he said in his goodness that the House may decide. It is not that he said it in a spirit of bravado. When the Home Minister came forward with the suggestion it was in a spirit of co-operation.

Then, what was the privilege involved? Let me go deep into that question. What was the privilege involved? He made certain statements. The hon. Member, on the other side, Dr. Lohia said that on the 22nd July—he was emphasising as to what happened on that very significant day—one Secretary of the Government of India phoned up the Finance Secretary of the State. What was the harm in that? One officer, just imagining that he may have to

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

perform a difficult task, might have phoned the Finance Secretary of the State for his information. There was nothing wrong in that. I would request you to understand what is happening every minute of the day. Our Home Minister was not aware of the fact. But when he came before the House, he did not suppress it. He said "I was wrong the other day. This information was not in my hands the other day, and, therefore, I did not know it."

Now, I would request the hon. Members on the other side to see that the right of privilege is valued properly and that it should not be utilised for political reasons motivated by any political machination. Thereby, the dignity of the House is affected and we must all hold the dignity of the House. The hon. Members on the other side also must equally guard the dignity of the House. They have been saying that some day they will be sitting on this side—we welcome that—but they must create such precedents here that the people outside can rely on them that the dignity of the House will be maintained by them.

This privilege motion which has been brought in this House has been brought without any kind of sincerity. I throw a challenge to them. It has not been brought in this House with any sincerity. We do not want to rely on our majority. We would have accepted it. When we found, when the hon. Member moved an amendment, that there was some political motivation in that, we stood against the privilege motion as a matter of the dignity of the House. Destiny has put us here and we have to uphold the prestige and the dignity of the House. The Home Minister by some chance or misfortune committed a human omission. The human omission is not a question of privilege.

With these words, I appeal to the hon. Members on the other side not press this motion and to withdraw it.

डा० राम बनोहर जोहिया : मालूम होता है कि गृह मंत्री जी ने यह काम नहीं किया है क्योंकि उधर वाले सब इनके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। मालूम होता है कि यह उप-प्रधान मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री का काम है। यह हम समझ गए।

Shri Anbazhagan (Tiruchengode):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, having heard the arguments on both sides, I think, it is my bounden duty to express the view on behalf of the D.M.K. Party in this House.

The privilege motion, as it is moved by Shri Vajpayee, is to be accepted by the ruling party and it has to be allowed to be considered by the Privileges Committee so that all facts connected with it are discussed in a cool atmosphere where the party politics might not have come in. But because the Congress Benches wanted to prevent that by discussing it here and getting it defeated here, then only the discussion got into the atmosphere of party politics.

I am sorry to say that the hon. leader as well as the Home Minister are not able to control and lead the Party. If they had given a proper lead in the matter, I hope the privilege motion, taken on its face value, without any other motive, might have been discussed in a fruitful way which might have been a good experience for the future action of this House in such matters. I think, the *prime facie*, of the case is accepted by one and all. But the case is to be discussed further so that the matter of relationship between the Centre and the States, the Home Ministry's future action as well as the Prime Minister's intervention in such matters is taken up for consideration.

Here, the case is that the document, the Madhya Pradesh State Budget, that is to be produced here is printed at Bhopal. The matter is brought to

fight by the Opposition only and not by the Congress Benches. Further, when it is refuted by the hon. Home Minister here, in this House, the elucidation on the matter also comes from the Opposition. Then, even the hon. Home Minister had also come forward with a conditional apology, the other day.

Now on the third day also, the fact that a Joint Secretary of the Central Government has sounded a Secretary at the State Government to prepare such documents has also been brought forward only by the Opposition and not by the hon. Home Minister. I think, whether knowingly or unknowingly, whether he was aware of the facts or not, whether the Home Minister wanted to mislead us or not, the Home Minister's statement, though it may be without his knowledge, has mislead the House. The House was not able to understand or control whatever action that was taking place in Bhopal because we were not able to get the correct information from the hon. Home Minister. Without any proper promulgation for the President's rule in Madhya Pradesh by the President to prepare the document is to mislead the people at the State level, to mislead the legislators there by terrorising the members of the Joint Opposition so as to canvass support for the Congress Party. I do not wish the Union Government to stoop to that level, to mislead to such an end. Therefore, the responsibility for such action has to be squarely pinned to whosoever, it may concern. The Home Minister has got the responsibility here to pin down the culprit, to find out the accused and to safeguard the democratic interests of the country, and also to save the goodwill—I hope the Congress has the goodwill yet, I hope Sir, that the hon. Home Minister will come forward once again, in the interest of the Congress in the interest of the country, and in order to save democracy, to accept the privilege motion.

On behalf of the D.M.K. Party, I give him wholehearted support for the privilege motion to be considered fully by the Privileges Committee.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कशवाह (भिड़) :
मैं बहुत थोड़ा सा बोलूंगा अध्यक्ष महोदय। कई ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो मैं आपकी इजाजत से सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ जिससे इस शंका की पुष्टि होती है कि डी० पी० मिश्रा की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का मिलाजुला योजनापूर्वक कोई प्रयत्न था कि जिसको पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से यह बजट छपाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। जुलाई की 19 तारीख को जिस दिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के 35 सदस्य कांग्रेस छाड़ कर विरोधी दल में जाकर बैठ गए उस दिन डी० पी० मिश्रा ने सदन में सबके सामने यह कहा कि अगर मैं इस सदन में इस कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठूंगा तो आप लोगों को भी नहीं बैठने दूंगा। उन्होंने 22 तारीख को यहां आकर यह प्रयत्न किया कि यहां से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो जाय कि मध्य प्रदेश पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हो जाय। लेकिन चूँकि विधान सभा प्रारोपण की गई थी प्रारोपण के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था निहित थी कि जिसकी वजह से सदन का दोबारा बुलाया जाना लाजिमी था इस वजह से सदन बुलाया गया। सदन बुलाये जाने के बाद उस योजना को किस तरह से कार्यान्वित करना है यह सोच कर राष्ट्रपति शासन के लिये यह बजट तैयार किया गया। और एक एक विधायक को यह बताया जाता था कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने वाला है, तुम कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध मत जाओ, अगर दोबारा चुनाव नहीं चाहते हो, राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं चाहते हो, तो कांग्रेस के पक्ष में वोट दो। साथ ही यह योजना बनाई गई कि यह दो दिन जो बजट पास होने को शेष है उनमें सदन में बजट पास न होने दिया जाय . . .

श्री न० क० लक्ष्मी (बतूल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको कुछ संरक्षण देना चाहिए। यह विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। इस प्रस्ताव

[श्री न० क० साल्वे]

के लिए जो दलीलें उरूटी हैं वह उरूट बोलें लेकिन जिन बातों का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है, ... (इयबबाद)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ध्याप सुन तो श्रीजिए।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह बजट जो छपाया गया था, उसको मैंने देखा है। मैंने उसकी प्रति राज्यपाल को पेश की थी और कई और भी पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स उस वक्त मौजूद थे, उस बजट पर क्या ऐसी एक लाइन लिखी हुई है वह तथा शासन बताने का कष्ट करे कि क्या उस पर लिखा हुआ है कि 28 तारीख को विधान सभा बजट पास करने में इसलिए समर्थ नहीं हो सकी कि सदन में उपद्रव हो गया, इसलिए यह बजट लोक सभा से पास कराने के हेतु प्रेषित है। क्या इस तरह की लाइन उसमें डाली गई थी ?

यह बजट जब 22 जुलाई को बनना शुरू हुआ, तब प्रदेश शासन को यह कैसे मालूम था कि 28 तारीख को उपद्रव हो जायगा—प्रकट है कि उनका यह योजनापूर्ण प्रयत्न था। उपद्रव के लिए कांग्रेस पक्ष द्वारा पूरी कोशिश की गई, लेकिन विरोधी दल के सारे लोगों ने यह निश्चय कर लिया था कि किसी तरह से भी हम कोई प्रशान्तिपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठावेंगे, चाहे हमारे ऊपर जूते फेंके जायें या गालियां दी जायें। शासन व कांग्रेस पक्ष की ओर से ये सब प्रयत्न किये गये। लेकिन विरोधी दल के सदस्य शांत रहे और जिस वक्त बजट पर वोटिंग हुआ और मिश्र सरकार परास्त हो गई, तो उसके बाद भी श्री मिश्र जी ने कहा कि यहाँ इस कुर्सी पर ध्याप में से किसी को नहीं बैठने दूंगा और यहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करा कर रहूंगा ...

Mr. Speaker: That point has been brought out already. He should conclude now. It is all repetition. He should conclude now.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाहू : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री: शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हम लोगों को टाइम नहीं देंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: It is all the motion. The hon. Member may now sit down. I am on my legs. Let him please sit down.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham can have two minutes.

Shri Sheo Narain: We have also a right to say something . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I may call somebody else from his party but he would not get a chance.

Shri R. K. Sinha (Faizabad): Would you permit only Members from the other side to speak . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs. Would he resume his seat now? I shall be calling the hon. Minister after Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. Perhaps, I might have called the hon. Member also but after this, I am not going to call him.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakha-patnam) The point is very simple. Without any heat we can decide this point. On three occasions, the Home Minister has made statements regarding the points and there was discrepancy as between the first and the second and then between the second and the third. Therefore, what is the truth? That is a matter which has got to be decided. As has already been said, the question which fact is right and which is wrong in these three statements cannot be decided by a vote here. It can be decided only by the Privileges Committee. Parliaments have by experience created Privileges Committee only to decide questions like this, because even today's experience tells us that matters like this would often arise and we cannot coolly think or decide

such matters here. When there is a *prima facie* case, it must go there so that all the facts could be ascertained.

Now, is there a *prima facie* case? According to us, there is, because on the three occasions when the Home Minister made these statements, each statement differed from the others in some material particulars which were being added on each time. To add to that, Shri A. B. Vajpayee has today read out a noting from the Madhya Pradesh Government's secretariat. Therefore, it has been made clear that there is a difference in the statement of facts; the Home Minister himself in his statement has not been able to reconcile all these. Every time he asked he said that he stood by what he said. But still there were differences and additions. Therefore, it is a matter which should go to the Privileges Committee. It cannot be decided by a vote here.

In fact, under rule 227, you, Sir, in your wisdom could have sent this matter to the Privileges Committee, but you have put it here to the House. After having heard all these things, I suggest that this matter might be sent to the Privileges Committee. The Congress Party and the Home Minister also might see the wisdom of it, or as Shri Surendranath Dwivedi has said, if they object to it, let them please ponder over the consequences, psychological and moral.

Mr. Speaker: I had to give chance to all the groups. It is not a question of individuals, but it is a question of each group and party, the DMK, the Jan Sangh and other groups. From the Congress Party also, three or four Members have already spoken; another five or six of them want to speak; in that case, we may have to carry forward this debate for tomorrow also. I do not mind, if that is the desire of the House, and I shall start this from 12 o'clock onwards tomorrow; I do not mind it; if that is the desire of Government and if that is the desire of the party behind the Govern-

ment, I am prepared to carry it forward for tomorrow.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We want to finish it today.

Mr. Speaker: After all, in a democracy, the Opposition Parties, however small they may be, whether they may be 20 or 30 in number, should have opportunities. I have called only one Member from each party; it is not as if I have called two or three Members from each party. If I am to deny opportunities to them, where else can they speak? That is what I would like to know from the hon. Members of this House. As for the Congress Party, Shri A. K. Sen, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji and others have spoken; they have spoken for the party and on behalf of their party. Therefore, if the Congressmen again go on wanting me to give chances to them, that means that I shall have to carry this forward for tomorrow.

Anyway, now on popular demand from all Members including the Opposition, Shri Sheo Narain will get two minutes. Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय असमय मीत काको कौन । मैं डा. लोहिया का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ—
अन्दर घोर बाहर दोनों जगह । डाक्टर साहब इतने बड़े विद्वान हैं लेकिन एक जुमला उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि बख्शाण साहब इन इलेक्ट्रेड मेम्बरों की परवाह मत करो—
He has no faithful in democracy.

अब मैं झटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी पर आता हूँ । माननीय वाजपेयी जी जनसंघ के नेता हैं उन का भी मैं आदर करता हूँ । आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उनकी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जितना सुन्दर आदर्श वह हमने चाहते हैं ठीक वैसा ही आदर्श वहाँ भी दिखायें ।

[श्री शिवनारायण]

अध्यक्ष महोदय एक ग्रांडर को 20 मिनट का चेन्ज किया गया चरण सिंह की गवर्नमेंट ने। मेरे मित्र वाजपेयी जी ने स्वयं अपने बयान में कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर शायद गलती में हों उन को खबर नहीं है। हँग कर दो अधिकारियों को तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी गवर्नमेंट किधर भी नहीं है।

श्री शिवनारायण : आज वहां पर उनकी गवर्नमेंट है फाइनेंस सेक्रेटरी उनके हाथ में हैं अब हमारी पावर वहां पर नहीं है। आज वहां पर मिश्रानहीं है आज वहां उनकी पावर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सीट करूंगा होम मिनिस्टर की जिन्होंने निहायत ईमानदारी से सबेरे इस बात को माना था कि यह प्रिविलेज कमेटी को चला जाय, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। उसी समय इनको "यस" कह देना चाहिये था, लेकिन उस के बाद ये लोग शोर करने लगे, गैम खेलने लगे—तो खाली तुम्हीं पोलिटिशियन नहीं हो, गांधी जी के अबाड़े के ये सब पोलिटिशियन्ड भी यहां हैं व्यवधान हम ने उनके इस प्वाइंट को कैच कर लिया, जब मधु लिमये ने जाल में फंसाना चाहा, हम फौरन समझ गये। तुम्हारे पोलिटिकल गेम को हम खूब समझते हैं। वाजपेयी जी जरा बुद्ध से काम लो और इसको वापस ले लो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मोशन का विरोध करता हूँ और होम मिनिस्टर की प्रशंसा करता हूँ, जैसी ईमानदारी से वह सुबह आया था लेकिन ये लोग चूक गये।

They have missed a golden chance. They have missed the bus.

हम लोग वक्त पर सचेत हो गये। आगा सोची सदा सुधी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

डा० राम भन्नाहर खोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय कहीं ये गृह मंत्री जी बली तो नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं या जानबूझ कर आप किसी और की बली तो नहीं हो रहे हैं।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think I must explain many things here because this unfortunate discussion has started since this morning. On this issue, this is the fourth occasion I am making a statement.

It is claimed that I made some material discrepancies in my different statements. Naturally, I had said that the words might be different, but at least on one point I said I was not correct when I gave the information to the House—about the printing of the budget in Delhi. Naturally, in these matters I had no personal information about it. Therefore, I did consult the Deputy Prime Minister who, on his own impression, gave me information and later on he corrected that. But by that time, the discussion was over. I gave that information yesterday.

That was the only discrepancy.

What are the important matters on which I gave information? The information was on two counts, whether we had information about the Budget being printed in Madhya Pradesh. That was onething. I said I had no information, I will have to get that information from Madhya Pradesh. You asked me to get the information from the Madhya Pradesh Government. I have not changed that. There is no discrepancy on that point even now, because that day I did not have any information about the printing of the budget in Madhya Pradesh.

The second point on which I made a material statement, which I still say I stand by, was that we did not

give any instructions to the Madhya Pradesh Government about the printing of the budget. When I said that in this matter we did not give instructions . . .

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Your joint Secretary did give.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let us come to that.

On these two points what I said on 28th, what I said on 31st, what I said this morning, what I am saying now, I am completely consistent, I am not changing on that point.

Now, the question of the Joint Secretary talking to somebody there has been brought in. Administration is not all politics. Administration is full of responsibilities. When the Madhya Pradesh Assembly was prorogued, naturally the administration here is concerned, it is the responsibility of the Home Ministry, the responsibility of the Finance Ministry. That happens, because it was the last week of the budget, the last date of the budget was 31st. Whether the same Government remains, whether the other Government comes in, or whether the President's rule comes in, these are the three alternatives, and naturally there was some sort of anxiety and concern here as to the budgetary arrangements.

It is not merely a question whether one Government remains there, or the other Government comes in, it is a question of how to carry on the Administration, because, even apart from the payments to these servants and services, as you know, in a State administration direct expenditure has to be incurred on many important, immediate problems. The patients in the hospitals have to be fed and they have to be given medicines, the prisoners in jail have to be fed. These are some of the things on which you have to spend money.

So, naturally there was concern in the Home Ministry, there was concern in the Finance Ministry about

the arrangements of this budget. Naturally, there was thinking in the Home Ministry, but there was never any decision, there was never a question of giving any direction of President's rule or printing of the budget. On that point I am firm.

When I spoke today, as a matter of fact I read a small note which the Joint Secretary who talked on the 22nd with the other man, gave me; he said the possibilities of different contingencies were there, but that he should act only after the decision was taken.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Start preliminaries on that contingency.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Not on that. These three alternatives which I read on the 31st, i.e. yesterday, were in the message which the Madhya Pradesh Government sent us. There is nothing wrong in discussing this matter, because the administration has to take into consideration all the possibilities. Suppose everything has gone wrong, and if Madhya Pradesh had been without a budgetary arrangement today, i.e. 1st August, I am sure you would have moved again again a privilege motion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिलकुल अब सही बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं हमेशा सही बोलता हूँ ।

I am talking about the discussion between the Joint Secretary and the Secretary at the other end, but I must say that when on the 28th I made a statement here that I had no knowledge about this discussion between the Joint Secretary and the Finance Secretary at the other end, the question was raised by somebody; why is it that the Joint Secretary did not inform the Deputy Prime Minister or me? Because he was very clear he did not give any instructions, there was no occasion for him to give any instructions, because he could not give instructions, because he had no authority to

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

give instructions; unless he gets authority from the Deputy Prime Minister, he cannot give any instructions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें यह साफ लिखा हुआ है स्टार्ट प्रीलिमिनरीज (ब्यबान) इस तरह चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं यहाँ स्टार्ट प्रीलिमिनरीज का अर्थ चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि यह स्टार्ट प्रीलिमिनरीज का अर्थ बतलायें। उसका अर्थ आप बताइये। उसका कुछ अर्थ होता है या नहीं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What that fellow wrote on his file, I do not know. I am giving what information is given to me. I am not giving what the other fellow wrote in somebody else's file. I do not know how he got that information (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिपये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिसे मंत्री जी देट फौलो कह रहे हैं वह फाइनेन्स सेक्रेटरी है। उन्होंने साउंड किया है, सूचना दी है बाद में नोटिंग हुई है।

Mr. Speaker: It is the fag end; let us not spoil the debate. He has heard all the speeches that had been made from all the sides of the House. Please allow him to reply. Then Mr. Vajpayee will reply.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He can reply in his own way. I am only explaining the facts as I understand them because it is my duty to explain these things as I know them. It is said that I have misled the House. What is the meaning of 'misleading the House'? When I have got some other information which I suppress and I give something else, then it is 'misleading'. So, there was no question of misleading the House. Even when the Budget Officer of the

Finance Ministry talked to that man he made it clear that it had not to be done now, unless the formal announcements were made. There was no question of giving any direction. On two points, I would like to say that, when I made a statement on the 28th when the Budget was being printed there, I had no information of the budget being printed because no directions were given about it from here. Secondly, I repeat, there never arose any question of giving any direction to the Madhya Pradesh authorities. On these two points, I am completely consistent from the beginning; I have not made any change in my stand.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Then why are you afraid of an enquiry?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that point. That was another question. This morning when this question of privilege was raised, I really felt very much hurt. I am repeatedly saying that if the presumption is that only saints are sitting on that side and somebody else is sitting on this, this question does not arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी नहीं हम अपने को सन्त समझते होते तो क्या होता ? वह सन्त और फन्त सब उधर ही हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I said that Mr. Vajpayee raised that question, he raised that question in the spirit of the privilege of the House. I thought the privilege of the House was something very high. It was not out of any sense of trying to please them, I did that. As a matter of fact, I thought I should be helpful to them because I thought really speaking their attitude was of finding the truth.

श्री मधु लिपये : आज भी है अभी भी है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am doubtful about that. Therefore, it was not in a moment of weakness or in an attitude of generosity because they do not need any generosity or in a spirit of bravado . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चटर्जी साहब और श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा उन दोनों को बतलायें ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह जवाब उनको है । मैं उनको कहता हूँ ।

I am replying to those who had doubts on this score, whether on this side or that side. I must explain the working of my own mind in this matter. I said that in a non-political level, in the level of the dignity of the House, when a proposal was made I certainly co-operated with that, not in a spirit of generosity or bravado. But I must say that there was great disappointment because I have been functioning in the legislatures; this is not the first time; I have functioned in smaller legislatures...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यही तो खराबी हुई कि बहुत दिनों तक रहे ।

18 hrs.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I had been a member of different legislatures for the last 20 years.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतने ज्यादा दिन रह गये इसलिये खराबी हो गई । मामला जम गया ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have never had this type of experience: when an offer from the Opposition is made it has always been stuck through very honestly and faithfully. Shri Vajpayee made an offer; he made a motion. Then again, Shri Madhu Limaye, whatever he wanted to say, he did not say; at that time he did not move any amendment. But when I accepted that motion, when I made

that offer of accepting the privilege motion, suddenly, Mr. Madhu Limaye got up and said "this is an amendment, of bringing in the Prime Minister." Then, I suspected that it was not in the interests of the dignity of the House, but that it was in the interests of their own party. (Interruption) It was not a second thought. (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : खूब बहाना बनाया ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Shri Ranga said that this reminded him of an auction place. He said that this whole thing reminded him of an auction place. Now, even if it is an auction place, suppose a man goes there to purchase something, a masterpiece; then, if he finds that when he is about to purchase a masterpiece he learns immediately that it was a fake what could he do? He can throw it away. (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: Sir, immediately I did it.

Several hon. Members: No.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Immediately I got up and said that it was the Speaker who had to disallow the motion; it was the Speaker's privilege to disallow the motion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We objected to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I responded in a spirit of co-operation. But when I found that the people who wanted to receive it were not so sincere that they wanted to make political game of it, then, it was my right to withdraw it. It was in that spirit that I had withdrawn it. So, Sir, my claim is that there is no privilege involved in it, and that this privilege motion should be rejected.

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बाद विवाद में कांग्रेस के सदस्यों

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

ने जो भाषण दिये हैं, और बाद में गृह मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया है उस से एक बात साफ हो गई है कि इस मामले में केवल गृह मंत्री शामिल नहीं हैं, कुछ और भी लोग शामिल हैं। (श्वषधान) मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि जब श्री चव्हाण ने इस बात को माना कि तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिये सारा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाये तो कांग्रेस के जो वक्ता थे उन्होंने आपत्ति क्यों कि। श्री चव्हाण ने कहा है कि उन्होंने जिस भावना से विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजने की बात कही थी उन को उस भावना का प्रति-उत्तर विरोधी दलों से नहीं मिला। इस लिये वह अपनी बात से मुकर गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तथ्यों का पता लगाने की जो बात थी उस का क्या हुआ ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : तथ्यों के बारे में मेरे मन में शक नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के मन में शक नहीं है इतना ही काफी नहीं है। शक हमारे मन में है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन के मन में तो शक हो ही नहीं सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि आज सवेरे उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री की सारी घटना के बारे में जो विवरण है वह विवरण और मध्य प्रदेश के डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री की फाइल में जो लिखा हुआ है, वह भलग भलग हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को कैसे पता लगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे पता है। मध्य प्रदेश में अब कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है। (श्वषधान) अगर मध्य प्रदेश में नई सरकार न बनती तो इस पाप पर पर्दा पड़ा रहता। अगर मैं मध्य प्रदेश से यह बात न साता कि

टेलिफोन पर ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री से बात हुई तो गृह मंत्री महोदय आज सवेरे आ कर इस सदन में कभी न बतलाने कि बात हुई थी। गृह मंत्री चाहते हैं कि हम यह बात मान लें कि बात चीत 22 तारिख को हुई और उन्हें इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई। क्या भारत सरकार में ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री इतना सबल हो गया है, इतना प्रबल हो गया है कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से बात करेगा और इस की सूचना न उप-प्रधान मंत्री को देगा, न गृह मंत्री को देगा और न प्रधान मंत्री को देगा ? और आज भी गृह मंत्री ने माफी नहीं मांगी। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा (श्वषधान) गृह मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा था कि 28 जुलाई.....

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : आर्फिशल सीक्रेट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत जूम उन्होंने किया है, माफी उन्हें मांगनी चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 28 जुलाई और 31 जुलाई को वह लगातार कहते रहे कि कोई बात चीत नहीं हुई, हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं। क्या जानकारी केवल गृह मंत्री से भारत सरकार प्राप्त करती है ? क्या ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री भारत सरकार में शामिल नहीं है ? क्या ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री के काम के लिये गृह मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और उप-प्रधान मंत्री जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं ? ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री ने किस अधिकार से बात की ? क्या ज्वॉयेंट सेक्रेट्री ने सचमूच सरकार को अंधेरे में रखा या इस सदन को अंधेरे में रखा गया है इस तथ्य का पता कौन लगायेगा ? इसी लिये मैं सारा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजना चाहता हूँ।

मझे खेद है कि श्री ए० के० सेन ने मेरा एक वाक्य ले लिया और मेरी तारीफों के पुल बांधते हुए मेरे वाक्य को मेरे खिलाफ प्रयुक्त करने की कोशिश की। मैं ने कहा था कि हो सकता है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय को माफूम न हो.....

श्री नाथ राई : हो सकता है माफूम हो।

भा: अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन हो सकता है यह बातें श्रीों को मालूम हों।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीनों को मालूम है ।

भा: अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं श्रीर किसी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव नहीं ला सकता था क्योंकि इस मामले में बक्तव्य गृह मंत्री ने दिये थे ; श्रीर किसी ने नहीं । लेकिन अगर वह विशेषाधिकार समिति को जायेगा तो ज्वॉयंट सेक्रेट्री को बुला कर पूछा जायेगा कि उन्होंने किस की राय से, किस की महमति से, किस की अनुमति से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को पत्र लिखा, और तब तथ्यों का पता लगेगा। शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी उन्हीं तथ्यों से घबरा रही है, शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्य का साक्षात्कार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ।

मेरे प्रस्ताव में कोई राजनीति इस मामले में नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि मधु लिये जी के संशोधन का बहाना बना कर वह अपने बचन में मुकर कर एक ऐसी परम्परा स्थापित कर रहे हैं, जो परम्परा लोकतंत्र को मजबूत नहीं करेगी। मैं फिर से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारा मामला जब तक विशेषाधिकार समिति को नहीं सौंपा जायेगा तब तक तथ्यों का पता नहीं लगेगा क्योंकि ज्वॉयंट सेक्रेट्री की बात एक है, मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकाारी का कहना दूसरा है, और इस में सच्चाई क्या है इस के ऊपर जांच होनी चाहिये ।

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14]

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Amersey, Shri M.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anrudhan, Shri K.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun
Singh
Bhagaban Das, Shri

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाप मुझे बतलाइये कि क्या विशेषाधिकार समिति के अतिरिक्त और कोई तरीका है इस बारे में सच्चाई का पता लगाने का ? और कोई तरीका नहीं है सदन के पास, इसी लिये मैं ने प्रस्ताव रक्खा कि मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाये और मैं सदन से अपील करूंगा कि वह मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे ।

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. No point of order can be allowed now. I am going to put the motion to the vote of the House. Voting cannot be stopped by raising a point of order. Please resume your seat.

If I allow points of orders, they will take away the whole of today and perhaps tomorrow also. So, I am putting the motion of Shri Vajpayee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House resolves that the alleged breach of privilege committed by the Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, by keeping the House in the dark by his statements made on the 28th and 31st July about the printing of Madhya Pradesh Budget for presentation to Lok Sabha, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination with instructions to present its report by the first day of the next session."

AYES

[18 hrs

Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Mahara
Singh
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah,
Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Majhi, Shri M.
Delveekan, Shri	Mangalathumadom, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.	Mayavan, Shri
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Meghachandra, Shri M.
Dhandapani, Shri	Menon, Shri Vishwa- natha
Dwivedy, Shri Suren- dranath	Misra, Shri Srinibas
Fernandes, Shri George	Mody, Shri Piloo
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Mohamed Imam, Shri
Goel, Shri Shri Chand	Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.	Molahu Prasad, Shri
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Naik, Shri R. V.
Guha, Shri Samar	Nambiar, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Nath Pai, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	Patel, Shri J. H.
Joshi, Shri S. M.	Patil, Shri N. R.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Patodia, Shri D. N.
Kamalanathan, Shri	Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Kameshwar Singh, Shri	Ram Charan, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.	Ramabadrhan, Shri T. D.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal	Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Ramamurti, Shri P.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Ramani, Shri K.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali	Ramji Ram, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri	Ranga Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.	Ray, Shri Rabi
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kuchelar, Shri G.	Sambandhan Shri S. K.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya	Saminathan, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Sequeira, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Sharda Nand, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar	Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj	Sharma, Shri N. S.
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari	Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Maiti, Shri S. N.	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somani, Shri N. K.
Somasundaram, Shri
S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Sreedharan, Shri A.

Subravelu, Shri
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanatham, Shri
Tenneti
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahrwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Ankineedu, Shri
Asghar Hussain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhu-
shan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh,
Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri
C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shiva-
jirao S.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.

Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Laxhan Lal
Hajarnawis, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma,
Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra
Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malimariappa, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna
Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri

Meikote, Dr.

Menon, Shri Govinda

Minimata, Shrimati Agam
Dass Guru

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Mohammed Sheriff, Shri

Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri

Mukerjee, Shrimati
Sharda

Nageshwar, Shri

Naghnor, Shri M. N.

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Pahadia, Shri

Pandey, Shri K. N.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Chinta-
mani

Pant, Shri K. C.

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri

Patel, Shri N. N.

Patil, Shri Anantrao

Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri S. B.

Poonacha, Shri C. M.

Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Prasad, Shri Y. A.

Qureshi, Shri Shaffi

Radhabai, Shrimati B.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Deo Singh, Shri

Rajani Gandha, Kumari

Ram, Shri T.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kishan, Shri

Ram Sewak, Shri

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramshekhar Prasad
Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.

Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri Jaganath

Rao, Dr. K. L.

Rao, Shri Thirumala

Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddy, Shri R. D.

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.

Saigal, Shri A. S.

Saleem, Shri M. Y.

Salve, Shri N. K. P.

Sanghi, Shri N. K.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Sen, Shri A. K.

Sen, Shri P. G.

Sethuramae, Shri N.

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri M. R.

Shashi Ranjan, Shri

Shastri, Shri B. N.

Sheo Narain, Shri

Sheth, Shri T. M.

Shinde, Shri Annasahib

Shinkre, Shri

Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri

Shukla, Shri S. N.

Shukla, Shri Vidya
Charan

Siddayya, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.

Sinha, Shri R. K.

Sinha, Shrimati Tar-
keshwari

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo

Solanki, Shri S. M.

Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradha-
 kar
 Surendra Pal Singh,
 Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Tamaskar, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
 P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem
 Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh
 Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Speaker The result of the Division is:

Ayes* 116

Noes 161

The motion was negatived.

18.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AIRCRAFT (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.II. 1101 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1967, under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1266/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1077 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of

the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1265/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri R. L. Chaturvedi): On behalf of Shri Bhakt Darshan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. F. 3(28)/65-PR(T) in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th April, 1967.

(ii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F. 3(19)/65-PR(T) in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th April, 1967.

(iii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F. 12(76)/66-67-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd March, 1967.

(2) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1264/67].

*Ayes: Names of six members could not be recorded.

RULES COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Third Report of the Rules Committee.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August, 2 1967/Sravana 11, 1889 (Saka).
