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Vaisakha 16, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 6, 1965/Vaisakha 16,
1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study of Life Insurance Problems
Abroad

+

*1200. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government deputed Shri S. S. Khera, formerly Cabinet Secretary to undertake a detailed study of the insurance problems in the United States, United Kingdom and certain other countries;

(b) if so, the need for undertaking such a study; and

(c) the extent to which this study is likely to help the Life Insurance Corporation in its expansion programme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Shri Khera is assisting Government in the study of the problems of life and general insurance. He visited the United States and the United Kingdom in this connection to acquaint himself with the practices in these countries.

The study will enable Government to keep abreast with the latest developments in this industry, and this

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should be of help not only to Life Insurance Corporation but also to General Insurance.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खेरा साहब ने जो यात्रा की तो उन्होंने आकर के हमारे मंत्री महोदय को कौन कौन से सैलियंट फीचर्स दिये कि यहां पर यह यह सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Khera has, at my request, undertaken to review the working of the LIC and also to suggest changes in the administration set-up. He has not yet completed the report and sent it to me. At the present moment I have not asked for my interim report from him. It is merely a question of his familiarising himself with what is being done in other countries for which he went abroad.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि रिपोर्ट कम्प्लीट नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वहां जाकर जो देखा तो उसके आधार पर इसके ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन में कौन कौन सी बातें बताई और जो हमारा बीमा कम्पनी का पैसा है कितना फी सदी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और कितना फी सदी पब्लिक सेक्टर में किसानों के उपयोग में कितना कितना वहां खर्च किया जाता है यहां उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सुझाव दिया है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He has not completed his study and he has not submitted a report. I do not know if he is going to give us these details of what is happening in other countries. What he studied in other countries is to enable him to make up his mind as to what he should suggest in regard to our own insurance problems. I

merely said he had not completed his study, not that he has sent me any report.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह मही है कि जिन लोगों ने अपना प्रीमियम चुकता कर दिया है या जिनकी डैष हो गई है, ऐसे केसिज बहुत से अनसैटिल्ड हैं, यदि हां, तो उनकी रकम क्या है और कब तक उनका पेमेंट हो जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी साहब यह कैसे प्रायेगा ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या खेरा साहब को कहा गया था कि वह भी इस प्रॉब्लम को, कैसे पेमेंट भरली होता है, उस पर विचार करें ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस बात का खयाल करते हुए कि श्री खेरा जैसे एक अनुभवी व्यक्ति को जीवन बीमा निगम के मामले का अध्ययन करने के लिये बाहर भेजा गया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उन्हें यह कहा है कि वह अपनी सिफारिश करते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखें कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव समय समय पर वहाँ के लोगों के द्वारा दिये जाते हैं उन दोनों को ध्यान में रख कर वह अन्तिम सिफारिश करे ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not indicated any particular type of work. He was asked to look into the matters and make recommendations for the improvement of the administration. What he would say, what is the type of report that he should give, whether we can place it on the Table of the House and what action is going to be taken—all these are things which I cannot say at the moment.

Shri Shinkre: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that what the LIC primarily requires is not so much technical improvement or administrative efficiency but a personal touch because ever since the establishment of the LIC, the employees thereof on account of the monopolies that they are en-

joying have become completely blind, if not something else, to the real interests of the policy-holders, if so, what is he contemplating to do?

Mr. Speaker: That has also nothing to do with the question. The purpose for which he was sent was to see whether something can be done here with the knowledge that he has gone there. That is what he has said.... (Interruptions.)

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जनरल प्रश्नों को हमने उनके अधीन दिया है तो क्या उन्होंने इस बात पर हाईलाइट करना उचित नहीं समझा है कि किन कारणों से अभी जीवन बीमा निगम में कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं जैसे कि बोगस एजेंसी की या जिन विषयों पर जीवन बीमा निगम में काम करने वाले अधिकारी अभी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं क्या उन विषयों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों पर भी वह अपनी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट पेश करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं दिया है ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said that I have not particularised any issues. It is a matter of getting a report on the general working.

Waterlogging

+

Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1202. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the water-logged areas are on gradual increase for the last 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the States in which the water-logged area is the largest; and

(d) whether Government propose to reclaim those water-logged areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There was slight increase in Punjab except in the last two years.

(b) The reasons for water-logging are essentially due to the unfavourable balance between input and output of water, the main factors contributing to this being excessive rainfall, seepage from canals, excessive irrigation, and inadequate drainage.

(c) Water-logged area is the largest in Punjab.

(d) Yes, necessary anti-water-logging measures are being taken by the concerned States.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know whether any survey has been made as to what extent of land is under the water-logged area?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Yes, Sir. There are five States in which water-logging is conspicuously present. Of these Punjab is the worst. We have got figures for all these States.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Government is well aware that there are huge tracts of land under water-logged conditions, have they taken any steps to reclaim them and if so, how much land has been reclaimed so far?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Punjab through the construction of the drains and other measures they have reclaimed nearly 14 lakhs out of 40 lakhs of acres of land.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the different measures for dealing with this problem at present and what measures have been taken in other States, except Punjab?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are standard measures for dealing with these; they are three in number. One is the lining of the canals; the other is the construction of tube-wells and the third is the construction of underground drains. They are all well-known anti-waterlogging measures and these are

being adopted wherever possible in Punjab. But they are not being taken up in a systematic way in the other areas.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वाटरलागिंग से कृषि योग्य भूमि भी बहुत बर्बाद हो जाती है और नुकसान होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण देश में जहाँ जहाँ वाटरलागिंग है उसका सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए क्या सरकार कुछ कदम उठाने जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसके रिक्लेमेशन के लिए कितनी धन-राशि स्वीकृत की जा रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, waterlogging is keenly felt only in Punjab. 85 per cent of our water-logged area is in Punjab, and they are doing extensive research and they have got six pilot schemes in Punjab.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या देश भर में इस का सर्वे किया गया है। इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के पास सारे देश के फिगर नहीं हैं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या इस बारे में देश भर में सर्वे किया गया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is what I submitted. Details about the areas which are waterlogged have been requested for from the different States. The total waterlogged area in the whole country is about 3½ million acres, as has been reported by the various States, and out of this, 85 per cent is in Punjab.

Shri Ranga: I wanted to put another question; the subsidiary question arises out of what my hon. friend has just now put. There is need for making a survey. My hon. friend contents himself by saying that 85 per cent is found in Punjab and therefore the rest of it may not be important. May I know whether the

Government are contemplating to formulate an all-India scheme for salvaging this land which is waterlogged? It is found that in Orissa, in certain districts, two or three districts in Andhra Pradesh itself, in two or three districts in West Bengal, at least two districts in Assam and also in Kerala, besides so many other places also, waterlogging is present. I want to know whether the Government are contemplating to place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Flood Protection Board or contemplating the establishment of a separate Board in order to salvage these areas.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may submit to the hon. Members that there is a distinction which has to be drawn between a flooded area and a waterlogged area. Waterlogging means that the water-table rises within five feet of the ground and then it interferes with the growth of the crop. That is what we call waterlogging. Areas which are affected by floods are treated separately.

Shri Ranga: In many places, they also overlap each other.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about Hirakud?

Dr. K. L. Rao: What I mean to say is this. We call those areas as waterlogged areas which have got water within five feet of the ground in the month of October. That is the period at which the water should not be at that depth, and considered from this point of view, we have got 27 lakh acres or 85 per cent of the area in Punjab; about five lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and less than a lakh of acres in other States like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that in so far as Punjab is concerned, the progressive increase in waterlogged areas almost counter-balances the area reclaimed and, if so, what do the Government propose to do about this phenomenon?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must apologise; kindly repeat the question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that in Punjab, the same area reclaimed for irrigation, or the same extent of irrigated area is being waterlogged and so nothing is being improved.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not so. In Punjab, the area is more or less steady. Due to the recent measures we have taken in the last two or three years, there is considerable reduction in the waterlogged areas there.

Shri Ranga: The question is something and the answer is another.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि साइस्टिम्स ने यह एलान किया है कि मूरज की गर्मी 28 लाख टन रोजाना कम हो रही है, लाखों एकड़ जमीन वाटर लागिंग की वजह से डूब रही है और इसके अलावा फेमिली प्लानिंग से भी इस देश की आबादी नहीं रक सकी है और हर साल एक करोड़ आदमी बढ़ जाते हैं ; यदि हां, तो फिर चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के आखिर तक क्या हालत होगी—मूरज की गर्मी कहां जायेगी और इस देश की आबादी कहां तक बढ़ जायेगी ?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a serious matter and the Government should apply their minds to it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I can inform the House that the highest priority is being given to tackle the waterlogging problem, and the area which we called the waterlogged area is on the decrease.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered the question at all. There was more than one element in that question: the progressive decrease in the heat of the sun, the failure of our family planning measures, and so on, and how do you co-ordinate them with the reclamation of the waterlogged areas. That was the question.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I might tell the hon. Member....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not answer.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether a survey has been taken in respect of each State during the last three years in regard to waterlogging and, if so, what is the position in Bihar in respect of such waterlogged areas?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These surveys are conducted by the State Governments and we get reports from them. We are not doing any survey ourselves.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ज्यादातर वाटर-लागिंग पंजाब और वेस्टर्न यू० पी० में है, जहां नहरे और रेलवे की लाइनें ज्यादा हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नहरों और रेलवे लाइनों के कारण पंजाब और वेस्टर्न यू० पी० में जो वाटर-लागिंग हो रहा है, वहां से पानी निकालने का क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I might explain the difference between flooding and waterlogging. What we call waterlogging is when the water-table is within five feet of the ground in October. The other question is what the hon. Member referred to, namely, flood control works. It is true that for flood control, insufficient width of bridges, roads and canals are offering some resistance, a certain amount of congestion in the drainage, and this also has got an effect of increasing waterlogging. This is one of the aspects we are attending to.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : देश के कई प्रान्तों में वाटर-लागिंग हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या लांग-टर्म बेसिस पर कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी योजना है और सरकार उस योजना को प्रान्तों में किस तरह से लागू करना चाहती है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I have already submitted that we have well-established methods for tackling this

problem. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the area is less than a thousand acres.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from waterlogging, there is another problem. Even after reclamation from waterlogging, the fertility of the soil will go and salinity will come. May I know if simultaneous research is being conducted so as to restore the fertility of the soil after reclamation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true one of the evil effects of waterlogging is the increase in salinity of the soil. We are trying to reduce the evil effects of waterlogging.

दामोदर घाटी निगम

* 1204. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 8 अप्रैल, 1965 के "स्टेट्समैन" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि दामोदर घाटी परियोजना का संचालन और विकास मंतोपजनक नहीं है ;

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

(ग) दामोदर घाटी परियोजना को सफल बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The article does not, however, state that the working and progress of the Damodar Valley Project is not satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन प्रालोचनाओं की ओर गया है, जो दामोदर वैली कांपैरिशन के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवर्ष प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली रिपोर्ट में की गई है, कि जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम की स्थापना की गई थी, अभी तक उन में से किसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है—न सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था हो सकी है और न ही उस इलाके के लोगों को बिजली मिल सकी है; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस निगम की मूलभूत बुराइयों और कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I am not quite clear about the question. We do not have any specific report about this. The main question pertains to an article published in the *Statesman*. I do not have any further reports from the State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उठने में इतनी देर क्यों करते हैं? मैं उनको बाद में मौका दूंगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When it is apparently recognised by experts that instead of four dams that we have in DVC now, the requirements are eight, how is it that Government propose to have a low dam to provide only 450 cusecs for dry weather flow and when this is the only available site to the DVC for a dam, how do Government reconcile the apparently not realistic suggestion and proposal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid the assumption of the hon. Member is not correct. This particular Dam is designed for the entire flow of that place of 900 cusecs and not 450.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जिस समाचार के बारे में मैंने सवाल किया है, उस में यह है:

"Big floods in the future will cause all the more resentment among the people inasmuch as they are being lulled into a false sense of security. . . ."

इसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इलाके को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम की वर्तमान योजना में क्या कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This kind of a statement can be made of any flood control work in the country. The DVC has been designed to meet all the flood discharge of 6.5 lakh cusecs in the Damodar river. If any extraordinary flood comes in, once in thousand years, we cannot help . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It has come already. How can the Minister say that it will happen only once in thousand years?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him finish the answer.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether all these troubles are due to not shifting the headquarters of the DVC from Calcutta to Bihar? Also, one of the main objects of this Damodar Valley Corporation was for giving encouragement to fisheries and navigation. May I know whether these things are being done or not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, this is not connected with the settlement of the headquarters. That is a separate question altogether. The objects of the DVC were essentially flood control, irrigation and power production. Besides these there are subsidiary objects, as the hon. Member has said, of navigation and fisheries as well.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, he has not said anything about navigation.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I said that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Minister said that one of the objectives of the DVC is to have a navigation canal connecting the DVC area with Calcutta. May I know whether it is a fact that this navigation canal has been a total failure due to the lack of co-operation between the DVC authorities and the West Bengal Government; if so, what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to alleviate the difficulties?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to navigation we are having discussions with the West Bengal State Government in the last three or four months. I have taken up the matter very seriously and I requested the West Bengal Government to introduce navigation. There are quite good possibilities of using the canal for conveyance of coal and sand and thus remove the congestion on the GT Road. The last letter I got from the West Bengal Government was to the effect that the Central Government itself may take it up, and we are going to do that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: My point was that due to lack of co-ordination between the DVC authorities and the West Bengal State Government this navigation canal is not being properly utilised by the authorities. The answer he has given is quite different. I want to know what the Government is going to do about the lack of co-ordination between the DVC and the West Bengal Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is exactly what I submitted. I said that we requested the West Bengal Government to take over the navigation portion of the canal. They went on saying that they were considering the matter and then ultimately they said that it may be done by the Centre. Therefore that is being taken up by the DVC. There is no question of any co-ordination there.

श्री शिव नारायण : पलङ्ग इस देश के लिए एक प्रमिशाप है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इरिगेशन मिनिस्टरी के सामने

कोई सवाल प्राया है कि इनकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई स्पेशल स्टेस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने, यदि हाँ, तो कौन से स्टेप लिये जा रहे हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member has put a general question.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it pertains to DVC.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Generally I can say that the flood control problem of the country is being given the utmost attention by the Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar: When the DVC was formed, a picture was presented to this House of the complete control of floods and availability of cheaper power to the people. Today it is divided between West Bengal and Bihar. I want to know why it is not possible to control it from the Centre, in the same way as it was done before, until all the targets are fulfilled?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member has raised the question of the reorganisation of DVC. The reorganisation is done only for one reason. The entire irrigation by this project will be in Bengal, and the land belongs to Bengal. So, that aspect will be looked into by West Bengal. What remains, that is, power, that will be with the Centre.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What was the estimated command area to be irrigated by this project and what is the area that is actually irrigated?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The total area intended to be irrigated by this project was 9.7 lakh acres. So far, we have irrigated 7 lakh acres. We expect that it will increase in the next two or three years.

Installation of Statues in Delhi

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- * 1205. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

362 on the 10th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee on installation of statues in Delhi to consider the matter in all its aspects has been appointed; and

(b) if so, its personnel and terms of reference?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The subject has recently been transferred to my Ministry by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The entire matter will be carefully examined and decisions taken as early as possible.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, on a point of order. Is it an appropriate answer to say that since the matter has been transferred to this Ministry recently, therefore, the matter has to be considered afresh or again? When we want to know precisely the position in respect of the constitution of the committee, that information is not made available to us.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, may I say. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, before you deal with it, may I raise a cognate point of order?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I would like to say. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a point of order; not for the Minister but for the Speaker. Sir, you have said here often that when a Minister speaks, he does so for the whole government and it is a government decision, whether it is taken by one Ministry or another. It is no argument or excuse for the Minister to say that this subject has just now been transferred to his Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister was standing to answer this point when it was raised.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are two aspects to this question. The first is the appointment of a committee, about which a commitment

has been made by the Home Minister in reply to a question by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; that is, in regard to the setting up of these statues in Delhi, a committee should be set up and that there should be representatives from both the Houses on that committee. That is one aspect of the matter. The other is the selection of sites for the setting up of statues. Two statues have already been installed, one of Shri Motilal Nehru and the other of Shri Vallabhbhai Patel.

श्री बागड़ी : भगत सिंह का नाम भी. . . .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : तशरीफ़ रखिये, प्रापको बहुत तेज़ी या जाती है।

Two more sites we have already selected, one for the statue of Lala Lajpat Rai and the other for the statue of Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant. Now there is a proposal before me for the selection of sites for five or six statues, of Netaji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhiji, Malaviaji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri Ranga: What about Netaji?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said about Netaji. So, I am trying to select those sites. I have deputed my architects and engineers and when they put up proposals I will have them examined. Regarding the commitment given by the Home Minister about the setting up of the committee and its personnel, I am looking into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Has that committee been appointed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Not yet. As I said, I am looking into the matter of the personnel of the committee etc.

Shri Ranga: Sir, generally I do not raise a point of order but I want to raise one now. It has become a habit for quite a number of Ministers to

think and speak in their personal or individual capacity:

"I am doing this; I am going to do that; I will read this or I am sympathetic about it". Is that the way that Government functions here; or is Government functioning as one unit, each one of the Ministers representing the whole of the Government and not his own personal self? Is it a maharaja's government or a democratic government where we have united responsibility?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will say that the Minister of Works and Housing is going into the matter; the Minister of Home Affairs has already examined the matter and Government would look into the matter. If that would satisfy Shri Ranga, I am prepared to answer him that way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I invite your attention to the fact that this question was first raised on the 10th March, about two months ago and you were pleased to observe on that occasion—I shall read from the authentic text of the proceedings—

"This is a fair demand that when a question has been put clearly and two names have been mentioned, the answer ought to have been given, the answer should be complete. That the Minister should take care of. When the question is specific, the answer also must be specific."

Now, the matter was raised two months ago, on the 10th March, and the Home Minister promised on that occasion that a committee would be appointed shortly. Now, today the Minister says that it was transferred to him recently. I do not know when this matter was transferred to him because I remember that the question appeared in the list addressed to the Home Minister some time ago; then it was later on transferred, very recently it was done, less than a fortnight ago. Is the House to understand that for one and a half months, for more than a month, the Home Ministry was sitting pretty or sitting tight

over the whole matter, and no committee was appointed during these six weeks or so? What were the Government doing?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that no committee was appointed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why? The reasons should be given for the masterly inactivity for one and a half months over appointing a committee, a small matter.

Mr. Speaker: Members also should realise what the purpose during the Question Hour is. What I can do in the matter is that I could ask for specific answers; nothing further than that. I asked him that he should answer whether the committee has been appointed or not. He says, "No". If Shri Kamath has got some supplementary to ask, he might do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was: What are the reasons for the delay in the appointment of the committee?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There has hardly been any delay. I go on repeating that even if we appoint a committee today or tomorrow, the personnel of the committee has to be examined and possibly we may have to consult both the Houses and we will set up a committee, but the main question is the selection of sites. Unless we have suitable sites in Delhi, statues cannot be put up. So, what I am trying to do or what the Ministry of Works and Housing is trying to do is that instructions have been given to the Chief Architect and the engineers to suggest some suitable sites for about half a dozen statues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister in a position to confirm or stand by the statement made by the Home Minister on the last occasion to the effect that this committee, which is going to be appointed, will be representative of all groups and parties and not be packed to suffocation with Congress Party Members alone?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Shri Kamath is in the habit of imputing motives. . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You need not talk of my habits.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have read your supplementary and I came fully prepared for it. Any commitment given by the Government or the Home Minister shall be fully honoured.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My point of order was covered by Shri Kamath, but I remember that the Home Minister, in answer to a question of Professor Ranga, had assured that early action would be taken. Professor Ranga was good enough to say that there was no statue of Gandhiji and the Home Minister definitely assured us about it. After all, 15 years have passed and we are not having a single statue of Gandhiji in the capital. How many years will it take?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that sites are being selected. He has also said that these are the names.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I mentioned the name of Gandhiji amongst the half a dozen statues.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया था कि यदि कोई संगठन किसी बड़े नेता की मूर्ति लगाने के सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यय देगा तो सरकार विचार कर सकती है। चांदनी चौक में जो पुराना घंटाघर है वहां स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द ने अंग्रेजों की संगीनों के आगे अपनी छाती खोली थी। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किसी संगठन ने उस स्थान पर स्वामी जी की स्टीचू लगाने के लिये जितना भी व्यय होगा उस को वहन करने का आमंत्रण दिया है। यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अभी तक तो यह खतान मेरे सामने आया नहीं। अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे इसके मूतालिक लिखें

तो मैं दिल्ली कारपोरेशन से इस के बारे में बात करूंगा क्योंकि चांदनी चौक दिल्ली कारपोरेशन की लिमिट में है, एल० एन्ड डी० प्रो० के नीचे नहीं आता।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली कारपोरेशन पास कर चुका है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : तो आप उसे भेज बीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री जोहराबन बाबडा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कुछ स्थानों पर मूर्तियां लगाने की बात कही। इससे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रमाना कस्तूरबा गांधी और श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू की मूर्तियां लगाने पर भी कोई विचार किया गया है क्योंकि उनका भी हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में बड़ा योगदान रहा है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अभी तक तो मेरे सामने पांच, छः नाम आये थे। अब दो नाम मेरी बहन ने सजस्ट किये हैं। मैं उनके बारे में भी सोचूंगा।

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : अभी कुछ जिक्र आया स्थान की कमी के बारे में अभी सरकार ने बतलाया कि वह स्थानों की तलाश कर रही है। पिछले काफी अर्से से यह चर्चा है कि जो अंग्रेजों के वक्त की मूर्तियां कुछ स्थानों में लगी हैं उन को हटा कर आजायबघर में रखा जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन स्थानों में से कुछ को सुरक्षित रखने का विचार सरकार का है इन मूर्तियों के लिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इन दोनों सवालों का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सम्बन्ध क्यों नहीं है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आप सुनिये। आपको बोलने की आदत हो गई है। मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। इन दोनों सवालों का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दिया उन्होंने। कैसे आप कह सकते हैं कि नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि दोनों प्रश्नों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वह ऐसा नहीं कह सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह रहे हैं कि वह कहने में सन्देह नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह यह नहीं कह सकते। अगर आपको कोई शक है तो इसका फैसला बाद में हो जायेगा। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि कह ही नहीं सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जवाब तो सुन लीजिये। इस में संरक्षण की क्या बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब तो वह यह दे रहे हैं कि कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा मंत्री महोदय जवाब न दें, कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक और उन्होंने कहा कि स्थान नहीं है। इतर से माननीय सदस्य ने मांग की कि जितनी विदेशों लोगों की मूर्तियाँ हैं पहले उनको हटाये जाये। मसूरह, अट्टारह साल हो गये हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए और गणराज्य के संविधान को लागू हुए भी काफी समय हो गया। यह कितने शर्म की चीज है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने आज भी जावं राजा की मूर्ति है। इसको तो कम से कम हटाया जाना चाहिये, विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को तो कम से कम हटाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह सरकार बिल्कुल बेहया सरकार बन गई है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is very objectionable to say यह बेहया सरकार हो गई है।

This is very objectionable. It is unparliamentary.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कोई खराब चीज नहीं है। यह कोई अनपार्लियामेंटरी चीज नहीं है, आप जानते नहीं हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरकार बेहया नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हाउस आफ कामन्स में इससे ज्यादा कड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को नहीं बुलाया, चाहे व्यवस्था की बात हो चाहे कुछ हो। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था लेकिन दम्पान में और लोग बोलने लगे। प्रश्न वहीं रह गया और मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को रोक दिया। जब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे रहे हों तो पहले उनका जवाब सुन लिया जाना चाहिये। जोश में आ कर और जो अन्दर उबाल है उनको निकालने के लिये एक तक्रार करने लगना निहायत नामुनासिब बात है। हर रोज़ मेरे मना करने पर भी बहते जाना, यह बात नहीं चलेगी। अगर हम तरह में होगा तो यही होगा कि वह रेकाउं पर नहीं आयेगा।

The Minister might complete his answer.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप की इजाजत से श्री मधु लिमये

बोलें थे और आप अपने दिये हुए वचन का भंग कर रहे हैं। पहले आप ने कहा था कि जो मेरी मर्जी के खिलाफ़, मेरी इजाजत के बग़ैर बोलेंगे, वह कारवाई से निकाल दिया जायेगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने सुना भी है जो मैंने कहा। जो भी मेरी मर्जी से बोलेंगे उसे नहीं हटाया गया है। आप पहले इस का पता तो लगा लीजिये। यों ही यहाँ आप ने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कर दिया।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि दोनों सवाल भ्रलाहदा हैं। एक तो जो हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उन का बूत लगाना और दूसरा है जो बूत अंग्रेजों के जमाने से लगे हुए हैं उनको वहाँ से हटाना जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है, हम वह बूत भी काफी हटा चुके हैं।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : श्रीर भी हटाने का प्रोग्राम है क्या ?

Shri Alvares: Both Sardar Patel and Govind Ballabh Pant died after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi. May I know what was the consideration weighing with the Government to take a decision to erect statues of the latter first and to ignore the former entirely?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not arguing, but he is only asking for the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: I can get the information as to what statues have been installed and what others are proposed to be installed. But if the question is asked why certain statues have been installed first and certain others are proposed to be installed afterwards, then that would amount to an argument.

Shri Ranga: There must have been some important considerations.

Mr. Speaker: I also think like that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वक्ती ख्याति और इतिहास की ख्याति में फर्क करते हुए क्या सरकार यह सिद्धान्त अपनाएगी और कमेटी को हिदायत देगी कि जो आदमी 300 बरस के बीच में मरा है उसकी मूर्ति नहीं लगायी जाएगी, और साथ साथ क्या सरकार याद करेगी कि उसने वचन दिया था कि सारी विदेशी मूर्तियां हटायी जाएंगी और यह पता है सरकार को कि मुझ जैसे आदमी को जो काम अरबिन की मूर्ति के साथ हुआ वह जाज के साथ न हो पाए इसको रोकना पड़ रहा है, कितने दिन रोक पाउंगा यह भ्रलग बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो नोटिस दिया वह मिल गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहला सवाल ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले सवाल के साथ दूसरे की क्या जरूरत थी। आप तो हर वक्त घंटस और वारनिम्स और काशन्स देते हैं, इनकी क्या जरूरत है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी वार्निंग नहीं है, मेरा तो प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहला हिस्सा।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not understand the reference to 300 years.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका यह सजेशन है कि जिनको मरे तीन सौ साल से कम हुए हों उनकी मूर्तियां न लगायी जाएं और जो इससे पहले मर चुके हैं उनकी मूर्तियां लगायी जाएं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसान की, मजदूर की, व्यापारी की, साधारण जनता की

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : एक कमेटी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमटी क्या करेगी। वह तो एक सजेशन है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि जो लोग बक्ती तौर पर ख्याति पा जाते हैं, यानी जो बक्ती तौर पर मशहूर हो जाते हैं उनकी मूर्तियां न लगायी जाएं, क्योंकि कभी कभी बाद में उनकी मूर्तियां हटानी पड़नी हैं। ख्याति माने मशहूर। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अक्ल कम है। इसलिए नहीं समझ सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह भाषा का सवाल है, इसमें अक्ल की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं समझ सकता तो नहीं समझ सकता।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में कहा गया था कि हमारे श्रान्ति-कारी नेताओं जैसे सुधीराम बोस, भगत सिंह, राज गुरु, शुक देव, सुरजीत सिंह आदि की मूर्तियां नेताजी सुभाष बास के साथ लाल-किले के सामने मैमोरियल की शकल में बनायी जाएंगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि एक बहुत बड़े शिल्पकार, देवी प्रसाद राय चौधरी, को कहा गया है कि इनकी मूर्तियां बनाएं? यदि हाँ, तो वह कब तक इन मूर्तियों को बनाना शुरू करेंगे?

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : जहां तक इन नामों का ताल्लुक है, वे तो मेरे इल्म में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि डी० पी० राय कलकत्ते के एक फ्रेम स्कल्पटर है और उनको हमने एक आर्डर दिया है, इस पर पांच छः लाख रुपए खर्च होंगे जो कि मुझे ठीक याद नहीं है। वह एक मैमोरियल बनाएंगे जिसमें वह आजादी के मार्च का चित्र बनायेंगे। यह चार पांच तरह में तैयार होगा। किस किस के चित्र बनाएंगे उनके नाम मुझे नहीं मालूम।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether Government have any conception of priorities in regard to the installation of these statues, and if so, whether Government would please vouchsafe the reasons why the cases of Gandhiji and Netaji have not been given that kind of consideration which ought to have been given to them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the matter was being considered by the Ministry of Works and Housing, we would certainly have laid down the priorities. But if the commitment of the Home Minister is to be honoured the question of priorities will have to be considered by the committee that is proposed to be set up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Seo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1857 की हमारी सेनानी रानी लक्ष्मी बाई और भगत सिंह की मूर्तियां बनाने के बारे में उनका क्या इरादा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्राप तजवीज दे रें हैं यह काम कमटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो कमटी एप्वाइंट होने वाली है, जो बड़े बड़े देशभक्त हुए हैं उनके साथ साथ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तजवीज प्राप भी भेज सकते हैं।

Eastern Districts of U.P.

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{ Shri Rajdeo Singh:
*1206. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
{ Shri K. N. Pande:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has stopped the financial assistance to the four dis-

tricts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh which were undertaken for development on the recommendations of the Patel Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it was stayed on the advice of the State Government or Central Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Rajdeo Singh: Do the Central Government propose to take direct responsibility for the development of the four eastern districts of UP? If yes, in what form?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is the State's responsibility. The Central Government do not propose to take any such responsibility.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस पटेल कमीशन के अन्तर्गत कई बड़े और छोटे रोजगारों का भी वर्णन है। इसमें गाजीपुर में ताड़ी घाट पर गंगा पर एक रेलवे पुलके बनने की भी योजना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी क्या स्थिति है? मुना है कि कुछ पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पड़ रहा है कि इस पुल को गाजीपुर से हटा कर बक्सर में बनाया जाए, क्या यह सही है, यदि नहीं तो यह पुल कब तक बन जाएगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकार ने इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया है। अगर वहाँ की सरकार चौथी योजना में इनकी सिफारिश करेंगी तो इस पर विचार होगा।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार जो रुपया दे रही है क्या उसकी देखरेख के लिए वहाँ कोई केन्द्रीय सरकार का अफसर भी रतगा जो देखे कि काया ठीक से खर्च हो रहा है और काम ठीक से चल रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं, उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। यह सारा प्रोग्राम तो राज्य सरकार के मातहत चल रहा है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : आपने कहा कि यह काम प्रदेश सरकार कर रही है। क्या इन चार जिलों के विकास के काम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ अनुदान दे रही है, और दे रही है तो कितना। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार जिलों की तरह के और भी जिले हैं जिनको केन्द्र की सहायता की आवश्यकता है, जैसे नार्थ बिहार के जिले, और क्या इनके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सरकार सोच रही है ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as the four districts of Eastern UP are concerned, this has been treated as an expenditure apart from the plan programme of UP. The Central Government have promised to give them the help. The UP Government are going ahead with the task.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों मिल कर कितना धन खर्च करेंगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह योजना तब तक चलेगी जब तक वहाँ का मुसाव मंजूर न हो जाए। जहाँ तक खर्च का सवाल है इस साल केन्द्र से साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया सहायता में दिया गया है और राज्य सरकार इस साल में 8 करोड़ 64 लाख खर्च करेंगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में हमेशा अकाल की स्थिति रहती है, जो अब रुपया सरकार ने दिया है क्या उसके अलावा हर साल कोई खास एमाउंट योजना आयोग द्वारा भी दिया जाएगा जिससे इन जिलों का पिछड़ापन

दूर हो सकें, और घरर रुपया दिया जाएगा तो कितना ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो तीसरी योजना में है। चार्ज योजना में इन बातों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पाटिल प्रायोग समिति का निर्माण इस सदन के एक सदस्य के सुझाव पर हुआ जो उन्होंने अपने भाषण में दिया था, और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी जवाबदारी ली और उसकी सिफारिशों को मंजूर भी किया, और मंजूर करने के फलस्वरूप कुछ राशि दी गयी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि कुछ रुपये देने के साथ इसके कार्य का निर्वाह समाप्त हो जाएगा, या उसका समय समय पर असेसमेंट सरकार करेगी, और उसका अधिक धन देने का प्रयत्न करेगी। अब यह कहते हैं कि सिर्फ यह राज्य सरकार की जवाबदारी है। योन में बात सच है, यह या पहले वाली ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दोनों में कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है। जैसा मैं ने कहा उनके काम करने और चराने का जहाँ तक शवाल है वह राज्य सरकार करेगी मगर जहाँ तक सहायता देने की बात है यहाँ से अनुदान मिलेगा और उसका इवैल्युएशन कि काम ठीक चलता है उस के लिए प्रलग मशीनरी है और वह चलती है। राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्लानिंग कमिशन द्वारा मिल कर कार्यवाही होती है।

श्री गणपति राम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो सबसिडी प्लानिंग विभाग से समाज के पिछड़े हुए और जो प्राधिक तरीके पर पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं उनको दी जाती रही है, इस पटेल प्रायोग के अन्दर, जैसा कि पहले 50 फी सदी उनको सबसिडी के रूप में दी जाने वाली थी अब ऐसा मान्यम हुआ है कि वह 50 परसेंट से घट कर 25 परसेंट कर दी गई है और घरर यह सही है तो फिर

पटेल प्रायोग और साधारण प्लानिंग के मामले में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह पिछड़े वर्गों का शवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह पिछड़े इलाकों का शवाल है और उसके लिए सहायता का जो पैट्टन बनाया गया है वह सारे पटेल प्रायोग ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उसके आधार पर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गहत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। हम लोगों के इलाकों का प्रश्न है। 11 जिलों की बात है। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं दूसरे शवाल पर चला गया हूँ। घरर प्राप संतुष्ट नहीं है तो दूसरा नोटिस दे दीजिये।

Indianisation in Foreign Exchange Banks

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*1207.	}	Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
		Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
		Shri S. C. Samanta:
		Shri Subodh Hansda:
		Shri Madhu Limaye:
		Dr. Ram Mamohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of Indianisation in the officer cadre of foreign exchange banks has been very slow; and

(b) if so, whether this anomaly is being rectified?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government's attention has been drawn to certain reports in the press

that Indianisation of foreign exchange banks has been lagging behind the trend of Indianisation in other categories of foreign commercial houses; and that in this regard we have made lesser progress than Pakistan, that only about 33 per cent Indianisation has taken place after nearly 15 years of effort?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of that particular press report, but the factual position is like this. In 1954 Indians holding positions in these banks on a salary of above Rs. 1,000 numbered 86, and non-Indians 320; on 1st January, 1964, the number of Indians were 307 and non-Indians 239. It is on this basis we have said that the progress is not slow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is a fact some persons discarded from foreign bank offices in countries like Ceylon, Indonesia and even Pakistan, are being dumped on India to the detriment of the advance of Indianisation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have any particular information, but in regard to persons drawing high salaries, certainly this matter is scrutinised by the Reserve Bank.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many foreign exchange banks are at present functioning, and the percentage of Indian officers in 1947 and in 1964?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the information just now. I want notice.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any final date has been given to these banks to Indianise the officers cadre?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a progressive measure. It will take time. There are certain difficulties in the way, but we are trying to overcome them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो विदेशी अफसर हैं, 279 मंत्री महोदय ने

बतलाये, उन में और जो देशी अफसर है उन की तनख्वाह और सुविधाओं में क्या अन्तुपात है क्या संख्या है ? सुविधा में जोड़े लेता हूं सब तरह की सुविधा ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने तनख्वाह के बारे में कहा कि यह 279 नहीं 229 है विदेशी और 307 हिन्दुस्तानी हैं । यह जो एक हजार से ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाने वाले हैं अब सुविधाओं के बारे में तफसील से तो मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन आमतौर से यह जरूर देखते हैं कि एक ही तनख्वाह पाने वाले एक ही ओहदे पर काम करने वाले विदेशी और हिन्दुस्तानी दोनों की सुविधाओं में कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करके हमें देंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर आप चाहते हैं तो यह जानकारी लेकर आप को दे दी जायगी ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that the foreigners are being recruited in the bank service without any special knowledge of the banking and are being brought here on a higher pay than their Indian counterparts here and till now in the foreign exchange banks no Indian has been allowed to hold even a second position post, not to speak of the first position, in the banking industry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): These are fiduciary institutions and naturally they have a responsibility. We have necessarily to leave it to them to choose their own people whom they trust. All that we can generally ask for is to see that the proportion of Indians goes up. To say that we have to determine who is to be the manager and who is to be their confidential person is a thing which I think is neither proper nor desirable.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is not the point. I have said that the foreigners who are brought here without any knowledge of banking are not even put on a par with the Indian who has got special knowledge of banking and has even got diplomas and are not given even second positions, not to speak of the first position, because of the colour. I am not talking of anything else.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said the choice whether a particular person is fit or not is a thing which we cannot decide for they have to decide it themselves.

श्री जोकीम घाल्वा : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जरा बतलायें कि इन पिछले 10 वर्षों के बीच में दो विदेशी बैंक यहां पर प्राप ने स्थापित किये, बैंक प्रोफ़्र प्रमेरिका और दूसरा बैंक प्रोफ़्र दी मिडिल ईस्ट है जोकि इनकॉर्पोरिक्वस है नौट नोन है, वहां इस तरीक़े से प्राप ने 2000 और 3000 रुपया महीना पगार वाले हिन्दुस्तानी प्रफ़सर बहुत कम रखे हैं, एकाउंटिंग डिपार्टमेंट में कोई हिन्दुस्तानी हेड नहीं है, फ़ीरेन एक्सचेंज, लौस और दूसरे वाइटल इनवैस्टमेंट में कोई हिन्दुस्तानी इनचार्ज ऊंचो तनक़्वाह वाले नहीं रखे गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं ? यही सवाल श्री प्रभातकार ने किया था । वही चीज इन्होंने भी पूछी है ।

चोरी छिपे लाई गई वस्तुओं का लोकोमोटिवों में बरामद होना

*1208. श्री बिभ्राम प्रसाद : क्या बिस्त मंत्री 1 अक्टूबर, 1964 के तारंकित प्रश्न मंख्या 510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, बाराणसी द्वारा अमेरिका से आयात किये गये कुछ लोकोमोटिवों की "कैबों" में छिपे बंडलों में पाये गये ट्रामिन्टरो, टेपिकाडों और अन्य

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को चोरी छिपे लाने की जो जांच की जा रही थी क्या वह अब पूरी हो गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा; और

(ग) संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जांच-पड़तालें चल रही हैं और समाप्त होने पर हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ "शो काज नोटिस" जारी किये गये हैं और अब तक कुल 20,000 रुपये के जुमाने लगाये जा चुके हैं । जांच-पड़तालों के पूरा हो जाने पर सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध समुचित अगली कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

श्री बिभ्राम प्रसाद : करीब करीब दस महीने हो रहे हैं जबकि यह चीजें पकड़ी गई थीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस में कौन कौन प्रफ़सर हैं बड़े से लेकर छोटे तक ? अगर 2, 4 का भी प्राप नाम बतला सकें तो बतला दीजिये । उस स्मगलड माल की वजह से जो माल बाहर में आता था उस पर कितना घसर हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तक कोई 23 आदमियों को नोटिस दिया जा चुका है । उस में रेलवे के भी प्रफ़सर हैं और जो कम्पनी है ऐल्को मिसस उन के प्रफ़सर भी हैं । जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने पर नाम दिये जा सकते हैं लेकिन अभी उनका नाम देना उचित नहीं होगा ।

श्री बिभ्राम प्रसाद : यह जांच पड़ताल प्राप कितने दिनों में पूरी कर सकेंगे और इस में जो प्राप ने बताया कि 23 आदमियों को नोटिस दिया जा चुका है तो उन में से कितनों को आज तक मर्पैड किया गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी नोटिस दिया गया है। जांच पड़ताल पूरी हुए बिना यह कहना मुश्किल है मगर हर कोशिश की जा रही है कि जल्द से जल्द इस जांच पड़ताल को खत्म किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कोई मस्पेंड किया गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी मस्पेंड तो कोई नहीं किया गया है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या यह सही है कि यह माल किसी दूसरे स्थान पर जा रहा था, लेकिन उस का स्थान-परिवर्तन कर दिया गया, जिस की वजह से यह माल पकड़ में आ सका और यदि वह आरिजिनल मुकाम पर जाता, तो वह माल पकड़ में न आता ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि गम्बन्धित अप्रक्सरों को मस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया है और उन के मस्पेंशन में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मामले की छानबीन हो रही है। अभी कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। इस बारे में पूरे सबूत मिल जाने पर आगे और कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the officers are holding very high positions in this Works and that some of the Americans also are involved and that is the reason why the investigation is going on without suspension. I would like to know whether the investigation can be completed impartially without suspension and, if not, why they are not suspended.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When the replies to this show-cause notice come, when the proofs are gathered, then prosecution can be launched, and when that process is complete, the officers concerned may be suspended. But it is too early to do so at present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chit Fund Companies in Delhi

*1198. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on the 1st October, 1964 and state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched against the Chit Fund Companies in Delhi after the extension of the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 to Delhi;

(b) the extent to which there is an improvement in the working of such Companies after the extension of the aforesaid Act; and

(c) the number of complaints received from the public from the date the Act was enforced till the 30th April, 1965 and the action taken thereon by Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Two.

(b) About 365 bye-laws have been registered during the period from the 15th July 1964, when the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, as extended to Delhi, was brought into force. It is expected that all chits started after the enforcement of the Act and in accordance with these bye-laws will be properly conducted and that in particular the amounts due to the subscribers will be disbursed without any delay.

(c) Since the enforcement of the Act 144 complaints have been received, but none of them is in respect of a chit started in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. The complaints have been investigated and wherever necessary, action has been or is proposed to be taken in consultation with the police authorities, under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Interest on U.S. Loans

*1199. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been paying interest regularly for American and other loan assistance to date;

(b) if so, the volume of such payments each year for the last five years and in which currency such interest has been paid; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to secure liquidation or writing off of these loans or creating a foundation on the basis of Indian liabilities in respect of these loans?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4362/65].

(c) No, Sir

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

*1201. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the progress made in the construction work at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat, Delhi;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Work has been completed on the main Samadhi, including the courtyard, the marble barriers and the surrounding earthen mound. Work on the development of the surrounding land with gardens, lagoons, shelters, etc., is in progress.

(b) About Rs. 38 lakhs.

(c) Within about a year.

Development of Narmada Waters

{ Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
*1203. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Koya:
Shri Kanakasabai:

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

(a) the potential of Narmada waters for power and irrigation;

(b) whether the Khosla Committee has submitted its report and if so, its conclusions; and

(c) if not report has been submitted the stage at which it rests at present?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The irrigation potential of Narmada river is about 8 million acres and power potential about 2 million KW.

(b) and (c). The Committee has not yet submitted its report. The report is expected to be submitted soon.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

{ Shri P. C. Borooah:
*1209. { Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the constitutional set up of the Bharat Sevak Samaj so as to make possible greater Central Government control over the activities of this body, particularly in regard to its accountability for Government and other public funds placed at its disposal in view of the recent observations of the Public Accounts Committee in this regard;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement this proposal.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). In their

34th Report placed on the Table of the House on 12th April, 1965, the Public Accounts Committee have *inter alia* recommended re-organisation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj under a separate legislation. This recommendation is being examined.

नेहरू स्मारक सिक्के

*1210. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 अप्रैल, 1965 के "वेट्रिएट" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अमरीका में नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों की बहुत मांग है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने सिक्के भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में ये सिक्के बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक ने अब तक सात एक-एक रुपये के और सात 50-50 पैसे के नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों के निर्यात के लिए लाइसेंस दिये हैं । रिजर्व बैंक ने एक रुपये वाले 2000 नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों के निर्यात के लिए "लायन इन्टरनेशनल" को भी निर्यात लाइसेंस दिया है । ये सिक्के उन अमरीकी नागरिकों को दिये जाने हैं जो 'लायन इन्टरनेशनल' को भारत में मुफ्त

बाटे जानें के लिए चयन देंगे। पर अभी तक ये सिक्के रिजर्व बैंक से नहीं लिये गये । लेकिन अक्टूबर 1964 से ले कर अब तक रिजर्व बैंक ने 1 रुपये वाले 10806 सामान्य सिक्कों और 50-पैसे वाले 14218 सामान्य सिक्कों के निर्यात की अनुमति दी है । हो सकता है इन लाइसेंसों के अधीन कुछ नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों का भी निर्यात कर दिया गया हो, लेकिन उन का ब्योगा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) यद्यपि कोई निश्चित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन समाचार मिले हैं कि विदेशों में नेहरू स्मारक सिक्के बहुत ऊँचे दामों पर बिक रहे हैं ।

(घ) सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या विदेशों में नेहरू स्मारक सिक्के बेचे जाने चाहिए और यदि हां, तो इन की बिक्री किस अभिकरण (एजेंसी) की मार्फत और किन दामों पर की जानी चाहिए ।

Shifting of Government Offices from Delhi

*1211. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to shift some Union Government offices to places like Nagpur to relieve the shortage of office accommodation in Delhi has since been abandoned in view of opposition from the concerned Ministries.

(b) if so, the objections raised by the Ministries, and

(c) the alternative arrangements contemplated to relieve the shortage of office accommodation in the Capital?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal to shift some Union Government offices to places outside Delhi has not been abandoned but considerable difficulty has been

experienced in implementing the decision, partly owing to lack of suitable office and residential accommodation at the places to which it was proposed to shift the offices and partly because of the reluctance on the part of the offices concerned to move out of Delhi on the ground that work will suffer.

(c) Some of the offices to be shifted out of Delhi are now proposed to be moved to Faridabad where phase I of the construction programme is nearing completion. It is also proposed to accelerate the construction of office and residential accommodation in Faridabad phase II and in Ghaziabad for such offices.

Central Health Organisation

*1212. { Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Health Transport Organisation in collaboration with the UNICEF;

(b) if so, when and at which place?

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure involved; and

(d) the terms and conditions under which the UNICEF is ready to set up the Central Health Organisation.

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

(b) In or near Delhi, in 1965-66.

(c) Rs. 1,76,000 per annum recurring and Rs. 20,000 non-recurring.

(d) The terms and conditions of UNICEF assistance for the programme are still under consideration.

Business transacted by L.I.C.

*1213. **Shri Alvares:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation transacted less business during 1964-65 than in the previous year;

(b) the reasons for this loss in aggregate business; and

(c) the remedies that Government propose to increase business upto expectations?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The new business completed by the Corporation during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 701 crores as compared to Rs. 702.76 crores during 1963-64.

(b) The short-fall compared to the previous year is marginal in nature. No special reasons can be adduced for this marginal shortfall.

(c) The Life Insurance Corporation is alive to the need to increase substantially the volume of new business. Government are also studying the position in order to be able to render such assistance to the Corporation as it may require in this respect.

Water Pollution

*1214. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to enact legislation for the effective control of water pollution in the country;

(b) whether the recommendation for such an enactment was made by a Committee of three experts;

(c) if so, whether their report favoured the setting up of water pollution Control Boards at the Centre and in the States; and

(d) if so, the Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Unit Trust

*1215. { **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedural matters regarding the resale of units issued by the Unit Trust have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The procedure for the resale of units to the Trust has already been prescribed and is not intended to be revised. As regards the revision of the unit scheme, the provisions of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, as they now stand, do not permit the sale of units under more than one scheme. The question of revising the prices, for sale or repurchase, will be considered after the books of the Trust have been closed and a dividend has been declared, as at the end of June 1965.

Indian Doctors Going Abroad

*1216. **Shri Kapur Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that her Ministry have issued directions debarring medically qualified Indians to proceed abroad for employment under certain or any circumstances even when 'no objection certificate' has been issued by the State Government to the intending immigrants; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4363/65].

Lodi House, Delhi

*1217. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to convert Lodi House, New Delhi into a hotel from June, 1965;

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

(c) the reasons for this conversion?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The scarcity of hotel beds in Delhi.

Stabbing of Government Official in Bombay

{ **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
*1218. { **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Enforcement Directorate under the Ministry of Finance, was stabbed in Bombay while making a raid to unearth unaccounted money;

(b) if so, whether any other employees were also stabbed; and

(c) if so the action taken by Government in the matter, the number of persons arrested and the mode of

protection likely to be given in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. But four other officials of the Enforcement Directorate, Bombay received minor injuries.

(c) A formal report was lodged with the local police, who have registered a case against the accused persons.

Thirteen persons have been arrested so far.

As for the protection of officers in future, such of the Enforcement Directorate staff as are permitted to carry arms, are being advised to take them along before going on important raids like this. In other cases, the Directorate staff are being advised to secure the necessary Police aid.

Deficit Budgets of States

***1219 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the fact that almost all the State Governments have deficit Budgets for 1965-66;

(b) if so, their reaction particularly with reference to setting a pace for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the advice, if any, given to the State Governments?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are aware that the Budget deficits, if they materialise, will result in the Fourth Five Year Plan being started on a lower base of resources.

(c) The state Governments have already been addressed about the need for ensuring that proper steps are taken for mobilising adequate resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Development of Urban Areas

***1220. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended the establishment of Boards for the development of urban areas, to all State Governments;

(b) if so, the precise functions and constitution of the proposed Boards; and

(c) State Governments' response thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-4364/65].

(c) The reactions of the State Governments are awaited.

Pollution of Jamuna Water

1221. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 803 on the 8th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the first report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of pollution of Jamuna water has been received;

(b) if so, its main findings and conclusions; and

(c) whether it will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) A statement outlining the main findings and conclusions reached by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4365/65].

(c) Copies have been placed in the Parliament Library.

American Tourist Traffic Expenses

*1222. **Shri Alvares:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal from the Government of U.S.A. that the expenses of American Tourist Traffic should be adjusted against PL-480 funds;

(b) the total loss in foreign exchange involved by this proposal; and

(c) the decision Government of India have taken on this proposal?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). It has been agreed that out of the rupees accruing to the U. S. Government under the PL 480 Agreement of 30th September, 1964, as amended, the U.S. Government may use a sum not exceeding the rupee equivalent of \$2 million for sale by them to American tourists and U.S. Citizens.

Uprooted Persons of Shahdara, Delhi

*1223. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons uprooted by police action from their tenements on G. T. Road, Delhi Shahdara and currently on hunger strike near Shantivana, New Delhi have submitted a representation to Government setting forth their grievances and demands;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

The strike has since been discontinued.

(b) Broadly their demand is that the tenements from which they have been evicted, may be allotted to them.

(c) The tenements on G. T. Road Shahdara were constructed under the Slum Clearance Scheme, and are meant for persons removed from slum areas. As the persons evicted from these tenements are not eligible slum dwellers, they cannot be allotted accommodation in these tenements.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जलरोध

3147. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1964-65 में कुल कितने क्षेत्र में जलरोध हुआ ; और

(ख) जलाक्रान्त क्षेत्रों के प्रभावी सुधार के लिए उक्त अवधि में कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ उन पृथक् स्थानों को छोड़ कर, जोकि सुतटबद्ध बारहमासी नहरों के सहवर्ती हैं और जहाँ पानी नहरों से रिसने के कारण भूमि-तल के निकट आ जाता है, जल लगनता की समस्या गंभीर नहीं है और इसलिए इस से कितनी भूमि प्रभावित हुई है इस का कोई रिकार्ड तैयार नहीं किया गया है। इस बारे में आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं। बहर-हाल, गत मानसून में भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ों के कारण मेरठ और मुजफ्फर नगर जिलों में निकास अवरोध से लगभग 3.7 लाख एकड़ पर प्रभाव पड़ने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1964-65 वर्ष के लिये बाढ़ नियंत्रण, जल जमाव-रोध और जल निस्सार स्कीमों पर व्यय

करने के लिये 175.81 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था।

Family Planning Clinics

3148. Shri Veerappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning clinics functioning at present in Mysore in the rural and Urban areas; and

(b) the number of clinics proposed to be opened in that State during 1965-66?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of family welfare planning centres functioning in Mysore State at present in rural and urban areas is 164 and 43 respectively.

(b) The number of family welfare planning centres proposed to be opened during 1965-66 in rural and urban areas is 107 and 10 respectively.

मैसूर राज्य में गांवों में बिजली लगाना

3149. श्री वीरप्पा : क्या लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में मैसूर राज्य के गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त अवधि में इस राशि का पूरी तरह उपयोग किया गया था ; और

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

लिच्चाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० म० राव) : (क) भारत सरकार ने मैसूर राज्य में ग्राम बिद्युत् कार्यों के लिये 1964-65 के दौरान 110 लाख रुपये की राशि का नियतन किया है।

(ख) जी, हाँ। वास्तव में प्रथम तीन तिमाहियों में 113.75 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए थे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pariyaram T. B. Sanatorium

3150. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the nurses in the Pariyaram T. B. Sanatorium (Kerala):

(b) whether it is a fact that the strength is insufficient;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work of the sanatorium is paralysed due to shortage of staff; and

(d) if so, when and what remedial measures are going to be taken?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are 2 Head Nurses and 17 Staff Nurses in the Pariyaram T. B. Sanatorium.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The posting of additional staff at the Sanatorium is under consideration of the State Government.

Ernakulam Drainage Scheme

3151. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Ernakulam Drainage Scheme started;

(b) the progress made therein;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) when it is going to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The work on the Ernakulam Drainage Scheme was started in February, 1956.

(b) The progress made upto September, 1964 is as under:—

(1) Sewage Treatment Plant completed.

(2) Reclaiming the area acquired for the construction of operators quarters and filling up the low-lying area of the Sewage Treatment Plant compound completed.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18.30 lakhs was expended upto September, 1964.

(d) By the end of Third Five Year Plan.

Land Tribunals in Kerala

3152. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions filed before the Land Tribunals in Kerala after the Kerala Agricultural Reforms Act was implemented;

(b) the number of petitions in which decisions were taken;

(c) the number of petitions which are kept pending; and

(d) the number of petitions filed and decided on the basis of the Kerala Agricultural Relations Act?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 14,836 petitions have been filed before Land Tribunals since April 1, 1964 under the Kerala Land Reforms Act.

(b) 1,900.

(c) 12,936 are pending.

(d) 54,376 petitions filed under Section 16 of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act are being dealt with under Section 132(4) of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. 25,290 of them have been disposed of.

T.B. Sanatorium in Kerala

3153. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. Sanatoria in Kerala and the total number of beds provided therein;

(b) whether it is a fact that Thattil Koehuvareed T.B. clinic building in Trichur, Kerala has been demolished;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to increase the number of beds?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Bushila Nayar): (a) There are three T.B. Sanatoria in Kerala with 1,018 beds.

(b) and (c). No. A portion of the ward was reported to be unsafe, due to cracks in the building, for admitting patients and the in-patients in the ward were transferred to the K. V. Sanatorium, Mulankunnathukavu, situated about three miles away.

(d) Patients needing in-patient care are regularly directed to the T.B. Sanatorium, Mulankunnathukavu.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 500 T. B. Isolation beds are proposed to be constructed of which 224 beds have already been started and the construction work on the remaining beds are in progress. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 300 more beds are proposed to be added.

Rural Housing in Bihar

3154. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted and utilised by Bihar for rural housing scheme during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in the utilisation of the allotted amount;

(c) whether there is a variation in the conditions laid down by various States for the utilisation of such allotments;

(d) whether any procedural defect has been noticed in the disbursement of such loans in any State; and

(e) if so, in which State and of what type?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The

provision made by the State Government in their Annual Plans for 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs. 1.40 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs respectively, but the amount actually utilized by the State Government from 1st April, 1963 to 31st December, 1964 is Rs. 2.14 lakhs only.

(b) The reasons for shortfall in the expenditure under the Village Housing Projects Scheme generally are (i) low priority given to the Scheme, (ii) shortage of technical personnel for giving technical guidance at site to villagers and (iii) the low loan repaying capacity of the average villager on account of his weak economic condition.

(c) The State Governments have been left free to draw up their own Rules for the implementation of the Scheme in the light of local conditions. The Rules have, however, to be in accordance with the broad framework of the Scheme.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural Savings

3155. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the comparative advantages of various machineries that are used for the purpose of tapping rural savings?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The institutions for tapping rural savings include the Post Office savings bank, branches of the State Bank of India and other commercial banks, land mortgage banks which float rural debentures at or about the time of the harvests, and co-operative credit or thrift societies. The activities of these institutions are complementary to each other and there is, therefore, no question of any one institution being more effective than the others.

प्रायुर्वेद का विकास

3156. **श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य को राज्य में प्रायुर्वेद का विकास करने के लिये वस्तुतः कितनी राशि दी गई और वास्तव में कितनी खर्च हुई ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में उस राज्य को इस कार्य के लिये कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) प्रायुर्वेद की केन्द्र समर्थित अनुसन्धान योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो अनुमानित खर्च बतलाया है उस के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को 1964-65 में प्रस्थायी रूप से 0.84 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है परन्तु उसका अन्तिम रूप से समंजन 1965-66 में होना है। राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रथी केन्द्र सहाय्यित स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के लिये अर्थोपाय प्रथियों के माध्यम में भी दी जा रही है। इन योजनाओं में, अन्य योजनाओं के साथ साथ स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों जैसे प्रायुर्वेद, यूनानी, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, योग और होम्योपैथी का विकास भी सम्मिलित है। इन योजनाओं के लिये व्यवस्था राज्य बजटों में की गई है और केन्द्रीय सहायता एक मुश्त मंजूर की जाती है। 1964-65 में राज्य सरकार को 127.52 लाख रुपये का सहाय्यानुदान प्रस्थायी रूप से मंजूर किया गया है। प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिये ठीक ठीक कितनी राशि दी गई तथा राज्य सरकार ने उम के लिये कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया यह मान्य नहीं है।

(ख) 1965-66 वर्ष के लिए प्रथी तक कोई प्रावणन नहीं किया गया है।

Calicut Medical College Hospital

3157. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no X-Rays are being taken in the Calicut Medical College Hospital Kerala, for the last three months for want of X-Ray films;

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply X-Ray films to the hospital; and

(c) the average number of X-ray films required per day for this hospital?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. The taking of X-Ray films has been restricted to emergent cases only for the last three weeks; because the approved supplier has failed to keep up the supply.

(b) Firms outside the rate contract have been contracted and normal work will be resumed as soon as another contract is concluded.

(c) 150-200 films per day are used in this hospital.

Investment by U.K. & U.S.A.

3158. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment by the U.S.A. and U.K. in India as on the 1st December, 1964;

(b) how does this compare with 1963 figures; and

(c) the profits repatriated by these countries during 1963 and 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The total outstanding business investments by the U.S.A. and the U.K. as at the end of 1961 were Rs. 95.9 crores and

Rs. 447.6 crores respectively. Similar information for subsequent dates is not available.

Between 1960 and 1961 the U.S.A. and U.K. investments increased by Rs. 22.9 crores and Rs. 15.3 crores respectively.

(c) The amounts remitted to these countries by way of profits—both current and accumulated are as under:—

	(Rs. crores)	
	1963	1964 (Jan.-Sept.)
U.S.A.	0.84	0.66
U.K.	12.96	8.62

National Consumer Service

3159. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 507 on the 1st October 1964 and state whether the National Consumer Service will be opening laboratories to test the various items which are suspected to be adulterated?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): There is at present no proposal for opening of such laboratories through the National Consumer Service.

नये नोट

3160. { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकूम खन् कछबाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार जल्दी ही नये नोटों की सीरीज निकालने जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये सीरीज कितने कितने रूपों के नोटों की होगी;

(ग) पुराने तथा नये नोटों में क्या अन्तर होगा;

(घ) क्या इन नए नोटों पर किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता का फोटो होगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किस का ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री त्रि० ल० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) से (ग). इस विषय में सरकार विचार कर रही है। नये नोट उतने ही मूल्यों के होंगे, लेकिन उन के आकार में कुछ परिवर्तन होगा।

(घ) करेंसी नोटों के डिजाइन में किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता की तस्वीर देने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Residential Accommodation in Chandigarh

3161. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of residential accommodation in Chandigarh, Punjab; and

(b) if so, the arrangements Government have made to provide quarters to the employees of the Central Government Offices located there?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) A proposal to construct residential accommodation in the general pool for Central Government employees at Chandigarh is under consideration.

P. W. D. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3162. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1876 on the 24th December, 1964 regarding the irregularities in the stores and workshop division of the P.W.D. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the irregularities have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The enquiry is in its final stages. The question of fixing responsibility will be taken up as soon as the complete report of the investigation is available.

Army Units for Flood Emergency

3163. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1855 on the 24th December, 1964 regarding the formation of Army Units for flood emergency and state:

(a) whether the proposal has since been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The proposal has been dropped.

(b) Does not arise.

Patients of Irwin Hospital

3164. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1856 on the 24th December, 1964 regarding patients missing from Irwin Hospital and state:

(a) whether the police investigation report has since been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Despite their best efforts, the police authorities have stated that it has not been possible for them to trace Shri Kanshi Ram so far.

Smuggling of Communist Propaganda Literature

3165. { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communist propaganda literature is being smuggled into the country under the cover of 'publicity material'; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The question is not clear. Only objectionable literature of the nature specified in the Government of India notifications Customs 77 dated 22-9-56, 158 dated 26-11-59, 25 dated 9-3-60, and 152 dated 21-11-64 is not allowed to be imported into the country. Such Communist propaganda literature cannot be imported into the country even as 'publicity material'.

No specific case of attempted import of objectionable literature as a part of general "publicity material" has been noticed, although a large quantity of objectionable propaganda literature has been seized by the Customs authorities during the last two years.

Sudy of Administrative Procedures

3166. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has decided to undertake a continuing programme to study problems of development administration;

(b) whether the Commission has sought the cooperation of the Central Ministries and the State Governments and Research Institutions for the purpose; and

(c) whether these studies will again be examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs to give a practical bias to administrative procedures?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A Management and Administration Division has been set up in the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, for undertaking a continuing programme of studies in cooperation with the Central Ministries and the State Governments as well as universities, research institutions and professional organisations working in the field of management and administration. In the field of Administration, the main emphasis is on problems of Development Administration rather than on what is commonly described as Public Administration.

2. To start with the Division has been engaged on studies concerning materials planning in relation to development programmes, performance budgeting, analysis of problems of planning and coordination in relation to area development plans, analysis of reports in key areas from the States to the Centre and the content and methods of training of non-official citizens leaders at different levels in relation to development work.

3. The Management and Administration Division is not concerned with the usual O&M studies. It will keep in touch with the work undertaken in Ministry of Home Affairs and in the States and will give such assistance to other agencies as may be asked of it. Its special effort is to stimulate administrative research in the States and promote greater collaboration between State Governments and Departments for Public Administration, Political Science and related fields in the various universities.

Panchayat Samiti Industries in Orissa

3167. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Government of Orissa for establishment of Panchayat Samiti Industries in the State during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Orissa for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). As in the case of other States, the Central assistance has been allotted to the Orissa State Government for all their schemes relating to village and small industries. The total amount allotted for 1964-65 is Rs. 85 lakhs (Rs. 55 lakhs as loans and Rs. 30 lakhs as

grants) and this includes assistance for the establishment of Panchayat Samiti Industries also.

(c) Central assistance to Orissa for 1965-66 will be finalised and intimated shortly by the Ministry of Finance.

Nature Cure Centres

3168. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to various nature cure centres in the country during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) and (b). Financial assistance has been given to Nature Cure Institutions during 1964-65. as under:—

Serial	Name of Institutions	Amount Rs.
I. For research work		
1.	Nature Cure Hospital, Amirpet, Hyderabad	10,000
2.	The Founder Trustee, Gandhi Nature Cure Clinic, Bapatla	3,000
3.	Nature Cure Centre, Dibrugarh	2,637
4.	Tapovardhan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Bhagalpur	2,000
5.	Sarbanjanik Prakritik Chikitsa Grih, Muzaffarpur	2,730
6.	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam	2,000
7.	Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Nagpur	4,500
8.	Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur	2,000
II. For Training		
1.	Shri Ramakrishna Prakritik Ashram, Bhimavaram	12,000
2.	Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Varanasi	10,000
3.	Prakriti Niketan Trust, Calcutta	70,000

State Bank of India Branches in Orissa

3169. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number and the location of the branches of the State Bank of India functioning at present in Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The State Bank of India has 32 branches in the State of Orissa at the following places:—

1. Angul
2. Aska
3. Balasore
4. Bargarh
5. Baripada
6. Berhampore (Ganjam)
7. Bhadrak
8. Bhanjanagar
9. Bhawanipatna
10. Bhubaneswar
11. Bolangir
12. Chatrapur
13. Cuttack
14. Dhenkanal
15. Jajpur
16. Jeypore
17. Kendrapara
18. Keonjhar
19. Khurda
20. Koraput
21. Nawapara
22. Nayagarh
23. Parlakimedi
24. Phulbani
25. Puri
26. Rairangpur
27. Rayagada
28. Rourkela
29. Sambalpur
30. Sundargarh
31. Talcher
32. Titilagarh

Quarters for Central Excise Department Employees in Orissa

3170. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the progress made so

far in regard to the construction of residential quarters at Cuttack and Rayagada for the non-gazetted staff of the Central Excise Department in Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The construction of residential quarters for the non-gazetted staff of the Central Excise Department at Cuttack and Rayagada has had to be deferred.

Survey of Mental Patients in States

3171. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made a survey of the causes accounting for a rise in the number of mental patients in various States;

(b) whether it is true that, in Rajasthan, the number of mental patients has recorded a cent per cent increase during the period from 1955 to 1965; and

(c) the findings of experts who have had occasions to study the different factors, bringing about this psychic malady?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Although steps have been taken to assess the incidence of mental illness there is no data on which it could be said that there has been an increase in the number of mental patients in Rajasthan or elsewhere.

(c) Mental illness is the result of complex interaction between hereditary, physical, psychological and social factors. Some of the major causes of the illness are:

- (1) Lack of emotional security.
- (2) Maladjustment to the social and economic order and struc-

ture and consequent frustration.

- (3) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, leading to changes in social environment and resulting in increased tempo of life.
- (4) Worries and anxiety arising out of different reasons.
- (5) Alcoholism which may be the cause of the result of mental imbalance.
- (6) Indiscriminate use of Psychotropic drugs by general practitioners.
- (7) Partition of India and the refugee problem which has taken away the security of an ancestral home in the village from large numbers, to which a man could turn in the event of sickness, being out of job and any extra-ordinary circumstances of stress and strain, and absence of any other wide-spread system of social security.

Assessment of Unaccounted Money

3172, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 25 on the 18th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any assessment of the extent of black money existing in the country has since been made, if so, the result thereof; and

(b) whether the data collected by the Sadachar Samiti in this connection has been secured by Government to verify the correctness of their estimates and to arrive at more precise estimates in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is not possi-

ble to make any accurate estimate of the extent of black money in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Principal Appraisers' Posts

3173, Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Customs Re-organisation Committee, 1958 had recommended that the posts of Principal Appraiser should be of Class I status;

(b) If so, whether the recommendation has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme was drawn up for the re-organisation of the Appraising Department, but it had to be dropped in the wake of the emergency in 1962. The matter is being reconsidered now.

Appraisers in Customs Department

3174, Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption made any recommendation to improve the status, rank and pay of the Appraisers in the Customs Department;

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under * consideration.

Electric Power Survey Committee

3175. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) when the Electric Power Survey Committee is likely to submit its final report;

(b) whether it has submitted any interim report; and

(c) if so the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The report of the Electric Power Survey Committee is expected to be received during this month.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

पोरबन्दर पर तस्कर व्यापार

3176. श्री बिजबनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 मार्च, 1965 को सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के ब्लेड और सिगरेट भ्रवध सामान "एन० वी० मुरशीदी" नामक यन्त्रचालित नौका से पोरबन्दर पर बरामद किया था, जो वहाँ फारस की खाड़ी में दुबाई से आई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन कौन सा सामान बरामद हुआ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) 7 मार्च, 1965 को पोरबन्दर में सीमा शुल्क पदाधिकारियों ने 'एम० वी० अल मुरशीदी' नामक एक मशीनी नौका से, जो कि उस बंदरगाह पर फारस की खाड़ी में

दुबाई से आई थी, लगभग 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का भ्रवध सामान पकड़ा।

(ख) पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

क्र० सं०	विवरण	कीमत (रु० में)
1.	कपड़े	87,855.00
2.	केशर	27,000.00
3.	मशीनी लाइटसं	28,425.00
4.	नेल-कटर्स	1,800.00
5.	ब्लेडें	35,220.00
6.	सुगंधियां	1,750.00
7.	घड़ियों के स्ट्रैप	19,885.00
8.	फाउन्टन-पैन	675.00
9.	विविध वस्तुएं जैसे ऐश-ट्रे, खेलने के ताश इत्यादि	141.00
		2,02,751.00

(ग) नौका को जब्त किया गया था और मुख्य नाविक और अन्य नाविकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

World Bank Aid to Steel Plants

3177. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has indicated its willingness to aid the expansion of two private sector Steel plants;

(b) its attitude towards the proposed fifth public sector steel plant;

(c) whether the Bank has remarked that the problem in India was that commercial interest rates were too high and the repayment period too low; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Proposals for balancing production and/or expansion in the two private sector steel plants are under consideration for financing by the World Bank. No decisions have, however, been taken.

(b) World Bank has not expressed any opinion on the proposed fifth Public Sector Steel Plant.

(c) Government are not aware of any such opinion having been expressed by the Bank.

(d) Does not arise.

सीमा-शुल्क की चोरी

3178. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय का विचार सीमा शुल्क विभाग की कार्यकुशलता सुधारने तथा इस की कार्य प्रणाली में क्रान्तिकारी सुधार करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ताकि सीमा-शुल्क की चोरी रोकी जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)

(क) सरकार, सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के कार्य में विशेषतः सतर्कता पहलू के सम्बन्ध में सुधारों का सुझाव देने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) मोटे तौर पर, यह दल सीमा शुल्क विभाग के संगठन, बनावट, और इस से भी अधिक विशेषतः कार्य प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया, का अध्ययन करेगा और उन में सुधार करने

तथा उन को सरल बनाने के लिए सुझाव देगा ।

Low Income Group Housing in Bihar

3179. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned so far to the Government of Bihar for disbursement as loans under the Low-Income Group Housing Schemes;

(b) the extent to which these amounts have been utilised;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar have asked for more money for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the amount demanded?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 362.76 lakhs was sanctioned upto the end of the year 1964-65 to the Government of Bihar under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Out of this amount, Rs. 329.04 lakhs had been utilised upto the end of December, 1964.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial Development Bank

3180. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has established a special fund called the Development Assistance Fund; and

(b) if so the purpose for which this fund will be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Industrial Development Bank of India has established, with effect from the 27th March, 1965, a special fund called the "Development Assistance Fund". The Fund has been established in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

2. This Fund, which will have contributions mainly from the Central Government, is intended to help "key" industries and such other industries which may not be able to get effective assistance from the existing financial institutions on strict commercial considerations and yet such assistance is considered necessary as a matter of priority in the industrial development of the country.

3. The purpose for which the fund will be utilised has been detailed in section 16 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. It provides that the Industrial Development Bank may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, disburse or spend from the Development Assistance Fund, any amount on account or in consequence of the grant of any loan or advance or on account or in consequence of entering into any arrangement, under clauses (d), (e), (f) and (g) of Section 9 of the Act. Before seeking the approval of the Central Government for disbursing any amount from the Development Assistance Fund, the Industrial Development Bank shall have to satisfy itself that banking or other financial institutions or other agencies are not likely to grant such loan or advance to the industrial concern or to enter into any such arrangement with or in relation to the industrial concern in the ordinary course of business. Before giving its approval, the Central Government also have to satisfy itself that such loan, advance or arrangement is necessary as a matter of priority in the interests of the industrial development of the country.

Rajasthan Canal Project

3181. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the major projects which Government are taking over from the State Governments for implementation;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Canal Project has been taken over, and, if so, the conditions and terms thereof; and

(c) the changes, if any, made in its administrative set up?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) The question of taking over of the Rajasthan Canal Project by the Central Government is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Western Kosi Canal

3182. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work on the canal is likely to be started?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Soon after the alignment is finalised and lands arranged.

काला घन

3183. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1965 में कलकत्ते में काले घन की दो करोड़ रुपये की गणि का पता लगा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का व्योम क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री सि० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). कलकत्ता में प्रायकर विभाग को मार्च, 1965 के महीने में वित्त विधेयक, 1965 के खण्ड 68 के अन्तर्गत

4. 4 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग छिपाई गई भ्राय प्रकट की गई। इस प्रकार प्रकट की गई भ्राय पर दिया गया कर 1.75 करोड़ रुपये निकला।

उज्जैन में छापे

3184. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिकरे :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री शोकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हेम बलघा :
श्री राजी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री। अप्रैल, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1838 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन में जो छै छापे मारे गये थे और जिन में कुल 1,03,864/— रुपये पकड़े गये थे जिस का पुस्तकों में कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं रखा गया था, उन छै छापों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस उन व्यक्तियों की लेखा पुस्तकें भी अपने माथ ले गई थी; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस ने उन व्यक्तियों तथा उन के बच्चों को रोक लिया और उन के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) चूंकि जांच-पड़तालें अभी भी प्रगति पर हैं, छापों का ब्यौरा देना बाछनीय न होगा।

(ख) लेखा पुस्तकों, यदि कोई थीं, को जब्त करने के बारे में पुलिस द्वारा की गई कार्यवाई का पता नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

परिवहन के साधनों में पूंजी विनियोजन

3186. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों में विनियुक्त पूंजी से प्राप्त लाभों के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य के लिये अध्ययन दल का गठन किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रश्न पर अध्ययन करते समय यह दल शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की संख्या भिन्न समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखेगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) से (ग). चौथी योजना की तैयारी के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग ने तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक अध्ययनों का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, ताकि परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं तथा परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों की क्षमतायें कितनी बढ़ाई जानी आवश्यक हैं, का व्यवस्थित विश्लेषण किया जा सके। इन अध्ययनों का उद्देश्य आंकड़ों तथा विश्लेषणों में तालमेल खाना है ताकि समेकित दीर्घकालीन परिवहन योजनाएं बनाने में, जिनके प्राधार पर चौथी योजना के कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाते हैं, सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में जिस व्यापक मार्गनिर्धारण का सामने रख कर काम किया गया है, वह यह है कि मिश्रित परिवहन के जाल के विभिन्न घंग के रूप में विभिन्न परिवहन संवाधनों का विकास किया जाय और उनका मंचालन इस प्रकार किया जाय कि समस्त अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिवहन के प्रत्येक साधन का अधिकतम उपयोग किया जाय। अध्ययन के जिस कार्यक्रम पर फिलहाल काम किया जा रहा है, उसमें (1) चुनी हुई जिनमें के गमनागमन के भावी ढांचे का ब्यौरेवार अध्ययन और

(2) 1975-76 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि तक देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश की उन क्षेत्रों की परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन शामिल है। परन्तु जैसे जैसे काम आगे बढ़ेगा और अधिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध होंगे, चुने हुए क्षेत्रों के परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों का विकास तथा संचारण के तुलनात्मक लागत का अध्ययन करने का प्रस्ताव है। कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का लागत-लाभ अध्ययन भी किया जायेगा।

2. ये अध्ययन, योजना आयोग द्वारा परिवहन तथा रेल मंत्रालयों के सहयोग से गठित परिवहन आयोजन संयुक्त तकनीकी दल कर रहा है। क्षेत्रों के परिवहन सर्वेक्षण के लिए विशेष एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं, इनमें क्षेत्रीय रेल अधिकारी भी सम्मिलित होंगे।

3. ये अध्ययन परिवहन आयोजन, संयुक्त तकनीकी दल द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं। इनके अन्तर्गत अधिकांशतः अन्तः नगर यातायात आता है और उपनगर यातायात की समस्याएँ इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। इन अध्ययनों में देहाती क्षेत्रों के परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की ब्योरेवार जांच भी शामिल नहीं है।

भू-स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी समान कानून

3187. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बटाईदारों को अधिकार देने के लिए कोई कानून बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या बटाईदारी और रेंटवारी के सम्बन्ध में अन्य राज्यों में भी हाल में कानून में कोई संशोधन किया जा रहा है; और]

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने देश भर में भूमि के स्वामित्व के सम्बन्ध में कोई समान कानून बनाने की सलाह दी है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री डॉ० रा० भगत) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश जमींदारी उन्मूलन और भूमि सुधार अधिनियम 1950 में काश्तकारी के नियमन करने के बारे में उदात्त है। इस अधिनियम में अपाहिज अवित्तियों, जैसे विधवाओं और अवयस्कों, विद्यालयों तथा सशस्त्र सेना में काम करने वालों को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी को पट्टे पर भूमि देने की अनुमति नहीं है। इन उपवर्गों में संशोधन करने के लिए कोई विधान राज्य विधान मंडल के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) काश्तकारी के नियमन के लिए सब राज्यों ने कानून बना लिये हैं। इन कानूनों में समय समय पर संशोधन किया गया है।

(ग) योजना आयोग की मलाह पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं और हाल में प्रकाशित चौथी योजना के ऋापन में दी गई है। योजना में दिये गये सुझाव व्यापक सामान्य मार्ग निर्धारण किस्म के हैं, जिनका प्रत्येक राज्य की स्थानीय दशाओं तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपनाया तथा पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

Plot allotted to Ford Foundation in Delhi

3188. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted some plot of land at Delhi to the Ford Foundation;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof and the terms on which the land has been allotted; and

(c) the exact acreage of land allotted to the Ford Foundation?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It has been decided to allot a plot of land measuring about 3 acres in Lodi Estate, New Delhi, to the Ford Foundation, free of charge, on a

nominal ground rent of Re. 1 per annum for the construction of their office building and guest house on condition that the property will revert to the Government of India, free of cost, when no longer required for their own use. The period of allotment will be 20 years subject to further extension, if necessary, by mutual agreement. Allotment will be made to the Ford Foundation after the site has been demarcated.

State Homoeopathic Boards

3189. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Homoeopathic Boards in the Union Territories where Homeopathy is recognised have majority of unqualified persons as their members; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Only the Union Territory of Delhi has a Homoeopathic Board which is constituted under the Delhi Homoeopathic Act, 1956. The Board has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic System of Medicine

3190. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised the Homoeopathic system of medicine for purposes of medical relief to Government employees including Railway employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) The Government of India are working on the principle that modern scientific medicine should be the basis for the development of National Health Services in the Country.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

3191. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in one contiguous block of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) whether thoroughfares have been provided for in this Institute area and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal for the removal of the Institute outside the busy area of the Capital to obviate inconvenience to the general public; and

(d) if so, the action so far taken or being taken at present?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The present total area of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Campus is 143 acres which is separated into two blocks with the Mehrauli Road running in between.

(b) Since the Western block measures only 25 acres no necessity is felt for providing a thoroughfare within it. The Eastern block is surrounded by the roads on all the four sides (Mehrauli Road, Ring Road and a service road from Ring Road via Gautam Nagar to Yusuf Sarai connecting it with the Mehrauli Road). If thoroughfares are provided within the campus they will very much interfere with the hospital and college work. Moreover they are unnecessary because the above mentioned roads already exist.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Upper Krishna Project

3192. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government were approached by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to include certain areas in Mahaboobnagar Dis-

strict in Andhra Pradesh in the first stage of the Upper Krishna Project before giving clearance; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme

3193. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres that will be irrigated in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh under the Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to ask the Government of Mysore to transfer Head Works to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps the Central Government have taken towards the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 5,900 acres of land in Mysore and 87,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India to issue orders placing the headworks and common portion of the Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme Canal under the control of the Tungabhadra Board under the powers vested in them under Section 108(2)(b) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal

3194. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1960 a memorandum was submitted to the Government of India by the Gov-

ernment of Andhra Pradesh regarding the use of waters from Tungabhadra Project Left Bank Canal to benefit Alampur and Gadwal taluqs; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to convene a conference of Ministers of Irrigation of the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh to settle the issue?

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

(b) The suggestion is under consideration.

Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal

3195. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance has been given to the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II; and

(b) whether work will be taken up in the first year of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II has been considered technically acceptable.

(b) Stage II is expected to be taken up on completion of Stage I. The first stage is expected to be completed by the middle of 1967.

Investigation of Power Projects

3196. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotted equipment under the United Nations Special Fund Assistance has been supplied to the Andhra Pradesh for investigation of power projects; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken in the matter to avoid delays in the investigation work?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, the equipment is being supplied according to the schedule of supply.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स

3197. { श्री युद्ध गीर सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के निवेदन पर दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स के मालिकों को अपना कारखाना दिल्ली से बाहर लगाने को कहा है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों ने भी उपरोक्त कारखाने के कारण ग्रासपास की बस्तियों की जनता में तपेदिक तथा श्वास के रोगों में वृद्धि की रिपोर्ट की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कारखाने को कब स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान में यह दिया गया है कि दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स, जो अन्नरूप हैं, को इस संकीर्ण क्षेत्र से विभिन्न अन्नरूप प्रयोगों के लिये निर्धारित समय अनुसूचियों के अनुसार विस्तृत औद्योगिक जिलों में हटाया जायेगा ।

Durgapur Canal

3198. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Canal has been taken over by the Government of West Bengal from the Damodar Valley Corporation for coal transport;

(b) if not, the objections raised by the State authorities; and

(c) the name of the present operating agency and whether Government are making any sizable income from it and, if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) The State Government have informed the Government of India that they have neither the experience nor the resources to undertake navigation in the canal departmentally. They have however, proposed that the question of taking over the canal should wait till the general scheme of reorganisation of DVC is finalized. Pending finalization of the reorganisation proposals they are agreeable to the DVC formulating a suitable scheme for starting navigation in the canal to which they are willing to lend their support.

(c) No operating agency has been set up as yet and navigation on a commercial scale has not developed so far. The question of accrual of any income from the navigation canal does not, therefore, arise.

Properties on Mathura Road and Rouse Avenue, New Delhi

3199. { **Shri Daji:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:

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

(a) whether Government have exempted properties on Mathura Road and Rouse Avenue, New Delhi, from any additional payments even though they have rented out accommodation to private parties on market rates against the agreement entered into with Government; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. Notices are being issued to the lessees in question to pay additional premium and ground rent for changing the purpose of the land.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water for Dharwar

3200. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of villages in the eastern part of Dharwar District have no drinking water facilities even to-day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that drinking water wells cannot be dug in that area as there is loose black soil;

(c) whether any scheme of providing filtered drinking water from Varada river for those villages is under contemplation;

(d) if so, at which stage it is pending; and

(e) if not, the alternative scheme to provide them with the drinking water?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

All India Mayors' Council

- Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
- Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
- 3201.** Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
- Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
- Shri Yudhvir Singh:
- Shri Kanakasabai:
- Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of All India Mayors' Council, which met in De'hi on the 10th April, 1965, have communicated to Govern-

ment the various resolutions adopted by them;

(b) the reaction of Government to each of them; and

(c) whether copies of all the resolutions will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No

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

Tax Credit Certificate Scheme for Exports

3202. Shri Kanakasabai: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Committee to advise Government from time to time on the implementation of the Tax Credit Certificate Scheme for Exports; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the Committee?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes. It is proposed to set up an Advisory Board on Tax Credit for Exports.

(b) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce will be the Chairman of the Advisory Board. A senior officer of the Ministry of Finance and a senior officer of the Ministry in charge of the export commodity concerned will be the members of the Advisory Board. The functions of the Board will be to determine the export commodities for which and the rates at which Tax Credit Certificates may be given in relation to exports, keeping in view the objectives of the scheme as enunciated in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech of 27th February, 1965. The Board may, whenever it considers necessary, invite the interests concerned to present their views before it. The functions of the Board will be advisory, final decisions being taken by the Central Government.

बिजली के मीटरों के लिये नकद जमानत

3203. { श्री जेधे :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछुवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या सिच्चाई और विद्युत् मंत्री बिजली के मीटरों के लिये नकद जमानत देने के सम्बन्ध में 11 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 380 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले भ्रराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उन के क्वार्टरों में लगे हुए बिजली के मीटरों के लिये नकद जमानत के रूप में 50 रुपये जमा करने के लिये फिर नोटिस दे दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे (एक) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और (दो) भ्रराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्यायें क्या हैं जिन्हें नकद जमानत जमा कराने के लिये नोटिस दिये गये हैं ?

सिच्चाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) से (ग). भ्रराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कैश सिक्योरिटी जमा कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने लगभग 2150 सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कि सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं, नोटिस दिये। इन को बिजली के बिल उन के कार्यालय द्वारा नहीं परन्तु सीधे उन के घर भेजे जा रहे थे। चूंकि उन के राजपत्रित या भ्रराजपत्रित कर्मचारी होने के बारे में पता नहीं चल सकता था, दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने नोटिस में कहा कि भ्रगर उन में से कोई भ्रराजपत्रित कर्मचारी हो तो उसे सीक्योरिटी

जमा कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं, किन्तु उस कर्मचारी को यह चाहिये कि वह दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम को यह तथ्य अपने कार्यालय के नाम सहित सूचित कर दें। अभी तक केवल 236 कर्मचारियों ने सूचित किया है कि वे भ्रराजपत्रित हैं, और दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को सूचित करते हुए उन को भेजे गये नोटिसों को कैसल कर दिया है ।

Bharat Sewak Samaj

3204. { Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial aid given by the Central Government to the Units of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in different States during 1964; and

(b) the items of work for which such financial aid was given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information is being collected and will be submitted to the House in due course.

दिल्ली में जल सम्भरण

3205. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में इस वर्ष पानी का संकट रहेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संकट दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रथवा करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) किसी जल संकट की आशंका नहीं है तथापि गर्मियों में पानी की अत्याधिक मांग के कारण कुछ बस्तियों में इस वर्ष की गर्मियों में भी पानी का कठ दबाव तथा रुक-रुक कर दिया जाना जारी रखना पड़ेगा ।

(ख) पानी की पूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय बरते गये :

(1) 4,00,00,000 गैलन प्रति दिन के एक प्रतिरिक्त प्लांट का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस में से 1,00,00,000 गैलन प्रति दिन का प्लांट 6 जनवरी, 1965 से काम करने लग गया है। मई, 1965 के मध्य तक, जब इस समय बन रहा बूस्टर पम्प काम करने लग जायेगा तो दक्षिण दिल्ली की बस्तियों को और अधिक पानी मिलने लगेगा। प्रतिरिक्त तीन करोड़ गैलन प्रति दिन का शेष प्लांट, आशा है कि अप्रैल, 1966 तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस के बाद ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि पानी की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी।

(2) 35 लाख गैलन पानी प्रति दिन देने वाले 20 ट्यूबवैल लगाये जा चुके हैं।

भारतीय सिक्कों का तस्कर व्यापार

3206. श्री अशोक लाल बैरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1965 को बम्बई के समुद्रो तट पर स्वदेशी सिक्कों के पांच बोरे पकड़े गये, जो विदेश भेजे जाने थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सिक्कों का कुल मूल्य क्या था और ये किस स्थान को भेजे जा रहे थे;

(ग) क्या ले जाने वाला व्यक्ति भारतीय था; और

(घ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सि० ल० कृष्णमा-
चारी) : (क) से (घ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य की पुलिस ने 8-1-65 को (न कि 1-4-65 को) मैरीन ड्राइव, बम्बई में नरीमान प्वाइंट पर 5 बैसे पकड़े थे जिन में भारतीय सिक्के थे। 18,937 रुपये के मूल्य के इन सिक्कों को पुलिस ने अनधिकृत माल के रूप में ले लिया था। महाराष्ट्र राज्य पुलिस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है। जांच-पड़तालों के पूरा हो जाने पर, यदि उचित हुआ तो सीमा शुल्क कानून के अधीन समूचित कार्यवाही शुरू की जायेगी।

Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects

3207. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India's river development schemes and electric generating capacity will be expanded as a result of new agreements for loans and grants signed between the Governments of India and the United States in March, 1965;

(b) if so, the main features of such agreements;

(c) the total amount of such loans and grants; and

(d) when the scheme will be implemented?

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

(b) and (c). Three project agreements in respect of Irrigation and Hydro-electric projects were signed with the U.S. Government under PL.-480 during March, 1965:—

Name of the Project	Amount allocated (Rs. crores)	Whether loan or grant
1. River Valley Development (Supplement No. 10) Agreement No. 11	34.92	Loan
2. Rihand River Valley Development (Supplement No. 4) Agreement No. 20	3.29	Do.
3. Sabarigiri Hydro-electric Project Agreement No. 125	18.40	Do.

To relate to supplementary allocations under the existing agreements for River Valley Development and Rihand Valley Development Schemes. The third agreement for Rs. 18.4 crores, however, relates to Pamba-Kakki (Sabirigiri) Hydro-Electric Project.

The main PL-480 Commodity Agreement provides that a specified portion of the rupees accruing to the U.S. Government would be made available to the Government of India as loans and grants to finance mutually agreed projects of economic development. Separate operative documents known as "project agreements" are accordingly being signed between the two Governments from time to time allocating specific loan and grant funds to each project. The loans bear interest at 4% and are repayable in 73 six-monthly instalments commencing 4 years after they are drawn. The total allocation made under March, 1965 agreements is Rs. 56.61 crores.

(d) The schemes are under execution.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गृह-निर्माण

3208. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने नये मकान बनाने की योजना थी;

(ख) अब तक कितने मकान बन गये हैं तथा चालू योजनावधि के अन्त तक कितने और मकान बनाये जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये योजना में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई थी तथा उस में से वास्तव में कितनी व्यय हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) जैसा कि तृतीय योजना में निर्दिष्ट है, ग्रामीण आवास के लिये 1,25,000 मकानों का लक्ष्य है।

(ख) चालू योजना अवधि में कुल लगभग 25,000 मकान बनाने की आशा की जाती है, इस में अभी तक बने हुए लगभग 18,500 मकान शामिल होना बताया जाता है।

(ग) तीसरी योजना में ग्रामीण आवास प्रायोजनाओं की योजना के लिए 12.7 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था है, इस के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के द्वारा पहले चार वर्षों में निकाली गई राशि केवल 2.86 करोड़ रुपये है। 1965-66 के लिये, जो कि योजना का अन्तिम वर्ष है, बजट व्यवस्था 1.21 करोड़ रुपये है।

पीने के पानी का सम्भरण

3209. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों को विशेष अनुदान दे कर पीने के पानी की समस्या को इस वर्ष हल करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को इस कार्य के लिये कितना धन देने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिरिक्त कोई विशेष अनुदान देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Finance Minister's Visit to U.P.

3210. **Shri Kindar Lal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Uttar Pradesh in April, 1965 and had discussions with the Ministers of U.P. about the financial matters of Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh demanded financial assistance for the work of draught in that State because due to water logging annually crops are damaged seriously in the province; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The problems of water-logging and drainage in parts of the State were discussed, including the arrangements for financing schemes in this behalf. The State Government was asked to prepare a com-

prehensive plan, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to deal with the problem.

Slum Clearance Schemes

3211. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 330.20 lakhs to various States for their slum clearance schemes;

(b) if so, the State-wise allocation of this aid; and

(c) the number of slum dwellers and slum dwellings in each State?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, during the year 1964-65.

(b) A statement giving the required information is as follows:

Name of State	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Loan	Grant	Total
Bihar	18.75	18.75	37.50
Gujarat	17.07	17.07	34.14
Jammu and Kashmir	6.00	6.00	12.00
Kerala	3.33	2.66	6.00
Madhya Pradesh	6.17	6.16	12.33
Madras	22.50	22.50	45.00
Maharashtra	45.00	45.00	90.00
Mysore	2.22	2.22	4.44
Orissa	1.88	1.87	3.75
Punjab	2.25	2.25	4.50
Rajasthan	0.38	0.37	0.75
Uttar Pradesh	9.00	9.00	18.00
West Bengal	31.40	31.40	62.80
	164.95	165.25	330.20

(c) No regular or complete survey of slum dwellers or their dwellings has so far been made by the Central or the State Governments. However, according to the report of the Asoka Sen Committee on Slum Clearance published in 1958, the number of houses unfit for human habitation was placed at 11.5 lakhs.

Teachers for Medical Colleges

3212. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of teachers in the Medical Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the shortage

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is a general shortage of teachers in medical colleges owing to rapid extension of medical education in the country.

(b) The shortage of teachers varies and is greater in pre-clinical departments. Its extent may be upto 25 per cent.

(c) Financial assistance has been given by the Central Government for the development of Post-graduate medical education during the Second Plan and the Third Plan. The scheme is proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan also. Action is being taken to develop Post-graduate Institutes at Pondicherry, Hyderabad and Bombay in addition to the existing ones in the country during the remaining period of the Third Plan and to establish three more such institutes during the Fourth Plan. M.Sc. Courses in Anatomy and Physiology have been started in some places.

Advances by Banks to Business Houses

3213. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has recently issued a warning to banks for being careful in making advances to

business houses which have been raided for black money; and

(b) if so, the specific instructions issued in this behalf and the circumstance thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) and (b). No Certain general instructions have, however, been issued to the banks, asking them to ensure that financial accommodation is not provided to shroffs or to other parties, against hundies which may not be genuine. Banks have also been asked to be careful in checking up the addresses and other particulars of individuals, who may be investing money in fixed or short-term deposits, in circumstances in which evasion of income tax may be suspected.

Seizure of Watches in Bombay

3215. { **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wrist watches valued at eight lakh rupees were seized at Bombay on the 17th April, 1965 from the gang of smugglers; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Six packages containing 5145 wrist watches, valued at Rs. 5.5 lakhs (approx), were seized by the Maharashtra State Police, as smuggled, on 17-4-65. The packages were abandoned by six persons, who managed to escape under cover of darkness. No arrests have so far been made, but further investigations in the matter are in progress.

Energising the Tube Wells of Punjab

3216. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for the grant of aid or loan for the supply of electricity for energising tube wells for agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the amount granted during 1964-65 and that proposed to be given during the current financial year?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punjab Government had requested the Central Government for a central assistance of Rs. 3 crores for supply of electricity for energising 6,000 tube-wells. The Central Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore. The State Government's request for an additional assistance of Rs. 2 crores in 1965-66 is under consideration.

Yoga Ashram, New Delhi

3217. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land given to the Yoga Prasar Samiti, Yoga Ashram, Mandir Lane, Mandir Marg, New Delhi and the terms thereof;

(b) whether the said Samiti approached Government to make the allotment permanent; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Melur Chand Khanna): (a) Structures consisting of two tennis courts, four servants' quarters, one out-house, one pavilion, one swimming pool and two cloak rooms measuring 2827 square feet, of the Old Ridge Club on Mandir Lane, New Delhi, were allotted on licence to the Samiti at a nominal rent of rupee one per month. The Samiti is required to maintain the premises at their cost. The lic-

ence was last extended upto the 14th July, 1964.

(b) and (c). The Samiti requested permanent allotment of the premises but as the area is "green" under the Master Plan of Delhi, no permanent allotment can be made. The question of allotting an alternative site to the Samiti is under consideration of the Government.

Aid to Yoga Institutions

3218. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1538 on the 25th March, 1965 regarding the research in Yoga therapy and state:

(a) whether the requirements of the three institutions referred to therein have been examined;

(b) if so, the amount of grant each institution is entitled to;

(c) when these institutions were asked to submit their returns and accounts; and

(d) the year for which the grants will be recommended, sanctioned and given?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The requirements of the two Yoga research institutions in Bombay are still under examination. The requirements of the Yoga Prasar Samiti, Mandir Lane, New Delhi have been examined.

(b) As per estimates, it has been proposed to give a recurring grant of Rs. 28,000 per annum and non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,000 to the Yoga Prasar Samiti, Mandir Lane, New Delhi.

(c) On 27th February, 1965, the Yoga Prasar Samiti, New Delhi was asked to furnish the audited statements of accounts with balance sheet of the last year, the up-to-date statement of expenditure and an audited statement of assets and liabilities. These have not been returned so far.

(d) The grants will be sanctioned during the current financial year provided, the Samiti furnishes the required information.

श्रीषधि सम्बन्धी पुस्तकालय

3220. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक श्रीषधि संबंधी पुस्तकालय बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कितनी किताबें रखी जायेंगी; और

(ग) उस का अनुमानित व्यय कितना होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क), (ख) और (ग) प्रखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में अनुमानतः 50.24 लाख रुपये की लागत का एक राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस पुस्तकालय में, जब इस का पूरा विकास हो चुकेगा, लगभग 10 लाख ग्रन्थ और पत्रिकायें होंगी।

Former Chief Minister of Orissa

3221. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 685 on the 1st April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether enquiries have been made in order to ascertain whether Shri Biju Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa had paid income tax on Rs. 10 crores which he had boasted to have amassed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether enquiries have been made in order to ascertain from the Postal authorities the number Re. 1

money-orders which Shri Biren Mitra, former Chief Minister of Orissa, received in response to his offer to part with his assets and liabilities for Re. 1?

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) whether Shri Mitra has paid the tax due thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Enquiries made show that the newspaper reports regarding Shri Patnaik's claim to have amassed Rs. 10 crores are not correct. His claim appears to have been that he controlled concerns with a capital of about Rs. 10 crores.

Enquiries regarding the tax liability of Shri Patnaik are in progress.

(c) to (e). Such receipts, being casual in nature, would not be taxable. So, the question of making enquiries from the postal authorities about the number of such receipts or payment of tax thereon does not arise.

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों के कब्जे में सरकारी धावास

3222. श्री हुकूम खन्व कदवाय : क्या निर्माण और धावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सदस्यों के कब्जे में अभी तक कितने सरकारी प्लॉट हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने उन पर बकाया किराया नहीं दिया है ;

(ग) उन लोगों में प्लॉट खाली कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है , और

(घ) धावास की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कितने वर्तमान संसद सदस्यों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

निर्माण और धावास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्व खन्वा) : (क) दो।

(ख) संसद् के 436 भूतपूर्व सदस्य ।

(ग) पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज (एग्जिक्शन ब्राफ़ अन-आयर्गर्डेड् आक्यूपैण्ट्स्) एक्ट, 1958 के अन्तर्गत एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ़ आवश्यक कार्यवाई पहले ही से आरम्भ की जा चुकी है । जहाँ तक दूसरे का संबंध है, भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है कि इस महीने के मध्यमें पहले ही स्थान खाली कर दिया जायेगा । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो आवश्यक कार्यवाई की जायेगी ।

(घ) निवास के आवंटन के लिए संसद् सदस्यों की कोई भी मांग आज तक पड़ी हुई नहीं है ।

Health Education Centres

3223. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start three Post-Graduate Health Education Training Centres in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It is proposed to start Post-graduate courses leading to the grant of a post-graduate qualification in Health Education at three centres, each centre training about 30 candidates annually. One of these centres will be the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. The question of selecting the remaining two centres (one of which is proposed to be established in Madras), is under consideration of Government.

The Diploma Course in Health Education of 10 months duration at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, will start during the academic year 1965-66. The course will be open to graduates in Medicine, or graduates in

Arts, Science or Education, or Nursing with two years experience in community work, or M.A. or M.Sc. in any of these subjects of a recognised University.

The approval of the Calcutta University to the affiliation of the course has been applied for by the Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation

3224. Shri Chandriki: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have submitted a scheme for financial assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation to agriculturists under Tungabhadra Project in the District of Raichur; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been approved and necessary sanction accorded?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme is being examined by the Corporation.

Vithalbhai Patel Hostel for M.Ps.

3226. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have fixed the rents for flats in the Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi for Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament at present staying at Western Court, New Delhi are not willing to shift to the Vithalbhai Patel House?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a)

Yes.

(b) The rents are as follows:—

	Rent	Rebate	Net chargeable
	(In rupees)		
<i>Single room flats</i>			
Building	50.00	12.50	37.50
Furniture	18.27	4.57	13.70
Geysers	6.12	1.53	4.59
Services	13.45	3.36	10.09
	<u>87.84</u>	<u>21.96</u>	<u>65.88</u>
	(Rs. 66/- p. m.)		
<i>Double room flats</i>			
Building	75.00	18.75	56.25
Furniture	36.04	9.01	27.03
Geysers	8.71	2.18	6.53
Services	22.90	5.72	17.18
	<u>142.65</u>	<u>35.66</u>	<u>106.99</u>
	(Rs. 107/- p. m.)		
Servants			
Quarters	.	.	15.50
Garages	.	..	12.50

(c) The wishes of the Members are being ascertained.

"Gold Detector Equipment"

3227. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida;
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire for the Customs Department a whistling gold detector to foil smugglers, as invented recently in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether this can be designed and manufactured indigenously?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There is no proposal at present to acquire a whistling gold detector.

(b) Enquiries are being made about the device said to have been developed in the U.S.A.

Grants for Conferences

3228. { Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave any financial assistance either as grant or subsidy for the holding of International or National Conference during 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the amounts given to each Conference will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b).

The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Asian and Pacific Accountants Conference

3229. { Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference Committee of the Fourth Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants, 1965, has approached Government for any financial aid for holding the Fourth Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants in India;

(b) if so, the financial assistance and other facilities being given to them in this connection, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes. A request from the Conference Committee was received on the 23rd April, 1965.

(b) and (c). Only financial assistance has been asked for by the Conference Committee which consists of representatives of the Institutes of Cost and Works Accountants and of Chartered Accountants. The Committee has informed Government that the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants has agreed to make a contribution to the conference funds, but no such offer from the Institute of Chartered Accountants has been communicated. Government are considering the request for financial assistance, and also why the Institute of Chartered Accountants, who are one of the joint hosts of the Conference, should not make a suitable contribution to the conference funds.

Non-Banking Finance Companies

3230. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regulatory code to enable Government to exercise effective control over the functioning of non-banking finance companies is being drawn up by the Reserve Bank; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the code being drawn?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration and it is not possible at this stage to indicate the provisions of the regulations or directions which may be issued by the Reserve Bank.

House Building Cooperative Societies

3231. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the steps being taken to encourage the movement of cooperation in the building of houses in Delhi; and

(b) the particular facilities being provided to the House Building Cooperative Societies already in existence in Delhi?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The facilities given to Housing Cooperatives in Delhi, in the matter of allotment of land have already been indicated in the Statement (paras 2 III and IV thereof) laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd March, 1961, by the Minister for Home Affairs, in reply to a Call Attention Notice under Rule 197 given by Shri P. G. Deb. As for financial assistance for construction of houses,

the Societies can get it under the various Housing schemes viz. the Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low Income Group Housing, Middle Income Group Housing and the Village Housing Projects Schemes.

Jalsindhi Project

3232. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Yasbpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have agreed for the development of a common trans-boundary hydel project at Jalsindhi on the Narmada river;

(b) whether any assistance has been sought from the Centre for the project; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a). Yes. According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra they and the Government of Madhya Pradesh have entered into an agreement for the construction of Jalsindhi Hydel Scheme as a joint venture.

(b) and (c). The project report for the scheme is still under preparation by the State Governments and the question of any central assistance does not arise at this stage.

दिसी के अस्पतालों में फलों की बिक्री

3233. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में इविन अस्पताल, सफदरजंग अस्पताल तथा विलिंगडन अस्पताल में फलों की बिक्री का ठेका प्रति वर्ष दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1964 और 1965 में ये ठेके किस किस दर पर दिए गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) इन अस्पतालों में फलों को बेचने के ठेके नहीं दिये जाते। किन्तु अन्तरंग रोगियों के उपयोग के लिये फलों का संभरण करने के ठेके प्रति वर्ष दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) फलों के संभरण के ठेकों की दरें विवरण में दी गई हैं जो कि सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या L.T.—4366165]।

Water Shortage in Calicut

3234. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of drinking water in Calicut in Kerala;

(b) whether the Calicut Corporation have restricted the use of pipe water; and

(c) the steps taken to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Water supply scheme in Kerala

3235. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter of providing a comprehensive water supply scheme to Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe Municipalities in Kerala and Pondicherry;

(b) whether any of the municipalities had paid their contribution to this scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be taken up?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Details of a comprehensive water supply scheme for Telli-cherry and Cannanore which includes water supply scheme for Mahe (Pon-dicherry) are still awaited.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

State Housing Ministers' Conference at Srinagar

3236. Shri Kanakasabai: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold a conference of State Housing Ministers at Srinagar in June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the proposed agenda of the conference?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The agenda is still to be finalised. The main items for consideration at the Conference would, however, be the proposals for integration of urban housing schemes, speeding up of land acquisition proceedings, establishment of the Central Housing Board, and the provisions made by the States/Union Territories for Social Housing Schemes in their Fourth Five Year Plans.

Pay scales of Doctors

3237 { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Das Commission's recommendations on the pay scales for various categories of Central Government Doctors have been uniformly implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Jagannadha Das Commission's recommendations on the pay scales for Doctors affected various grades of staff employed under several Ministries including Ministries of Health, Defence and Railways. Information regarding their implementation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

3238. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the son of a government employee having Government accommodation when gets the Government employment is entitled to keep the same accommodation allotted to his father though being not eligible for the same;

(b) if so, whether similar facility exists for the wives of the Government employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). When a Government servant who has been allotted residential accommodation from the general pool retires from service or dies in service, his/her son, daughter, wife, husband or father is allotted accommodation from the general pool on out-of-turn basis provided that the said relation is a Government servant eligible for general pool accommodation and has been sharing accommodation with the retiring or deceased officer for at least six months before the date of retirement or death.

(c) Does not arise.

समयोपरि भत्ते के बदले में प्रबकाश

3239. श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने

वाले कर्मचारियों को रविवार तथा सावजनिक छुट्टियों के दिन काम करने के लिए समयोंपरि भत्ते के बदले में एवजी श्रवकाश दिया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिलोत्तम कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) और (ख). प्रादेश जारी किये गये हैं कि रविवार को काम करने के बदले कर्मचारियों को, ग्राम तौर पर, एवजी छुट्टी दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन ग्रगर काम के हित में ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है, तो समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जा सकता है। सावजनिक छुट्टियों के दिनों की इव्टी के बदले समयोपरि भत्ता नकद दिया जाता है। यह दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार है।

Hospital in Motibagh, Delhi

3240. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only hospital that the New Delhi Municipal Committee owns is languishing for want of official attention in Moti Bagh, New Delhi although it is well equipped; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Ukai Dam Project

3241. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the demand for the release of foreign exchange for Ukai Dam Project during the Third Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work has been delayed due to the

non-availability of foreign exchange for this project;

(c) the total foreign exchange asked for during the Third Plan period; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to allocate the foreign exchange for completion of the Third Plan targets for this project?

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

(b) Yes, to some extent.

(c) Rs. 395 lakhs upto 30th April, 1965.

(d) Foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 53 lakhs has been released during the Third Five Year Plan period. The foreign exchange position continues to be difficult and the prospects of additional allocation of foreign exchange in 1965-66 are not very bright.

Bund on Bari Gandak

3242. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Bund Project on the right bank of Bari Gandak has been undertaken;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the cost and other details of the scheme?

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

(b) The construction of the Bund is in good progress and is expected to be completed before the commencement of the next monsoon.

(c) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakhs and involves 2.62 crore cft. of earthwork over a nine mile stretch along the right bank of the river Gandak.

Death of School Children near Hubli

3243. { Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhant:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven children died of suspected food poisoning at Gadag near Hubli;

(b) whether they were taken ill after taking mid-day meal provided by the school; and

(c) if so, the results of enquiry if any, conducted?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Ten children are reported to have died due to an outbreak of gastro enteritis which took place among children in schools served with meals under the Mid-day Meals Scheme.

The outbreak has been investigated by the District Health Officer, Dharwar, the Dean, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Professor of Medicines, Karnatak Medical College Hospital and also by the Deputy Director of Public Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Mysore.

The first case of Gastro-enteritis occurred in the Gadag-Bettigeri Municipal area on the 24th March, 1965. Upto the 29th March, 1965 there were 66 cases (of whom 59 were children below 13 years) and 8 deaths. Most of these cases occurred in Bettigeri area of the Municipality around Primary Schools viz. Kannada Girls School No. 3, Kannada Boy's School No. 3, Kannada Boy's School No. 2 and Kannada Girls School No. 4. Out of these 66 cases, 54 had partaken the food served at the mid-day school lunch. After 29th March, 1965 the incidence changed its pattern and tended to become generalised and not limited to the child population. Upto the 26th April, 1965 there were 333 cases and 15 deaths. 74 of these cases have been

among the children below 13 years of age.

The cases that were hospitalised during the first two days revealed the presence of cholera vibrios in the stools specimen, both morphologically and culturally. The infection seemed to be due to contamination of school lunch sent to the above-mentioned four schools in Bettigeri area of the town either during transport or during distribution of lunch.

The following preventive and curative steps have been taken by the State Health Authorities;

- (i) Hospitalization of almost all the cases.
- (ii) Provision of proper modern treatment.
- (iii) Anti-cholera inoculations in the infected locality.
- (iv) Strict control over the hotels and other food and drinking establishments.
- (v) The School Lunch Programme was stopped after 25th March, 1965.
- (vi) Thorough disinfection, chlorination of drinking water sources, residual insecticidal spraying of fly breeding places.
- (vii) Appointment of additional staff, and supply of equipment and materials to undertake preventive and curative measures.

सिचाई सुविचारं

3244. श्री बसवन्त : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कम सिचाई की सुविधा वाले राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है :

(ग) सभी राज्यों में समान सिचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(घ) क्या हम सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिए खोसला समिति को कोई हिदायतें दी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सब से कम सिचाई की सुविधाओं वाले राज्य को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (डा० कु० ख० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य सिचाई के स्कोप, पहले से अनुसंधान हुई परियोजनाओं की परम्पर मान्य प्राथमिकता धन की उपलपधता आदि को ध्यान में रख कर ही अपना सिचाई कार्यक्रम बनाता है। अतः सब राज्यों में एक सम सिचाई सुविधाएं देने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) चतुर्थ योजना प्रस्तावों को भी तैयार किया जा रहा है। निम्नन्देह संबद्ध राज्य सरकार चतुर्थ योजना के लिये अपने प्रस्ताव बनाने से पहले सभी उचित पहलुओं पर विचार करेंगे।

Customs Authorities of Cochin Port

3245. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article captioned "An American view of Indian Graft" in the "Indian Review" of February, 1965, wherein charges of corruption have been levelled against the Customs authorities of Cochin Port;

(b) if so, whether the charges are correct; and

(c) if not, whether any action is contemplated against the journal for publication of false charges?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The article is an exact reproduction of a "letter to the Editor" written by Mr. Bruce W. Branick, which appeared in the "Indian Express" of 26th October, 1964.

(b) Preliminary enquiries indicate that the allegations are sweeping in character or highly exaggerated. Further enquiries are, however, in progress regarding some of the specific instances of corruption given in the letter.

(c) The question will be considered after the investigations are completed.

Counterfeit Coins

3246. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the five paise coin being counterfeited into the shape of 25 paise coin after cutting its edges and passing it on as 25 paise coins;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have been reported so far; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

Non-Project Assistance from U. K.

3247. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the British Board of the Trade who recently visited New Delhi indicated that the U.K. was willing to extend

non-project assistance to India during the current year; and

(b) if so, the terms on which this assistance is expected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) At the Aid India Consortium Meeting held on the 21st April, 1965 at Washington, the United Kingdom indicated that half of her contribution of £30 million would consist of general purpose aid and of the other half, some part would be available for financing non-project imports. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the British Board of Trade, was reported by the Press to have referred to this during his Press Conference at New Delhi on the 23rd April, 1965.

(b) Detailed terms of assistance will be settled during bilateral negotiations.

Delhi Master Plan

3248. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found the Delhi Master Plan as an impracticable document;

(b) if so, in what respects; and

(c) the steps, if any contemplated to revise or modify it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None at present. Provision, however exists in the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and the Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959 for the modification or amendment of the Master Plan as and when the need arises.

Raw Materials for Village and Small Industries

3249. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

National Development Committee on Industry, Power and Transport has recommended the adoption of effective measures to ensure supply of raw materials to Village and Small Industries during the Fourth Plan period; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of allotment and utilisation of scarce raw materials to the large, medium and small scale industries is already being examined by the Committee on Scarce Raw Materials which has been set up by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, and its recommendations are expected to be received shortly.

Kosi Project

3250. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have proposed to our Government to amend the Kosi Project agreement of 1954; and

(b) if so, what are the amendments suggested by them?

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

(b) The amendments provide for a clear expression of the right of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to withdraw for irrigation and for any other purpose in Nepal such supplies of water from the Kosi river and from the Sunkosi river or within the

Kosi basin from any other tributaries of the Kosi river, as may be required from time to time. The Government of India shall have the right to regulate all the balance of supplies in the Kosi river at the barrage site and to generate power in the Eastern Canal.

The amendments also provide that all the lands acquired by His Majesty's Government of Nepal for the Kosi project shall be leased to the Govt. of India for a period of 199 years from the date of signing the amendments, at a nominal rent. There are a few other amendments of minor nature.

Foreign Exchange

3251. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the reasons for the withdrawal of powers from the Ministries of Railways, Industry and Supply and Petroleum and Chemicals to release foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is not correct that there has been any "withdrawal of powers" to release foreign exchange, from the Ministries of Railways, Industry and Supply and Petroleum & Chemicals as such. There was, however, a withdrawal of such powers on 20-3-65 in respect of free foreign exchange from all Ministries in view of the stringent foreign exchange situation and the steep fall in our foreign exchange reserves. This withdrawal was further to my announcement in Parliament on 17th February 1965 that we would review all commitments for Government imports against free foreign exchange with a view to achieving all possible economies in this regard.

Residential Flats Used for Commercial Purposes

3252. **Shri N. Sreekantam Nair:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a). whether any of the residential flats are being used for commercial

purposes in Pandara Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government's permission has been obtained in this behalf?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Only one flat allotted to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores is being used for commercial purposes.

ब्रिटिश पूंजी का भारत में लगाया जाना

3253. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री दख्खन की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान ब्रिटिश सरकार के नये वित्तीय प्रस्तावों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें ब्रिटेन से पूंजी के निर्यात को रोकने के लिए करों तथा मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण में कुछ परिवर्तन किये गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वित्तीय प्रस्तावों का ब्रिटिश पूंजी के भारत में आने पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री तिलक कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण के प्रस्तावित उपायों का उद्देश्य स्ट्रिक्ट क्षेत्र के देशों में ब्रिटिश पूंजी के आने पर रोक लगायाना नहीं है। जहां तक करों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का सम्बन्ध है, इतनी जल्दी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि प्रायः सब कर भारत में आने वाली ब्रिटिश पूंजी पर इन प्रस्तावों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

चलार्थ नोट

- 3253-A. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बहुत अधिक संख्या में चलार्थ नोट "आपात प्रक्रिया" (इमर्जेंसी प्रोसीजर) के अन्तर्गत नष्ट किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इस "आपात प्रक्रिया" का क्या तात्पर्य है और इसको लागू करने के क्या नियम हैं;

(ग) गत दस वर्षों में यह "आपात प्रक्रिया" पहलें कब कब लागू की गई थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस विशेष "आपात प्रक्रिया" के अन्तर्गत बिना गिने नोटों के बण्डल नष्ट किये जाने से गोलमाल तथा धोखे होने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त्रि०त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) चलन से वापस आये नोटों में से अधिकतर नोटों की विस्तार से जांच की जाती है। उनमें से केवल कुछ ही नोट "आपात प्रक्रिया" (इमर्जेंसी प्रोसीजर) के अनुसार नष्ट किये जाते हैं।

(ख) उद्देश्य यह है कि चलन से वापस आये गये नोटों को नष्ट करने में शीघ्रता की जाये और वापस आने वाले नोटों को बहुत बड़ी संख्या में इकट्ठा होने से रोका जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष नियम नहीं है, लेकिन आवश्यक सुरक्षा के किसी भी अनिवार्य उपाय को छोड़े बिना विभिन्न प्रकार की परीक्षणत्मक जांच (टेस्ट-बैंक) की एक प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गयी है।

(ग) पिछले महायुद्ध के समय और बाद में आवश्यकतानुसार, समय, समय पर, यद्यपि भिन्न रूप में, ऐसी ही "आपात प्रक्रिया" को काम में लाया जाता रहा है।

(घ) यह विशेष "आपात प्रक्रिया" गबन आदि से बचने के सभी सम्भव उपायों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की गयी है और कार्यचालन (आपरेशन) के कार्यभारी अधिकारी ('आफिसर-इन-चार्ज,) और बैंक के कोषाध्यक्ष की शाखा के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की देख-रेख में इस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार काम किया जाता है। नष्ट किये जाने से पहले, तहखानों से नोटों को निकालने और उनकी जांच पड़ताल का काम प्रेषण कार्यालय के एक प्रतिनिधि की निगरानी में होता है।

कम्पनी पब्लिक ट्रस्टी

- 3253.-B. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोड़ा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री दाजी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पनी पब्लिक ट्रस्टी का पद कब बनाया गया, उस पर अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों की और कब कब नियुक्तियां की गईं;

(ख) सरकार ने उस पद के लिये कटा न्यूनतम योग्यता, वेतन-क्रम कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किए हैं;

(ग) उस पद पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए क्या तरीका अपनाया गया तथा क्या ये नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अथवा विज्ञापन द्वारा की गयी हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) कम्पनी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1963 द्वारा प्रविष्ट की गई कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 153क के अधीन पब्लिक ट्रस्टी का पद 1-9-1964 से बनाया गया। इस पद पर केवल एक ही अर्थात् वर्तमान पदधारी की नियुक्ति की गई है जिस ने इस पद का कार्यभार उसी तिथि से संभाल लिया था।

(ख) उल्लिखित अधिनियम द्वारा कोई न्यूनतम योग्यता अपेक्षित नहीं थी। पद के कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व वही हैं जो उन्हें अधिनियम द्वारा सौंपे गए हैं और मुख्य रूप से ट्रस्टों के हितों के लिए कम्पनियों के प्रशासकों की बैठकों में कुछ ट्रस्टों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने पर सम्मिलित हैं। पद का वेतन रु० 2,000 प्रतिमास जमा सम्बद्ध अधिकारी को स्वीकार्य पेंशन है परन्तु उस का वेतन जमा कुल पेंशन तथा पेंशन-तुल्य और अन्य निवृत्ति-लाभ रु० 3,000 से अधिक नहीं होते।

(ग) जी नहीं, महोदय।

(घ) समय समय पर संशोधित संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग (परामर्श से छूट) विनियमन, 1958 के अधीन आयोग से, बोर्ड, ट्रिबनल या सर्वैधानिक व्यवस्था के अधीन ऐसे ही किसी अन्य निकाय के सदस्यों के पदों के लिए परामर्श लेना आवश्यक नहीं। जहां तक विज्ञापन का सम्बन्ध है, काफी बरिष्ठ पदों जिन के लिए सेवा से निवृत्त अधिकारियों को उपयुक्त समझा जाता है, के लिए विज्ञापन देना सामान्य रीति नहीं है।

Dearness Allowance

3253-C. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for the grant of additional dearness allowance according to the latest announcement of the Government, when the last dearness allowance granted covered 145 points whereas the rise in the living index at present has gone upto 163 points; and

(b) the reasons for not granting dearness allowance to the employees drawing salary between Rs. 1000—1290 p.m. when the Das Commission had recommended the extension of dearness allowance benefits in respect pay ranges Rs. 600—12,00 p.m.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) According to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, rates of dearness allowance are not revised on the basis of monthly price index but on the basis of the average of the index over a period of 12 months. The rates of dearness allowance from the 1st October, 1964 were related to the average of 145 points. The rates have been revised from the 1st March, 1965 on the average reaching 155 points in February, 1965.

(b) The recommendations of S. K. Das Body in respect of pay ranges 600—1200 which related to the average index of 145 were not accepted as its terms of reference could not be held to cover these pay ranges. However, in the context of the further rise in the price index and after consideration of all relevant factors, Government have extended dearness allowance to those drawing salaries upto Rs. 1000 (with marginal adjustment upto Rs. 1090). Rs. 1090 was also the limit envisaged by the Second Pay Commission.

Registration of Firms in Delhi

3253-D. **Shri A. S. Saigal**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Registrar of Firms, Delhi Administration, Delhi, takes nearly two to four months in issuing the registration certificates under the Indian Partnership Act;

(b) whether owing to undue delay in issuing necessary certificates several cases have become time-barred and dismissed by the law courts for want of registration certificates; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remove the serious public grievance and make good the losses sustained by the persons affected due to negligence of the Department.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There have been instances of delay, generally not exceeding six weeks, in the registration of firms.

(b) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Government propose to look into the matter and consider suitable steps to expedite the pace of registration.

Hill Areas Committee

3253-E. **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the National Development Council Committee on Development of Hill Areas set up by the Planning Commission so far;

(b) the main subjects and items discussed and conclusions arrived therein; and

(c) whether this Committee has coined any definition or criteria for hill areas?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) One, on March 12, 1965.

(b) The Committee discussed the general problems of these areas and the ways in which planning of these areas should be carried out. The main conclusions arrived at are the following:—

(i) Working Groups should be set up by the Central Ministries for the development of hill areas on Education, Health, Khadi and Village Industries, Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries and Transport Tourism besides Agriculture.

(ii) Steering Committee should be set up in the Planning Commission on which should be represented all the concerned Ministries.

(iii) Separate cell for the development of hill areas should be created at the Centre in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(iv) The Working Groups should visit the hill areas. There reports should be made available to the Planning Commission by the end of May, 1965. A seminar should, thereafter be convened by the Planning Commission after which it would be possible to draw up an outline for the development of the hill areas.

(v) A Central Team should visit the hill areas after the Seminar for the purpose of discussion and finding out difficulties in the implementation of these programmes.

(vi) The Planning Commission would address two letters, one to the States where hill areas were co-extensive with

the States boundaries and the other where hill areas formed a part of the State. In the case of the former the States|Union Territories would be requested to incorporate the special problems of hill development in their plans and in the case of the latter they would be requested to draw a sub-plan for the development of hill areas which should be identified.

(vii) For the development of hill areas, there would be a long-term fifteen year plan with a macro-objective along with Five Year Plans. Over-riding priorities would be given to communications. Other important programmes are soil conservation, watershed management, hill areas research, animal husbandry, training of technical personnel and surveys.

(viii) It would be desirable to create a deputation reserve in Central cadres of various services for long-term deputation in hill areas. The exact details about these Services would be worked out after the Working Group Report became available and had been considered by the Seminar.

(ix) The Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, would work out a programme for surveys and training of personnel required for these areas.

(c) No, Sir. The Committee has accepted as Hill Areas the areas classified as such in the Census of India Report.

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I move a motion of privilege against the newspapers, *The Hindu* and the *Indian Nation* who gave the version of Shri Nanda's speech which he had delivered in Arrah and referred to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and said something about the Public Accounts Committee. They did not realise that later on Shri Nanda contradicted it and said that he had not said like that. Therefore, I move privilege motion against the two newspapers, and I would like to know the position.

Mr. Speaker: We had sent that notice to the newspapers concerned, the *Indian Nation* and *The Hindu*. (*Interruption*): We had asked them if they had to say anything in this respect. We did get a very prompt reply from *The Hindu*, which has expressed regret. It says:

"The original report of Mr. Nanda's speech in Arrah was received by us from the United Press of India and published in the usual course. In the light of Mr. Nanda's denial of any reference to the PAC report on BSS, we have already asked the news agency concerned as to how the wrong report was issued by it to its newspaper subscribers. Meanwhile, we have published the Minister's contradiction and can only express regret for having, inadvertently but *bona fide*, attributed to the Minister remarks which, it transpires, he never made. We would also ask you to convey to the Hon. Speaker our assurance that it was not our intention to commit a breach of privilege of the Lok Sabha or its Public Accounts Committee."

I think that regret is sufficient so far as this is concerned. (*Interruption*). Let me finish. So far as the second one is concerned—the *Indian Nation*—

[Mr. Speaker]

we wrote a letter to the Indian Nation on the 23rd April, 1965. But he has not shown even the courtesy of acknowledging the letter or sending any reply to us. Under these circumstances, I think the House would like to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee so far as this is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Both.

Mr. Speaker: The Indian Nation case would be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): What about the agency that distributes such news? (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. I have got the copy of *the Hindu* of that date with me here, and the observations made by the hon. Minister as reported. It is not said that "the Minister said" and all that. What he said is reported in quotes. It is within quotation marks. I am sorry to say that some Ministers are in the habit of contradicting the reports made in newspapers when they are in a tight corner or something like that. So, the House would like to know what exactly the hon. Minister said. Let us have the correct version of what he said there.

Mr. Speaker: That has been contradicted in the papers. We are not concerned with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very wrong, Sir. It is bad for democracy. (*Interruption*) Let us hear the Home Minister; he is present here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is this "Order, Order"?

Mr. Speaker: It is very strange, Mr. Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is mutual; I am also feeling very disturbed.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever I am on my legs, can't I call the member to order and he might sit down?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was on my legs and I could not sit down immediately, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: When did I commit the fault, just when I said "order, order"?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only said this matter cannot be settled by calling me to order, because it is a serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: Rather he ridiculed that remark of mine. That way of ridiculing is not good.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not ridiculing, Sir. If you think I am ridiculing, I am sorry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I wish to ask your direction in this regard, because the House is in possession of what was reported in *the Hindu* of a particular date. On another date, that paper printed a contradiction by the Home Minister, of which the House has no notice. We have taken no cognizance of it. We do not know in what terms, in what manner, he contradicted the previous report and how far that contradiction went in order to purge the report of any possibility of contempt of this House. Therefore, is it not desirable that the contradiction also is made available to you and therefore to the House, so that you can tell us a little more about the nature of the contradiction and explain to us that in view of the contradiction and expression of apology by the paper concerned, no further steps should be taken? Otherwise, when the other matter is being referred to the Committee of Privileges, the committee might look into this matter also and give a line-clear

as far as the Home Minister and the paper are concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी प्रश्न पर मैं ने भी एक विशेषाधिकारी का प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत आप से मांगी थी और नन्दा जी को लिखे गए पत्र की नकल आप के पास भी भेजी थी। मैं ने उन को कहा था कि अगर उन के भाषण की रपट सही है, तो उन के खिलाफ, और अगर वह सही नहीं है, तो उस अखबार के खिलाफ में विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। नन्दा जी ने मुझ को एक पत्र द्वारा सूचित किया कि मैं खुद जवाब देने जा रहा हूँ और दूसरे दिन उन्होंने जवाब भी दिया। साथ साथ उन्होंने जो प्रतिवाद किया था, उस की भी नकल उन्होंने मेरे पास भेजी।

अभी आप ने कहा है कि हिन्दू अखबार के द्वारा आप को यह सूचना मिली है कि एक एजेन्सी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उस ने यह छापा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस एजेन्सी से भी पूछा जाये और, जैसा कि श्री मुकुर्जी ने कहा है, नन्दा जी का प्रतिवाद भी सदन के सामने रखा जाये, ताकि सदन उस के बारे में अपना निर्णय कर सके कि वह प्रतिवाद सही है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस आया था, लेकिन वह पांच छः रोज बाद में आया। माननीय सदस्य ने उस में यह भी लिखा था कि देर इसलिए हुई है कि वह अखबार लेने की कोशिश करते रहे और उन को पता चला कि मेरा सेक्रेटरी अखबार ले आया है। मेरा सेक्रेटरी किसी प्राईवेट काम के लिए अखबार नहीं लाया था। चूँकि ये नोटिस मेरे पास आए थे, इसलिए ये अखबार उन के साथ लगाए गए थे। लेकिन उस से भी यह साबित होता है कि माननीय सदस्य का नोटिस देर से पहुंचा, जबकि वह फर्स्ट प्रापर्टीनिटी पर

आना चाहिए था। दूसरे नोटिस पहले आ गए थे।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य की इस ख्वाहिश का ताल्लुक है कि चूँकि अखबार ने कहा है कि हमें न्यूज एजेन्सी ने रिपोर्ट दी है, इसलिए न्यूज एजेन्सी से पूछा जाये और उस मामले को भी कमेटी को भेजा जाये, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक कभी ऐसा नहीं किया गया कि अगर किसी ने रिपोर्ट एक्सप्रेस कर दिया, तो फिर भी उस मामले को परसू किया गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं हिन्दू के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं न्यूज एजेन्सी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कोई रिपोर्ट एक्सप्रेस कर देता है, तो आम सर्कमस्टेंसिज में उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में और ज्यादा कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जहाँ तक दूसरे अखबार का ताल्लुक है, वह मामला कमेटी के पास भेजा जा रहा है। कमेटी सब बातें देखकर रिपोर्ट करेगी और फिर हाउस की मर्जी होगी कि वह उसके बारे में जो चाहे फैसला करे।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I entreat you, Sir, with the deepest deference to your judgment and wisdom, whether in a case like this, because it would be a precedent for the future, the minister, when he contradicts a report emanating from a well-established paper in the country, should not tell the House and you, Sir, what exactly he said on that occasion, in the interests of democracy and proper functioning of the parliamentary process?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा था

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : किन्हीं ने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने ।

उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं ने पी० ए० सी० की वाबत कोई रेफ्रेंस नहीं दिया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)
मैंने आप से इजाजत मांगी थी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर रोज़ ऐसा होता है । जब क्वेश्चन आवर हो रहा होता है और मन्त्रीमेंटरी पूछे जा रहे होते हैं उस वक्त मुझे दो तीन चिट्ठियाँ मिलती हैं । उस वक्त मैं न उन को देख सकता हूँ और न ही पढ़ सकता हूँ । इस बात से आप भी मुझ से सहमत होंगे । अगर उस वक्त कोई चिट्ठी आए तो मेरे पास कहां समय होता है कि मैं उस को देख और पढ़ सकूँ और उस पर अमल कर सकूँ । जब क्वेश्चन हो रहे थे उस वक्त बीच में चिट्ठी आई थी । मैं उस को देख लूँगा और जो अमल होगा, उस की आप को इतिला दे दूँगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table—The Finance Minister—

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table. . . (In:erruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may resume his seat.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं शास्त्री जी से आप की मार्फत क्या एक प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं आइ-डेटाकाई न करूँ तब तक कोई न बलि । अगर बालेंगे तो वह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ ।

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(Query)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, we have given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have not given my consent to that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, the Prime Minister is here. I do not know if he is going to make a statement. There are certain reports in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: That is for him to decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, it is a serious matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir could we not find out from you the reason why you have been pleased to disallow our adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: That he need not ask me now. Every day he knows. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why does not the Prime Minister make a statement.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, since you have allowed Shri Mukerjee. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not given him any opportunity to raise it.

—
Some hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।
हेम बरुआ साहब भी बैठ जायें ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, after I had made my statement yesterday some questions were raised and it seemed that there were some misgivings. I consider it essential that on an issue such as the one that faces us today there should be no misapprehension or misunderstanding. In the statement that I have made during the last few days in this House, I have made the position of the Government absolutely

clear and unequivocal. I have also reiterated that there is no question of any departure from the basic stand we have taken. I have stated repeatedly that there can be no cease-fire without a simultaneous agreement about the restoration of the *status quo ante*. In this context, as I said the other day, we categorically rejected a suggestion that there should be a cease-fire even for the limited duration of a week. I had also indicated that in case there is any effort for a peaceful approach Government will certainly consider it. But I had always added that if these hopes were belied then we would be left with no alternative except to consider how best we should defend our territory and in what manner we should repel the aggressor. In fact, this is our position, this is our resolve and we stick to it. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is something in his sleeves.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have to look at it from the point of view of the whole of our borders. If we accept arbitration here, we will have to accept it in Kashmir, in Bengal and other places. The whole question has to be considered as a whole and the Anglo-American conspiracy has to be seen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sovereignty is not arbitrable.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: At present there is no question of going beyond the cease-fire and the restoration of the *status quo ante*. When it is done, when it is restored, then we can consider other matters. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the reports. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will resume his seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I want to ask one question. About the cease-fire the Prime Minister has reiterated that unless the

status quo ante is restored, there is no question of any acceptance of cease-fire. I would like to know whether it is only restoration of *status quo ante* or we would be free to send our patrols even to Kanjarkot, as we were doing before. If that is not agreed upon, will he agree for a cease-fire? We want an assurance on that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Earlier our police was patrolling that area and it would certainly patrol that area in case *status quo ante* is restored.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Prime Minister it appears that he is not going to consider anything unless the *status quo ante* is restored. I welcome it. But when he was asked about the British proposal of arbitration, he said "not at present". I would like to know whether the proposal has really come from the Anglo-American bloc for pressurising India and whether the acceptance of this proposal will not mean that our sovereignty will become arbitrable? So, will this proposal be rejected in all seriousness?

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow it. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him at least say whether there is a proposal or not.

Mr. Speaker: I will not ask the Prime Minister to answer it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has come in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: It might have. But I will not allow it. He should resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These persons who have bled our country white and have divided our country are again out to divide our country. . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: In spite of my repeated requests, he is not resuming his seat. So, his speech will not be recorded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: * * *
Sir, you are a citizen of this country, like me. May be, you are more nationalist than I am. But I have every right to ask the question whether there is any proposal or not.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that question.

Shri Hem Barua: When I listened to the Prime Minister's statement yesterday, I had certain apprehension, and that is why I humbly submitted an adjournment motion. It was done with the fullest sense of responsibility by me but you, Sir, in your wisdom, have disallowed it, and I do not make a grudge of that. But, may I draw the attention of the Government to the reports in the newspapers this morning of what is supposed to be the statement of a Pakistani official at Karachi that Pakistan has rejected the British proposal? My apprehension is like this. Now we have a cease-fire. The BBC has been telling us during the last three or four days that there has been *de facto* cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch. We have said nothing about that. But, after hearing the Prime Minister yesterday, I find that the broadcast of the BBC has been confirmed and we have entered into a sort of *de facto* cease-fire with the enemy on our soil. May I tell you that never in the military history of the world has there been any cease-fire with the enemy on the soil of the aggrieved party, unless and until, of course, the aggrieved party formally acknowledges defeat? We have not formally acknowledged defeat and yet we have *de facto* cease-fire today with our territories in the possession, if I may borrow the expression of Mr. Bhutto, the adverse possession, of the enemy.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has said.....

Shri Hem Barua: He has not said it.....(Interruptions) May I say....

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday he made the statement and I allowed the questions. Now, again a discussion on the statement that he made is wanted.

Shri Hem Barua: Members have apprehensions.

Mr. Speaker: But I cannot remove them. Again and again the same things are being said. These questions were asked yesterday.

Shri Hem Barua: This was not asked.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All these apprehensions were expressed.

Shri Hem Barua: The position is not clear.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरा मवाल बिल्कुल अलग है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को नहीं बलाया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बलाइये बाद में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा कि उन्होंने ने स्टेटमेंट कल दे दिया है

Shri Hem Barua: Speak in English.

Mr. Speaker: Somebody will say that I should speak in Hindi. Only yesterday the Prime Minister made that statement and he tried to make the position of Government clear.

Shri Hem Barua: It was not clear for us.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Whether he makes it worse or not is for the House to decide.

Shri Hem Barua: Today they may be having a *de facto* cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch.

Mr. Speaker: The House may oust the Government. I cannot do it. I have to accept what he says.

Shri Hem Barua: Would you not agree with us that today there is de facto cease-fire?

Mr. Speaker: I am not to give any interpretation. What the Prime Minister has said is before the House and the House has to decide whether it wants to agree to it or to take any action or do whatever it wants to do. I have only said that the adjournment motions were not admissible. The statement was made yesterday and, therefore, I have disallowed them. There is nothing more that can be discussed.... (Interruption). No, Sir, I will not allow.

Shri Hem Barua: We are not speaking on the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that. Now he will resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: Throughout last night I was thinking of this particular point. I could not sleep even.

Mr. Speaker: I am as restless as he is; but there ought to be some order.

Shri Hem Barua: I am completely in the dark.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do then?

Shri Hem Barua: What shall we do? What shall we tell our voters when we go to the country?

Mr. Speaker: What shall I do then?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We should give them sleeping tablets!

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल अलग है। मुझे इजाजत दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बकन किमी को इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं, उन से बिल्कुल अलग मेरा सवाल है। हो सकता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कल स्टेटमेंट रक्खा गया उसे कंटिन्यू नहीं रक्खा जा सकता।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : आप के इस कथन में जो भ्रम उत्पन्न होना है **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब रकाई नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) **

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : **

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सन् 1960 का एक समझौता है, ऐसा मुझे बतलाया गया है, जिस में मध्यस्थता इस सरकार ने मान ली थी। शास्त्री जी अब अगने को मजबूर पाते हैं। मेरा पहला कहना यह है कि जब पाकिस्तान ने हमला हमारे ऊपर कर दिया, तो कोई भी कंट्रैक्ट यानी समझौता टूट जाता है। इसलिए उस मध्यस्थता के समझौते को टूटा समझा जाना चाहिये। और अगर शास्त्री जी उस को टूटा हुआ नहीं समझते तो फिर वह यह तक देते हैं कि मुझे उस 1960 के समझौते का पता नहीं था, और इतने दिनों तक वह सारी बातें कह गये। इस स्थिति में मुझे उन से यही प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है कि आप को वहां बैठे रहने का क्षण भर भी अधिकार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप को बैठे रहने का अधिकार है, आप बैठ जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उल्टी बात मुझ से कहते हैं। आखिर आप मुझ से क्यों चिढ़े हुए हैं। मैं देश के लिये कुछ कह रहा हूँ या कुछ और कह रहा हूँ। अगर आप इतने चिढ़े हुए हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप मुझे दूर की बात सुनने दीजिये। मैं ने आप को इजाजत दी और आपने अपनी बात बतली।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के मुँह से पिछले दो तीन दिनों में और आज भी इस प्रकार के कुछ शब्द निकले हैं जिन से गलत-फहमियाँ बढ़ सकती हैं, जैसे कि युद्ध विराम समझौता, पंच फँसला आदि, आदि। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि यह सारी बातें तब उत्पन्न होती हैं जैसे आज हमारे घर में आक्रमण कर के पाकिस्तान ने हमारे कुछ हिस्से पर अधिकार कर लिया है। अगर हम ने भी आक्रमण कर के उन की धरती पर कुछ अधिकार कर लिया होता तब तो युद्ध विराम समझौते की या पंच फँसले की कोई नीबत आ सकती थी। जब भारत की ओर से ऐसा कोई कदम ही नहीं उठाया गया, केवल पाकिस्तान की ओर से ही आक्रमण हुआ है और हमारी धरती पर उन की सेनायें विद्यमान हैं, तो क्यों नहीं इन शब्दों को एक ओर रख कर हम कहते कि किसी भी बान की नीबत तब तक आ ही नहीं सकती जब तक हमारी धरती पर पाकिस्तानी सेनायें हैं। स्पष्ट भाषा में हम क्यों नहीं इस बात की घोषणा करने।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : जो शक मुझे और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को है उन का मैं दो तीन शब्दों में बतलाता हूँ। सब से पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि जब तक पूर्व की स्थिति नहीं आ जायेगी उस समय तक हम कोई भी समझौता करने को

तैयार नहीं हैं। उधर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा कि हमारी सेनायें जो हैं उन को सारे का सारा काम सम्भलवा दिया गया है और वह अपना काम अपने आप करेंगी। इसलिये सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत से प्रश्न आपके द्वारा इस सदन में डिसप्रलाऊ कर दिये गये। अब कल से जो भाषा सुनी जा रही है, और आज भी जिस भाषा को सुना जा रहा है, वह कुछ गोल मोल सी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम इसे देखेंगे। "वी उड" इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस "उड" के बया माने जा सकते हैं। पीछे कौन सी शक्ति थी जब सब दफें आप ने कहा कि हम ने अपनी फौजों को इजाजत दे दी है कि वह ऐसी कार्रवाई करे जिस में कि पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण न कर सके। अब आप कहते हैं कि हम देखेंगे। देखने वाली जो स्थिति है वह हमारे दिल में शक पैदा करती है। अब कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है जिस से आप ने अपने को रोक दिया है। इसे स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये और कब आप अपनी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, we have some misgivings about the so-called *de facto* cease-fire. We would like to know whether there was any agreement on the part of the Government of India to observe a *de facto* cease-fire or an undertaking to preserve the present lull in the fighting and, secondly, whether the Government is aware that there have been some incursions on the Rajasthan border and that there have been actually planes flying over Barmer district, according to the new item appearing this morning, and, thirdly, whether the Government has considered the question of referring this matter to the World Court at the Hague without even reference to this House and, lastly, whether they propose to give command of this area to the military, particularly, the Rajasthan border which is adjoining to this area, to the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary. This is a serious matter of national security.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : परिस्थिति कितनी गम्भीर हो चुकी है इस का एक ही उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ। आज के अखबारों में चीन का एक बयान आया है। खुल्लम खुल्ला चीन मैदान में आ गया है और चीन ने पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया है और हिन्दुस्तान को यह चेतावनी और धमकी दी है कि उन्होंने अपने रवैये को नहीं बदला तो इस का अंजाम बहुत बुरा होगा। कल नेताओं की बैठक शास्त्री जी ने बुलाई थी। बातें हुई थीं। हम से कहा गया था कि अखबारों से कुछ भी नहीं कहा जायेगा। हम ने अखबारों से बात नहीं की। केवल अपने नेता से हम ने कहा कि क्या हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1960 की जो संधि है पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में क्या उस के अन्दर इस सीमा के मामले को किसी अदालत में, किसी ट्राइब्यूनल या पंचों के सामने रखने की बात को भारत सरकार ने माना है। ब्रिटेन द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उस के तीन हिस्से होते हैं। एक युद्ध विराम, दूसरा जो युद्ध पूर्व स्थिति थी उस को कायम किया जाये और तीसरे यह कि सीमा के मामले में जो संधि हुई थी उस के अन्दर मामला किन्हीं पंचों के पास भेज दिया जाये। यह बातें इस में हैं या नहीं, यह जानना कोई अपराध नहीं है। यह सवाल मेरा है कि क्या शास्त्री जी ने इस बात को मान लिया है। क्योंकि अभी उन्होंने ने युद्ध पूर्व स्थिति का अर्थ बतलाया कि एक साथ इस के बारे में समझौता होगा और बाद में पाकिस्तान की सेना हट जायेगी। उन्होंने वापस जाने की बात नहीं कही। "सिमल्टेनिअस ऐग्रिमेंट टु विथड्रॉ" कहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सिमल्टेनिअस विथड्रावल की बात कहने के लिये तैयार हैं। केवल हटने का समझौता होगा तो वह एक साल, दो साल तक उस के बाद हटेंगे नहीं। इसलिये मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या युद्धविराम और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं का हटना एक साथ होगा

या हटने के बारे में केवल कोई समझौता होगा। इस की सफाई हों जानी चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): As I understand the matter, the Prime Minister has given us a solemn assurance here that he will not take any firm step except with the prior concurrence of this House. Secondly, the Prime Minister has also made a solemn promise here on the floor of this House that not an inch of our territory shall be bartered away under any circumstances whatever. If these two presumptions are correct, and the Prime Minister is prepared to reiterate them, for such a reiteration appears necessary in view of the apprehensions which are being entertained, then it would seem that it is unnecessary for us to push the Prime Minister into any further tight corner, for that is likely to do nobody any good.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, अब आप रहने दीजिए, आप के दो आदमी बोल चुके।

श्री बागड़ी : एक सवाल मेरा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बंद जाइए।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to make it clear that there is no de facto cease-fire at all. It is true that there is a lull. But in spite of the lull, there are shellings going on sometimes, and sometimes when they shell we also retaliate. So, it cannot be a cease-fire.

It is quite clear that if a cease-fire is agreed to, then a formal declaration as such will have to be made. Besides that, it is also quite clear that the principle of the *status quo ante* has also to be agreed to along or simultaneously with the cease-fire. These two things go together. But as I did make it clear

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : युद्धविराम तो चीन के साथ भी लड़ाख में नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वह अभी भी हमारी धरती पर कब्जा किए हुए है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: .. in the physical withdrawal as such of the Army it might take a few days, which I think everyone here, as a practical person, will have to accept.

In so far as this question of any kind of arbitration is concerned, it is true that there is an agreement arrived at in 1960 between Shri Swaran Singh and Col. Sheikh of Pakistan....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Can the hon. Prime Minister please read out that particular clause because we have not found it in the communiqué?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It reads thus:

"Both countries agree to collect further data in respect of the dispute regarding the Kutch-Sind boundary, and discussions will be held later with a view to arriving at a settlement of this dispute."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): They have violated it.

Shri Hem Barua: For collecting it, Pakistan has attacked us. They have violated the agreement. So, the so-called agreement does not exist.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Repudiate the agreement now.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is a different matter. At present, the point is that the status quo ante has to be restored....

Shri Hem Barua: But Pakistan has questioned it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the status quo ante is satisfactorily restored, and is restored to our complete satisfaction, then this further question will arise....

श्री मधु लिमये : वर्तमान स्थिति के उल्लंघन के बारे में मवाल उठता है ...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have violated it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Just at present, as I said, we will make it absolutely clear that the status quo ante has to be restored before any further matter is considered.

Shi Hem Barua: Pakistan has questioned the status quo ante.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया * *

श्री मधु लिमये : * *

ग्रन्थालय महोदय : यह रिकार्ड न किया जाए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A White Paper should be laid on the Table of the House on this.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): On a point of order. This arises out of the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister. I have been terribly worried because I find that you are only engaged in discussing with those Members who are unnecessarily disturbing you, and you have not been able to look at me and call me.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सवाल पूछिये । हमारे ऊपर बिलावजह लालचन क्यों लगते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: My point of order is this. The Prime Minister has just now read from a portion of a document supposed to have been signed by the present Foreign Minister....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why supposed?

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:... in which it is said that in January 1960, in the opinion of this Government, that area, that boundary in the region of Kutch and Sind was a disputed one.

Last time, when the hon. Prime Minister made a statement, he said there is no question of any dispute about this boundary. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister had the benefit of the knowledge of the existence of the good document that Shri Swaran Singh had very kindly committed the Government to.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order on which I am required to give a ruling. That is for Government to answer.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है तो दुनिया में प्रौर क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो सकता है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of this, this Government should resign.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I had know about this agreement. Secondly, I had made it clear yesterday itself that we do not agree that any territorial dispute is involved in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a boundary dispute.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: A boundary dispute, what is the line of demarcation—that is the point. I had made that clear.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Krishnamachari.

श्री मधु लिमये : वर्तमान स्थिति के उल्लंघन के बारे में सवाल उठता है, वह पढ़िए। इससे फायदा होगा सरकार का प्रौर देश का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं पड़ा जाएगा।

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS UNDER DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy of Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December 1964, along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4355/65].

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS, REVIEW ETC. RE. JANPATH HOTELS

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Annual Report of the Janpath Hotels Ltd., New Delhi, for the year ended 31st March 1964, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956; and
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4356/65].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Accounts of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4357/65.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPENDITURE TAX
ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES
AND SALT ACT**

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Rameshwar Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of Notification No. S. O. 1106 dated the 1st April, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4356/65].

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(a) G.S.R. 503 dated the 3rd April, 1965.

(b) G.S.R. 549 dated the 10th April, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4359/65].

- (iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) G.S.R. 550 dated the 10th April, 1965.

(b) G.S.R. 551 dated the 10th April, 1965.

(c) G.S.R. 552 dated the 10th April, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4360/65].

12:39 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
MINUTES**

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-
ganj):** I beg to lay on the Table a

copy of the Minutes of Sittings of Estimates Committee relating to the Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Directorate of Manpower and Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.

12:39½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS**

NINTH AND TENTH REPORTS

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (i) Ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 157th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Napanagar; and
- (ii) Tenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Estimates Committee on the Industrial Financial Corporation of India.

12:40 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION
IN RELATION TO KERALA AND
KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following Resolution:

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on the 24th March, 1965, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala”.

Mr. Speaker: He may move the second one also, so that the two might be taken together.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How can we discuss both together? The Bill cannot be discussed with the Proclamation.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, when we come ultimately to voting, that would be different, it cannot be at one time, but we can discuss them together.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are amendments to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: If there are amendments, I will take them separately.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह जो संकल्प है उस के ऊपर जो संशोधन दिये गये हैं उन का क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उन की स्पीच हो जाने दीजिये तब देखा जायगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर उचित समय पर आप कृपया मुझे अज्ञ करने के लिए बुलाइयेगा ।

Shri Hathi: I may recall that following a vote of no confidence against Sankar Ministry in September 1964 and the inability of any other party to form a Government, Kerala was brought under the President's rule on 10.9.64. Resolutions approving the Proclamation dated 10-9-64 were passed by Lok Sabha on September 23, and by Rajya Sabha on September 30, 1964. In terms of clause (4) of article 356 this Proclamation was to remain in force for a period of 6 months i.e. upto 30.3.65. The mid-term elections were held in Kerala, as the House knows, on 4-3-65. According to the results announced, no party secured an absolute majority or any thing approach-

ing it and no party by itself was in a position to form a Government. The party position as is known to the House was as follows:

Communists (Leftists)	. . . 40	(29 of them were then under detention)
Congress	. . . 36	
Kerala Congress	. . . 23	
	plus 1	(Independent supported by the Kerala Congress)
	plus 1	(Swatantra who had aligned himself with Kerala Congress)
S. S. P.	. . . 13	
Muslim League	. . . 6	
	plus 5	(Independents who subsequently joined M. L. Party).
Independents	. . . 4	
Communist Party of India (Rightist)	. . . 3	
Independent	. . . 1	
	Total 113	

This was the composition of the various parties as a result of these mid-term elections.

In order to explore all avenues like-ly to lead to the formation of a stable Government, the Governor had been in touch with the various party leaders from March 8, and on March, 16, he held detailed consultations with the leaders of Communist (Leftist) Party, Indian National Congress, Kerala Congress, Samyukta Socialist Party and the Muslim League. The Governor did not seek the views of the Right Communist Party of India as they had secured only 3 seats. The position that emerged from these consultations briefly was that although Shri Nambodripad felt it possible for him to negotiate with the various groups and individual legislators and evolve the basis on which a non-Congress Government could be formed, the leaders of the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League made it clear to the Governor that they would not join or support any Ministry that might be formed or

[Shri Hathi]

sponsored by the Communist Leftists. The attitude of the Congress was that it would act as a "constitutional opposition" to whatever Government might be formed, supporting it to the extent its policies were in line with those of the Congress, but not otherwise. The leaders of the Samyukta Socialist Party, while desiring that the leader of the largest party should be called upon to form a Government said that they would not agree to be in a Ministry formed by the Communist (Marxist) Party and would function as an opposition.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ठीक नहीं है ।
विरोधी दल के नाते बैठेंगे ऐसा न कहिये ।

Shri Hathi...taking however, a responsive attitude towards such a Ministry. Thus, except for Samyukta Socialist Party who were not opposed to a Ministry formed or sponsored by the Communist (Marxist) Party, the other parties were clear that they would neither lend support to, nor seek the support of, that party in forming a Government. In the circumstances, the Governor found no possibility of the Communist Party commanding a working majority even if those of their members who were in detention were free to function as Members of the Assembly. Nor was any other party able to command a working majority. The Governor did not, therefore, call upon the leader of that party to form a Government.

The Governor explored other possibilities too, but in view of the decision of the Congress Party not to join with any other party to form a Government and the combined strength of the Kerala Congress, Muslim League, etc. being only 37, the Governor came to the conclusion that there was no possibility also of any other party being able to form in combination with other parties and groups available a Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: S.S.P. would have joined them.

Shri Hathi: Accordingly, in his report dated March 18, 1965, to the President, the Governor stated that it was not possible for a representative Government to come into existence as a result of the elections to the State Assembly and recommended to the President the issue of a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution.

After a careful consideration of all these facts, it was decided that the Vice President discharging the functions of the President should be advised to revoke the Proclamation dated September 10, 1964 and issue a fresh Proclamation assuming to the President all functions of the Government of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State. The Vice President discharging the functions of the President revoked the proclamation dated September 10 and issued a fresh proclamation on 24th March, 1965. Copies of this proclamation and summary of the Governor's report to the President were also laid on the Table of the House on 24th March, 1965. That is the background.

As I mentioned earlier, the question had been discussed a number of times, not directly but indirectly, when, for instance the Kerala Budget was being discussed and when the question of the detention of the communists was also discussed and there were a number of interpellations and discussions. I would, therefore, not like to go into those details because the objections put forward by certain Members were then gone into and the reasons justifying these have been given on a number of times, but if there were any further points that the Members would raise, I will certainly reply to them later but at present I would not like to deal with this.

I would only mention that now that the President has assumed to himself the functions of the government of the State of Kerala, it becomes the responsibility of the Government of India to look to the development of the State, to look to the interests and welfare of the

people of Kerala and for that purpose I may assure the House that we will take all measures and see that the people of Kerala do not suffer in the development, in welfare activities and that their interests are well preserved and maintained. I may also add in this connection that in order that the development schemes and other proposals may be processed quickly, a sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed with the Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Minister of Industries and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission will be invited; whenever the Governor of Kerala is here he will also be welcome to attend the meetings of this sub-committee and this committee will help the Kerala Government in processing and pushing through all the development schemes, and this is a step which will certainly be of great help to us. Some of the Members, especially Prof. Ranga, suggested that we might have a parliamentary committee for this purpose. I very much appreciate his idea. In the Bill that is coming up we have a consultative committee, I am proposing in this that not only Members from Kerala but other Members also, thirty Members of this House and 15 from the Rajya Sabha, may make up this Committee.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Its powers are limited.

Shri Hathil: I am coming to that. That is why I am mentioning it. I referred to Shri Ranga's proposal. I would very much wish that this Committee comes up not only for the purpose of legislation but for other purposes also. I am saying this because I do not want that the Members of Kerala or the people of Kerala should feel that they have no opportunity of dealing with or participating or offering suggestions in regard to the various development schemes or other problems of Kerala. For that purpose I am making that point here. Shall I deal with the Bill also now?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Does that mean only Members who come from Kerala or some others also?

Shri Hathil: Yes. That is the idea. 30 Members from Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha. We have not thirty Members from Kerala in Lok Sabha. I am, therefore, associating other Members.

After the discussion on Proclamation, the Bill becomes a formal affair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a parliamentary Committee? Parliamentary committees can be formed only by the Speaker.

Shri Hathil: I am not talking of such parliamentary committees. There is a consultative committee provided in sub-clause 2 of clause 3 and it says that the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose consisting of thirty Members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker among whom shall be included all members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House. So, they are to be nominated by the Speaker; we are not going to nominate them. Then, there are fifteen members of the Council of States nominated by the Chairman among whom shall be included all members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House.

That means Members from Kerala plus other Members who do not represent Kerala. Its functions will be legislative. Certain suggestions were made by some Members; we have received letters and I mention the name of Shri Ranga because he is here and others are not here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Congress should not have a majority in that Committee.

Shri Hathil: We utilise this committee for other purposes also so that it would be a small committee dealing with questions about Kerala.

[Shri Hathi]

There is another important point. Under article 357 the President has the power to legislate after consultation with that committee. Even then this legislation will not be absolute. There are clauses 3 and 4 in the Bill which say that every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall as soon as may be after enactment be laid before each House of Parliament and that either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made in the Act, and if the modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it or the session succeeding, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2). That means that the enactment or the Act which is passed by the President will not be an absolute authority. It will be subject to this clause, that it should be laid before Parliament. Then, they will have the right to suggest amendments and whatever both the Houses agree will be carried out through an amendment according to the resolution of the House for amending or doing whatever they want to do with respect to the Act. Therefore, these are the points. There are in all only three clauses in the Bill, and sub-clauses (2) to (4) of clause 3 are the clauses which are rather important. I do not think the Members from Kerala should have any apprehension whatsoever so far as the legislation is concerned and so far as the proclamation is concerned, we will take every care to see that because of the President's rule the Kerala people do not suffer.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on the

24th March, 1965, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

I shall also place the other motion before the House. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु लिमये : कल जब कार्यक्रम पत्रिका पर यह संकल्प रखा गया तो कल ही दस बजे के पहले इस पर मैंने एक संशोधन नियम संख्या 177 के मातहत पेश किया। उसके बाद कई सदस्यों से मेरी बात हुई और मुझे पता चला कि उन्होंने भी इसी तरह से संशोधन पेश किये हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि चूंकि इस संशोधन का असर नकारात्मक होता है इसलिए इस संशोधन को अध्यक्ष महोदय ने स्वीकारा नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं दो बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो यह है कि यह जो संकल्पों के सम्बन्ध में आपका नियम है, मुझे पता नहीं कि टेबल आफिस में मुझे जो कापी मिली है, उस में बाद में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। मैं अपनी बात को इसी के आधार पर आप के सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ। जो कापी मुझ को दी गई है उस में मैं कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं पाता हूँ जिस के अन्दर आप इसको अस्वीकार कर सकते हों। जहाँ तक नकारात्मक असर की बात है, मैंने अपने संशोधन को सोच विचार करके रखा है। पहले तो मैं इस शकल में उसको रखना चाहता था जो संकल्प मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा रखा गया है, उस में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का सदन अनुमोदन करता है, इसके बजाय मैं अनुमोदन वाला संशोधन देना चाहता था लेकिन बाद में मैंने सोचा कि शायद उसको स्वीकार नहीं

किया जायेगा, उसको स्वीकार करने के मांग में शायद कोई अड़चन हो, इसलिए मैंने उसकी शक्ति बदल कर यह कहा है कि इस पर विचार करते हुए यह सदन सिफारिश करता है कि उद्घोषणा को वापिस लिया जाये निम्न बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए। इसलिए जो दूसरा आक्षेप है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिफारिश किस को करता है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : सरकार को। सरकार से सिफारिश करता है। इसका कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जो कुछ भी काम करते हैं वह सरकार की राय पर करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से विनम्र विनती है कि चूंकि आप के निर्देशों में भी फर्क किया गया है, मामूली संकल्पों और जो संविधान और कानून के मानहत रखे जाते हैं उनमें, इसलिए इसके जो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं, उनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप इजाजत दें कि मैं इसको रख सकूँ। वैसे तो इन लोगों का बहुमत है, ये 370 लोग हैं और इसके स्वीकृत होने की सम्भावना करीब करीब नगण्य भी है लेकिन हम अपना संशोधन रखेंगे तो अपनी बात को सदन के सामने ठीक तरह रख सकेंगे। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप को इसे स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Some of us also have submitted amendments to this Resolution. As far as we can see from the rules—rule 177 especially where you speak about the amendments to the Resolution—we do not see any reason why our amendments should not be accepted. You have made a distinction between motions and resolutions. On discussions on a motion, there is a rule wherein you say that a negative amendment cannot be entertained. But I do not know whether there are any other directions by you, but as far as this goes, it is not prohibited. As far as the merits of the case are concerned, we wanted to put it in a comprehensive way.

giving some reasons why this proclamation should be revoked. We would request you to accept our amendment.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I want to speak only about one point of clarification. In the rules, it is said that motions are different from resolutions. There is a distinction made. What that distinction is, we cannot understand from the records here. But there is a distinction, and about the motions it is said that anything negating a motion cannot be entertained. But as far as resolutions are concerned, there is no such thing. According to the directions of the Speaker also, there is no mention about this in the portions relating to resolutions. It is said, "only subject to the rules." But those rules do not provide anything so as not to accept or entertain this amendment. Hence, it is fitting that the amendment should be accepted.

Not only that. We do not categorically disapprove or do any such thing in our amendment. We only subject that Resolution to certain amendments, which in effect may or may not be having a negative effect. Technically it is not so. It may not have any negative effect; it may have a positive effect. That has to be seen. Hence, I plead with you that the amendment may be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: It has been argued that there is a provision in rule 177 to the effect that "after a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution."

Shri Ranga: I also gave notice of one amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that they are all out of order. My reasons are these. Chapter XIII deals with resolutions. Rule 170 says that "A member other than a Minister who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen days' notice" and so on; These are only resolutions that are moved by private members and not those that

[Mr Speaker]

are under the statute or under the Constitution. This is the first aspect.

Then, if hon. Members would look into article 356 of the Constitution, they would see that "and such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation." It is by a proclamation that the President can vary or revoke it. Now, what is the statutory resolution before the House? Clause (3) of article 356 says that "Every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months..."—it will cease automatically after two months—unless, before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament." So, the statutory requirement is that the Government must place it before the House and unless it is approved by both the Houses, it shall automatically stand revoked or lapse after two months. This is the form in which Government has to seek the approval of the House. If the House is not going to give that approval, of course, it would go automatically. But there cannot be any substitute motions on any such statutory resolution which is enjoined by the Constitution itself to be brought in that particular form.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): There can be a resolution of disapproval also.

Mr. Speaker: That is voting it down that is the only remedy. It is not my judgment alone. Three or four times, it has been so held by every Speaker, whoever was here. If hon. members want, they can look into them. All those decisions are there. It is not my original decision; I do not claim that. All the previous Speakers also have held like that and to me also, it is so clear.

Shri Warrior: We accept that this chapter on resolutions is only for mem-

bers and not for ministers. But there is nothing said specifically about minister's resolutions. But the Constitution also does not say anything about the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Either the Government gets the approval of the House or it falls through. That is the only thing and nothing else. (Interruptions.) "If it is not passed in this form, no other form would be sufficient to give it extension. So, no question of any other form arises. Either the House approves of it or it goes out automatically. It cannot be modified or amended." Nothing can be done about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भी कुछ अज़ करना चाहता हूँ। आप की जो बात है उस में मैं एक रास्ता निकल सकता हूँ। यह जो मकल्प है उस को आप वैसा ही रखिये कि अनुमोदन करने हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद यह जोड़िये :

"इस पर गहराई में जा कर विचार कर के इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना है कि निम्न बातों को मटे-नकर रखते हुए, इस को वापस लिया जाये।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐंद्रव तो नहीं करने।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐंद्रव भी होगा साथ में कहते हैं कि वापस लिया जाये, यह दोनों बातें कैसे हो सकती हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मदन इसकी सिफारिश कर सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, साहब।

श्री मधु लिमये : मकल्प में जो कहा गया है उस के बाद सिफारिश तो कर सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Government wish us to approve of the action taken by the President. I am here speaking on behalf of my party, the Swatantra Party, to express our disapproval of the motion before the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What about the time for this motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The whole day.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: From today onwards, the House is expected to sit only till 5 o'clock. We are prepared to sit upto 6.

Mr. Speaker: There is a half-hour discussion also every day.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then we can sit till 6.30.

Mr. Speaker: We will see.

Shri Ranga: We disapproved of the motion placed before the House. We wish that the House would agree with us in disapproving this appeal that comes from the Government on behalf of the President. Why is it that the Government has come to make this confession of its failure to sustain democracy in one of our premier States so far as literacy goes and one of the States that held a key position in our defence strategy too. It is because of the failure of the ruling party to gain, in spite of repeated efforts, a working majority in that legislature. If it has been able to gain a strength which is just short of majority, it could have carried on its horse-trading by obtaining the support of a few independents or non-descripts or some other small associated political parties and surely it would not have advised the President to resort to this undemocratic measure. If the Congress Party in that State had found it possible, as it has done on previous occasions, somehow or other to waylay the people of other political parties and get them into their own sphere of influence, if it could have persuaded

anyone of those small groups to offer its good offices by themselves providing the Chief Minister, as it has happened in the past, in name, but allowing themselves to run the whole show, it would not have given this advice to the President. It is because the tricks it had played with Kerala democracy have completely exposed it that no one political party, no one prominent political leader belonging to non-Congress parties is prepared to put his faith any longer in the political fortunes, the professions and activities of the Congress Party in Kerala. That is why the Congress Party came out with this generous offer of responsive cooperation, while itself remaining in opposition, to any other minority party forming a ministry and seeking its cooperation.

The whole career of the Congress Party in Kerala is unworthy of the traditions in the building up of which some of us have had a small measure, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. We wanted to organise our democracy in this country rightly or wrongly on British lines. Therefore, we favoured a parliamentary democracy based upon more or less two political parties—a single party having a majority running the show and standing the criticism from a party in the opposition, unlike the American Presidential system. But unfortunately, in our experience, we have found not only in Kerala, but in Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and some other States also previously, that the British jacket does not fit our people here. Our people have got not merely two hands, but several other links which have also got to be fitted into this system; and, this jacket has been breaking at unexpected corners and at unanticipated times too. Because of the peculiar circumstances, because of the history of our political development, this party has come to be the single largest party in the whole country with a great tradition behind it. The responsibility has been cast upon it that it should do its best and shirk no sacrifice in order to help our

[Shri Ranga]

democracy to succeed and in that direction to be bold enough to make experiments. I have suggested earlier that it should try to make some study of the various systems of democracies in all those countries where the British and the American approach to democracy has been accepted. It has not made any effort, except that as in England, it has tried a minority government with itself in power once and at another time, it helped another minority party to get into power, itself providing the necessary support. For this, there were precedents in England. A third time it has reluctantly allowed the Communists to form a coalition ministry. A fourth time it allowed a coalition ministry to come into power with the PSP leader at its head to start with and afterwards, in the usual immoral practice that has come into vogue with the Congress Party—what I call post 1950 era practice because before that it was not so bad and it is only from 1950 it began to indulge in these practices—it offered the bait of a governorship and sent that gentleman away. Then it installed its own nominee in the chief-ministership and tried to inveigle people of other groups and other parties and somehow or other bolstered up and artificially caught up a majority to run the show for some time. When it was making these experiments—according to me, some of them thoroughly immoral though on the face of it based upon British precedents—surely it should be open to it to be prepared to make other experiments in a noble manner.

Instead of making any such experiments, what has it done? Now my hon. friend, Shri Hathi, comes here and recommends this Bill as well as this resolution to this House. His party has fortunately a few good ministers and he is one of them. He is such a competent man that anyone, any father who finds it very difficult to get his daughter married can get it done by approaching him. All that he has to do is to seek the good offices of my hon. friend Shri Hathi. He would

recommend even the ugliest baby to the most beautiful person, somehow or other get them married and afterwards help them also to live in a fairly tolerable manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This throws new light on Shri Hathi.

Shri Ranga: I congratulate him on this gift because this Congress Party, as I said, has been fortunate in having some good people and he is one of them. In spite of all this, this baby is not good enough for us. We are not prepared to accept this baby.

Shri Hathi: In the end you will see.

Shri Ranga: Even on the recommendation of my hon. friend, we are not prepared to accept this baby. Now, what happens? He comes and says that there is going to be a committee of 45, why not you be satisfied? He says it will represent all parties in the House and will consist of all the Members hailing from Kerala. It would also have a Governor, a Cabinet Subcommittee and all this. In spite of all this, when you come down to brass-tacks what does it come to? It comes to the continuation of the Congress rule in Kerala. Is that not objectionable? What else is it? Is not the Congress Party's nominee who is the Governor there? Of course, the Governor is expected to be impartial and all the rest of it. Every Congress Minister also is supposed to be impartial. But we know how many Congress Ministers have been behaving like that—not even excluding my very much respected and dear friend Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda. Therefore, it is not even a Minister, it is a Governor. A Governor is responsible only to the President and the President is responsible to himself. Therefore, all these various channels are managed and monopolised by the ruling party.

I have no objection if the ruling party had gained a majority there in the legislature and formed their own

government as they are running every other State Government. If they had gained a majority they could have run the Kerala State Government also. In that case I would not have possibly raised any objection. But having failed to gain that majority there in that State, not once but repeatedly, they are coming forward again—once they have already done it, and this is the second time—for a continuation of the first Presidential proclamation. They ask us to accept this Presidential proclamation because they say they have appointed a Governor, he is going to run the whole show in an impartial manner, they are going to provide a very good administrator from the Centre, they are going to be very considerate to the needs of the people of Kerala and all that. This is how the British people also used to argue whenever we wanted self-government. In those days we said that no government is good government which is not self-government. We wanted to have self-government. At the same time we are also prepared to say now that self-government is not enough unless there is good government. We want both of them together. This is the responsibility not only of the Congress Party but of all political parties here in this country in order to see that there is self-government in every State and that government also happens to be good government. I do not know whether this Presidential government is going to be good or not, but certainly it is not self-government. The very first condition for development of democracy in the country is that there should be self-government in every State. I charge this Government at the Centre for having failed in its elementary duty of ensuring in every one of the States, especially in Kerala, self-government. On the other hand, I charge them also responsible, willy-nilly, knowingly or unknowingly, by plan or without a plan, of having conspired in seeing that the self-government fails in Kerala.

Having said this, what is it they could have done? My hon. friend

gave all these details and I need not repeat all of them. They called upon the Congress people. They said that they were not prepared to form a government. They said so very very generously when there was absolutely no chance, not even a dog's chance of forming a government under the present circumstances. Then they called Shri Sankaran Namboodiripad. He was bold enough to say that he was going to form a ministry. Then the Governor pointed out to him that 29 of his people were all in jail, they were not going to be released and therefore he would not be able to form a ministry. Can there be a greater hypocrisy than this? Who asked you to put them in jail? First of all, Shri Nanda committed a political blunder.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Nanda should have been present in the House.

Shri Hathi: I am here.

Shri Ranga: Even if I were to look at it from the point of view of the Congress, not to speak of others or the Opposition point of view, I would say, Shri Nanda committed a first-class political blunder in putting his ban on the so-called Leftists, putting their leaders in the jail but keeping their topmost leader outside and then saying he was going to debar them completely.

Now, the Kerala people had given him the answer. If he had any self-respect at all, if the Government had any self-respect, he should have resigned, because this Kerala democracy elected 29 of their people. I deplore their success at the polls. I am unhappy that there should be so many people in Kerala who with their eyes wide open would go and vote for the Left Communist candidates after they had been castigated by a patriotic minister here and by the whole of this Government as being unpatriotic, as being allied to the Chinese cause. In spite of all that they voted. What does that show?

[Shri Ranga]

It only shows want of confidence in this Congress Government. That is how I look at it.

Then, not having done it, they would not allow him to form a ministry. Then what happened. The generous Congress Party said that they were prepared to offer responsive co-operation to anybody else but they must show a majority. If it would have been possible for the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League to assure that kind of majority how would the Governor have given the first opportunity to the Kerala Congress, if he was not prepared to give that permission to Shri Namboodiripad himself? If I had been the Governor, if I had been in charge of this Government here at the Centre, I would have taken courage in both hands and asked Shri Namboodiripad himself, first of all to come and form the ministry. If he failed, at the first vote of no-confidence, as Governor, I would have dismissed him and then I would have called upon the leader of the Kerala Congress to form the ministry. That would have been the proper course. The Governor, who happens to be my life-long friend, Shri Giri, failed in his duty towards the country just because he wanted to be true to his party and party allegiance. No wonder he has gone somewhere else in an equally good enough position—I am sorry for that.

Having failed in all that, should they not have thought of making some experiment? I have already suggested that they should have thought of making some experiments. On a similar occasion, when similar difficulties arose in Orissa I made this suggestion. Now, in regard to Kashmir the same difficulty is coming up. One party is not good at all. These people are trying to force all these people into the capacious jacket of Congress, this malicious jacket, even though it breaks by size. In Kashmir, in those days of Sheikh Abdullah, later on in the days of Gulam Mohammad, and now in the days of Saddiq, we are

going through the same difficulty, running the same danger of establishing a kind of totalitarian government which can only lead to such charges as have come to be levelled against their ministers and which are being enquired into today. Therefore, it is no good for this Government simply to fall back upon these provisions here. What do these provisions mean? In those days, when our old leaders were fighting for freedom, Pandit Motilal Nehrū here and Shri C. R. Das in Bengal made it a cult on their part to make the so-called British partial democracy fail. They proved that diarchy would not work. They made it impossible for the Government to function, for the administration to carry on. Now, it looks at if this Congress Government, professing democratic ideals, is trying to get into their shoes—but those shoes are much bigger for them—and is trying to destroy democracy and to make our Constitution fail, from the democratic point of view, in more and more of these States, and I charge them for that.

If they really mean democracy, what they ought to do is to try to explore the possibilities of introducing into this country the Swiss system, not in all its entirety but in the manner and to the extent that it would be suitable for us. How do I want it to be utilized here? They have got it functioning in Switzerland. There also, there are different political parties; yet, all of them are given representation, more or less proportionately. Once they come in, they work as a committee. They discuss, they decide and take important decisions on national issues on the basis of consensus. That is the kind of government that we should have. It would be an all-party government, it is true, but it has to work on the basis of consensus. In that sense, some objection would be raised that it would not be possible for it to take quick decisions. Very well, but wherever you have a second chamber, are you not making provision for certain legislation to

be delayed sufficiently long so that the lower House, the House of the People, would have an opportunity of giving a second thought and even a third thought, and thereafter getting the earlier proposition reversed, if necessary, or passed again? Ordinarily, it happens in all those countries wherever there is an upper chamber, in order to give an opportunity for second thought whenever necessary, they try to examine and accommodate the wishes of the upper House and, in that way, they try to modify their attitudes. If that is possible in regard to legislation, why should it not be possible for the Minister, not to be impatient about their pet nostrams but try to accommodate each other and wait for some time? If they cannot come to a decision here and now on the 1st of June, they can postpone it till the 1st of December; and then give fresh thought to that particular proposal. Until they are able to reach that consensus, they can be expected to carry on the administration on the basis of the legislation that is already there and the social practice that already obtains. That is the system that I have suggested, and I want the Government to make some experiments about it.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know that that my hon. friends are very very keen, passionate and jealous of their power and I cannot hope them to agree to give up their majority governments in various other States where they have a majority in the legislature, but where they have failed so miserably so repeatedly, why should they not be so good sighted enough to make experiments on these lines?

Here is Shri Santhanam, whose name is mentioned here so many times in connection with the anti-corruption committee and the suggestions he has made. He has written an article in one of the papers, in the

Hindustan Times, on the 9th of March wherein he says:

"It is foolish to rush to the conclusion that President's rule is the only alternative. If every time there is no majority Presidential rule is to become automatic, the Constitution must be deemed to have broken down and all those who are against democracy in India will rejoice."

Now, would my friends accept that they are against democracy? Though their behaviour is such, I do not think they have the temerity to say that they have no longer any faith in democracy. Then he says:

"This may become a major feature in the political evolution of India during the next decade or two in those States and sometime or the other. It may happen even at the centre . . ."

—let my friends take note of this—

"to resort frequently to these articles which were provided only for extreme exigencies, will amount to deliberate sabotage of democracy."

What is happening in State after State? In UP they have two Congress parties and two Governments fitted into one *musa*. It is a coalition government masquerading as Congress Government. So is the position in Bihar, in Rajasthan, in Gujarat and several other States. Everywhere there are two groups. Then, these groups are not only at the top level; they have percolated right down to the villages—two political parties, juntas, coming together, remaining together only for the sake of power, because the attraction to power is so very great. So, they continue to work together, keeping up the appearance of, masquerading the appearance of being together, and they run the show. But the show also breaks when the time comes for it. Now the time has come. In those days, in my days, I myself broke away from the Congress, but then we

[Shri Ranga]

were only a few people. But today it looks as if democracy has reached the stage of being broken to bits in Kerala because of the discontent generated in the people by the Congress Government ruling that State. They were able to rouse the emotions of the masses to such an extent that they beat the Congress to a retreat. Then, the other day, Sir, it happened in your State of Mysore. It may happen in other States also, may be in six months in UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Where is it leading us to?

An hon. Member: What about Andhra?

Shri Ranga: It may take place in Andhra also; it does not matter.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): What about the Swatantra Party, Communist Party and the PSP? Are there no groups inside those parties?

Shri Ranga: As long as my hon. friend's party is playing mischief with the opposition parties, because of their impatience about the existence of the opposition parties, by their power of patronage, certainly the leaders of the opposition parties have to be afraid of the ruling party, because the ruling party has no shame. It has always tried to demoralise the Indian democracy.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):
May I . . .

Shri Ranga: Please resume your seat. You will get your opportunity. What did Gandhiji do in the case of the Servants of India Society when he did not agree with them and he was thinking of building up a rival organisation, a rival national leadership? After a time when the Servants of India society got into trouble, did he try to take advantage of it? No. On the other hand, he used his good offices to collect money for the Servants of India Society, in order to

help those people, to get them together. He told the country openly in his own columns that it is in the interests of India that a party like the Servants of India Society should be there. Moderate in its political action though it was, nevertheless, it contained a good number of public workers, and he wanted these public workers to come together and work together. This is the example that has been placed before us by Mahatmaji. And it is from that point of view that on several occasions I have come to the rescue of your party, even though I have had to break way from you. Because, as I told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in those days, I am going away from the Congress; but, at the same time, I want a strong political party, opposition party, in the shape of the Congress Party; I wish you well and I want you to wish me well. That is the atmosphere, that is the spirit in which the Congress should function. It has not been functioning that way, and that is why Indian democracy is in the doldrums. I charge the Government for destroying Indian democracy. I charge the Government for the plight of Kerala today. Here is a State where 90 per cent of the people are literate, where almost hundred per cent of the children of school-going age attend schools. It is a sight in the early morning and late in the afternoon to see those boys and girls go to and come out of the schools in such huge numbers. Nowhere else do you come across such splendid, heartening scene. Such a State should have been degraded to this position . . .

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Shame.

Shri Ranga: . . . is a record of which no decent Gandhian can be proud, not to speak of these—I cannot say anything about these Congress people today. It hurts me to have to say these harsh things about the Congress because that is a name under which so many of us have sailed for many years. We took it to the people, the innermost corners

of the people, recommended it, made it a hallowed name, a name that carries the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. It is most unfortunate that Member after Member in the Opposition had been obliged to get up here in order to remind this Government, this post-independence Government and this post-Jawaharlal Nehru Government, that there was a man like Mahatma Gandhi in this great country and that his statue should have been raised here somewhere in Delhi and his name should be uttered first. Yet, the previous Prime Minister as well as the present Government have been failing and when they fail even to remind themselves of his name, is there any wonder that they are failing in Kerala? That is the reason why I condemn this Government for this Resolution and also for this Bill. We cannot offer any co-operation to this Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that I am following in the wake of my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, who has spoken with power, passion and fundamental persuasiveness which, I fear, is going to fall flat on the Congress Party. Listening to Professor Ranga today I was reminded of what I told him some time ago, when we were together in Nagaland and I had occasion to notice some of the sterling qualities which he possesses in plenty, that Professor Ranga was the redeeming feature of the Swatantra Party. I am very happy that he has put the whole matter in perspective.

I am sorry that Shri Nanda is not here to listen to whatever he had to say. Professor Ranga has told us how very appreciative we are of the talents of our friend, Shri Hathi, with a universally popular personality. But it is not a question of personalities; it is a question of principle. Since Shri Nanda was here a little while ago, before 1 o'clock or so, I cannot conceive of any particularly urgent assignment which should keep him away from the presence and partici-

pation in the debate in this House on this very important motion.

An hon. Member: There must be some emergency somewhere.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Wherever he might be, it is quite improper and, I think, for a Minister, particularly in the present context of things, to keep away from a discussion of this subject.

We all have great esteem for Shri Nanda whom sometimes we go a little out of our way to defend from his many aggressive critics inside his own party and it does not give us any particular pleasure to have to say anything about him adversely. But it is really a matter of some perturbation that the Government does not care for the fate of this kind of motion because the Government knows that there are votes at their back and call and that this Proclamation will be approved. But Professor Ranga has said so very clearly that if we had any sense of propriety, if we had any sense of political morality, if we had any decent democratic grain in our composition, if we had any allergy towards the scandalous exercise of tyrannous authority, surely this kind of Resolution could not be adopted by this House. The Proclamation issued in the name of the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 24th March, 1965 cannot possibly be approved.

I say that there are many aspects of this matter which this Parliament should take into consideration. It is for one thing—and I would like to press this matter before you—contempt of Parliament, of parliamentary propriety and good sense and political decency that some time has passed and interest seems to be flagging but the Congress action over Kerala stinks and, whatever the arguments now put forward, not all the perfumes of Araby can remove that stink.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: and of India.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would like to remind the House that this Proclamation was issued by the Vice-President at a time when this House was in session. I tried to bring it before the House at that particular moment, but I was barred for different reasons and I want to refer to this matter in some slight detail.

We have in our Constitution provision for the President having the right to issue a Proclamation in certain circumstances. In no other comparable constitution there appears to be a similar provision. In the United States we do not have that provision. If a particular State is very refractory, is resisting the application of federal laws, that is a different matter; but the President is not authorised in case of some political deadlock in a particular State to issue a Proclamation. But we have got this Proclamation item in our Constitution because, with all respect to the framers of our Constitution whom I see to my right and to my left, we made it a jumble of things collected from different countries—UK, USA, Japan and, God knows, what other country that we could think of. The result is that we tried to follow in the wake of the British administration of this country and our Constitution-makers appeared to discover that in the Government of India Act, 1935, there were two provisions—sections 45 and 93, particularly section 93—which should be more or less duplicated and pushed into the structure of our Constitution because, perhaps, in spite of our now living in postindependence India, some people were very farsighted and they wanted to continue the methodology of pre-independence India in the context of postindependence India. Therefore they adapted wholesale many provisions of the former detested constitution which at one time we were used to swear we would resist to the uttermost length. This is what we did.

We remember also that in the great days of British monarchical authority

when Parliament had to fight the King, the King had the power to issue Proclamations. So, why should not the Head of the State acting on the advice of the Congress Party have the right to issue Proclamations? We forgot that in the 17th century, during the time of James the First and Charles the First, there were a number of cases—I do not see many lawyers here—Bate's case, the Case of Commendams and the specific cases of Proclamations, where the whole idea was that the King was issuing Proclamations and, therefore, circumventing Parliament. He was not calling Parliament. He was actually legislating by means of Proclamation and not by the parliamentary process, and that had to be stopped. On that occasion when the case went before courts, the argument was placed before the courts, many of the judges were in fear and trembling—and at that time somebody said that the judges were lions but they were lion; under the Thorne—and the judges gave some very convenient decisions from time to time and Parliament had a hell of a job to fight in order to see that Proclamations were put out of the picture altogether as a legitimate political weapon. We forgot that history altogether and we introduced this idea of Proclamations.

Even so, because of making a constitution for a free country there was a certain sense of exhilaration and the Constitution-makers put in certain qualifications. They said that this had to be placed before the two Houses of Parliament inside of two months or so and before two months have gone they had got to receive the approval of Parliament.

My submission is it is a most undesirable precedent that during the session of Parliament a Proclamation shall be issued by the President or the Vice-President acting in the President's name over the head and behind the back of Parliament. I

could have understood the Government coming before Parliament, reporting the situation in Kerala and securing a parliamentary Resolution requesting the President to invoke his powers under the Constitution and issue a Proclamation.

Shri N. Dandeker: Quite right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If the Parliament had accepted that kind of a Resolution at that particular point of time, that would have been some constitutional legitimacy to this particular action. This is a completely illegitimate piece of action morally, constitutionally, politically and otherwise and this is action which is sought to be justified by Government in the manner in which I find even the Home Minister himself can presume to absent himself from the proceedings of this House. I suggest, therefore, that just as in the case of ordinances there is a provision that they have to come before Parliament for sanction and there is a kind of an apologetic look about them, a proclamation should also come before Parliament when Parliament is in session. Neither an ordinance can be issued by the President nor can a proclamation be issued or should be issued, as has been done in this particular case.

I shall now turn to what has happened in regard to this matter, namely, the report of the Governor, Mr. Giri. We had also the privilege of working with him in this House when we first came to Parliament. The Governor sent the report to the President which was placed before the House by the Home Minister and it was on the basis of that report that the President issued this Proclamation taking over the administration and the plea given by the Governor was that it was not possible to carry on the administration of the State because all the parties were minority parties and, therefore, since in democracy with a big 'D' we cannot have a

minority party running a Government, he reported that the President should take over the administration. That was the kind of thing which the Governor said. This is completely fatuous and fantastic and if you remember something of the story which Prof. Ranga has related to a certain extent, the fatuity of it would become much too apparent.

In 1952, in Travancore-Cochin, the Congress, a hopelessly minority group in the Assembly, formed a Ministry under one Mr. A. J. John. For more than one and a half years, this Ministry continued and then rightly got the order of the boot and it was voted out. Nobody wanted that Government to continue but it was allowed to carry on as a caretaker Government. Nobody in Kerala was ready and willing to entrust anything to its care but it continued to be the caretaker Government. It was happily carrying on. In 1954, in Travancore-Cochin, no party got an absolute majority. Then, the Governor had no compunction in calling upon the leader of the P.S.P. to form a Cabinet because the Congress was interested in getting into the Ministry. It was not for love of the P.S.P.; it was not for love of any democratic principles. It was decided that since Congress could come back to power by the backdoor, since Congress could, for the time being, take a seat second to that of the P.S.P. and yet control most of the authority in Kerala, it was desirable to have a minority Government in that State. This existed for a whole year. After sometime, this Ministry failed but the Assembly was not dissolved. Then, my hon. friend—I am glad to see him here—who is a very rare participant in our proceedings except when Kerala is concerned, and otherwise he is hardly here, Mr. Govinda Menon formed a Congress Ministry almost at once. After having been a minority Government, the secondary or auxiliary pendant to the P.S.P., the Congress behaved in this particular fashion.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

In 1952, there was another instance. The Congress lost in undivided Madras and the biggest party that was returned was Mr. Prakasam's United Democratic Front which, because unfortunately it included the Communist party was disallowed to form a Ministry. What happened at that time? Prof. Ranga's guru whom we all respect, Shri Rajagopalachari—he has now forsworn so many of his older loyalties—was smuggled in by nomination to the Council in Madras and he was brought in with a SOS call—Save Our Souls. He was brought in as a member of the Council by the nomination of the Governor and he formed a Ministry. And what was the plea given by the Governor on that occasion in his report, or whatever it was, that he sent to the Ministry here? It was that the United Democratic Front was not a Party but a front. Presumably the Congress does not present either a bold front or a united front. The Congress is the only party in the country and that party, and not as a front, can carry on the administration. This kind of fantastic argument has been used before in order to keep out majority organisations from enjoying the political fruits of deservedly won representative power on the basis of the population franchise.

In 1952, in Pepsu also—some of us have forgot all about it—there was a non-Congress Government and that Government was dismissed and one of the charges was that it was encouraging certain anti-social practices in which the Communist movement was threatening to indulge in that part of our country. It is a very sorry story. It is a rather petty business and I do not want to refer to some of these things but, perhaps, it is better to remind them of a few things which they have done.

In the period 1957 to 1959, there was a Communist Government in Kerala and the criminal story of how that Government was ousted from power

is so very well known that I need not rub it in.

Then, again, of course, the Congress came to power after the elections in 1960 and it got an uneasy alliance with the P.S.P. and it got the support from the Muslim League. And then what happened? Prof. Ranga had referred to it very correctly. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai who was the Chief Minister was kicked up upstairs and he was made a Governor and he was given a political bait in a manner which is the very definition of corruption in this country.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the man.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you do not tackle corruption at the very roots, at the very highest levels, you have no right to talk about anti-corruption in this House. As far as the Government is concerned, they have not the slightest right to talk about anti-corruption of which they are supported to be crusading, when at the highest level there is political corruption of the most egregious type. The Chief Minister of a State belonging to a rival political party with which they have got some differences is given a bait and pushed up upstairs and made a Governor as the price of giving up his future political career and as a compensation.

Shri Alvarez (Panjim): And by the present Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: He was the best decoying element.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This practice of political dacoity which flourishes on the method of decoying is something which goes against the grain of any kind of democratic principles.

Therefore, it appears from the precedents that being in the minority does not mean you cannot form a

Government if you are a Congress Party. They further show that being in a majority does not necessarily mean you can form a Government if you are anybody but the Congress Party. That is to say, everything must suit the book of the Congress. Democracy has to be the Congress democracy and nothing else at all. That is the kind of nonsense which we are being fed upon.

Prof. Ranga has pointed out very rightly that new perspectives are opening up all over and at every stage before the country today. The idea of uniparty control of the different States of India is a mirage which will be dissolved perhaps when the next general elections take place. In the meantime, what are we doing to cleanse the political atmosphere and to see that the people's desires are enabled to be fulfilled?

Here, in this case, what has happened is that we are told that there is no party which could function as Ministry. Who told the Government that? It is the Governor's report which I consider to be a document which does not deserve to be described in any but terms which I hesitate to employ in this House. In the Kerala elections, the Home Minister got a slap on his face. He said about some persons that they were traitors to the country and they were in connivance with the Chinese aggressors and all that kind of thing. And the people of Kerala returned them as the biggest single party in the Assembly with 40 Members. The Congress Party put 29 of them inside the jail and would not even let them out to attend their party meeting and go back to the jail again. They would not have that political decency.

14 hrs.

Then, what Government did was the last word in political illegitimacy. Here was an Assembly chosen by the people. The names of the Members were published, gazetted and all that

kind of thing. They were entitled, I say, in all conscience to be summoned to meet as an Assembly. If I am elected to Parliament and some authority from somewhere, invoking some miserable provisions in the structure of our Constitution, dissolves the House before even I take my seat in it, I am deprived of a right which is absolutely something which I cannot part with. That is the most fundamental right to be elected and to be able to participate at least in one meeting of the Assembly. And why do I say that? An Assembly is not a collection of so many individuals such as A, B, C, D, X, Y and Z. An Assembly has a special character of its own. What are we here in this Parliament, in this House of the People? We belong to different parties; we look different; we speak different languages, perhaps, we think different thoughts from time to time, and yet when we come here, we develop a personality; we are in some ways the finest club in the country; and we mix here, and we get together and we could meet the Prime Minister and talk over defence matters or certain other matters, because as Parliament we have developed a certain personality. We are not merely so many individuals; we are not a cluster of so many separate differentiated individuals. We as a body have a certain kind of character which is why we have privilege, and which is why in the Speaker we invest so many of our rights and our dignities, because we are together and because we develop a certain kind of personality, a new entity. I am entitled, when I am elected, to come and meet my fellows. I am entitled, when I am elected, not merely to come and draw my salary but to sit together with my fellows who are equally elected by the vote of the people. Therefore, it was only decent, and it was only the elementary thing in honesty to do, namely to call the Assembly so that it could meet first of all and find out whether it could or could not be enabled to form a Ministry of its own.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Shri Namboodiripad has made a very definite statement, and he wrote to the President about it. He said that with the support of the Left democratic parties in the State, the SSP, the Communist Party of India, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Karshaka Thozilali Party and others, he would have had a strength of 61. He has written to the President—I am quoting from his letter to the President—

“With this assured support, our party would have been able to negotiate with the Muslim League which is committed to the formation of a non-Congress Government on terms on which we could secure their support.”

When the Muslim League spokesman, I hope, will speak in this debate, we shall find out from him the actual position. They were ready, but they could not discuss it unless they met together, unless the opportunity was given to the Members to meet together. That opportunity was denied to Members of the Legislature. It is not only that the Members of the legislature were kept in detention without trial, without anything like the hint of a syllable of a charge against them being made available to them, it is not only that, but the members who were elected by the votes of the people were disabled from meeting together, to discuss, to look at each other's faces, to gauge each other's mind to a certain extent as far as that was possible and then to discover whether or not they could have a stable Ministry in that part of our country. This was what happened.

At a time when there is a perspective developing in every part of our country of non-Congress parties coming into the picture, at a time when this Congress monopoly of power appears very likely to be disrupted—and that would be to the good fortune of the country—at a time when the inability of the Government to

solve national problems and the shameless manner in which corruption is allowed to extend itself to the highest quarters, and inefficiency is the order of the day, and even in regard to defence matters, and in regard to every little thing in the world this Government's inefficiency is writ-large, so to speak, on the pages of contemporary history, at a time when new perspectives are opening out, we find Government trying to do this sort of thing. This is not unusual because power corrupts and the Congress enjoyment of absolute power for a considerable length of time is corrupting them absolutely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Beyond redemption.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is something which the country cannot stomach. This is something which also impinges upon the future of a part of our country, which my hon. friend Shri Ranga has described so beautifully, the sight of little children going to school and coming back from it, something which is a joy and a delight to everybody, of a part of our country which is the most advanced in so far as literacy and so many other things are concerned; that part of our country is kept disfranchised and disabled from exercising its democratic prerogatives and privilege and this being done only in order to satisfy the whims and caprices of a party against which the catalogue of the people's grievances is mounting today to such heights; but not even all the votes that can be mustered in the House of the People would ever be an argument against an explosion of the people's anger which if the Government go on at this rate, will burst one day and that will teach the Government, Shri Nanda and his friends a lesson that they pre-eminently deserve.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): After hearing the speeches of the two eminent professors and their tirade against the Congress Party both in this House and also outside, I do not

think that anything relevant to the matter before the House has been said by them. Those two professors now joining hands seem to me to be strange bed-fellows joined on one issue, namely to oppose the Congress. The same thing happened.

Shri Warrior: That is the only thing we could not do in this country, because everything else has been destroyed.

Shri Maniyangadan: Last year, when there was an elected Assembly and a Government in Kerala, the very same thing happened. Fortunately, Shri Ranga's party was not there in the Assembly at that time. But some of his supporters and the members of the party to which my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee belongs, joined hands to oust the Congress from power. And they succeeded. Then, power. And they succeeded. Then, what happened? There was no possibility of an alternative Government, because no party was there which was prepared to form a government. All the party leaders were asked to form a government, by the Governor, and nobody wanted to take over the responsibility, and then we had the Proclamation here. The Proclamation was brought before this House for its approval. Nobody said that because the Proclamation under article 356 had been issued, and President's rule had been established, the Congress was going to continue in power. But the inevitable happened.

Reference was made to what happened in 1953 in Travancore-Cochin. According to constitutional propriety at that time, when the motion for a vote of confidence moved by the then Chief Minister was defeated in the Assembly, the Government resigned and advised the Rajpramukh to dissolve the Assembly. According to constitutional propriety, the experiment was tried, and that Government was continued for some time as a caretaker government. Elections were held subsequently. That action is now considered by the Opposition as im-

moral. The Shankar Ministry could have repeated that. There was nothing unconstitutional about it, but that Ministry did not do that. That act which is described by the Opposition as immoral was not repeated by the Congress Chief Minister. But the Assembly was dissolved, and a Proclamation under article 356 was issued, and the President assumed the powers of the State.

What happened in the elections that ensued? All the parties,—I think there were about 14 or so parties,—including Communists, Left and Right, the Swatantra Party, the Rebel Congress, and the Muslim League etc. fought the elections. All the parties excepting the Congress joined on one matter, and that was to defeat the Congress. In the elections, the Congress was defeated. There were only 36 members elected on the Congress ticket. So many experiments were referred to here by the Members of the Opposition which they now call as immoral, illegal and what not. It is true that some experiments were tried by the Congress on several occasions. But this time, the Congress had made its position very clear namely that unless it got a majority in the elections, it was not going to take over the responsibility of administration but it would remain in the Opposition and not give responsive co-operation to government, as my hon. friend Shri Ranga had pointed out but provide constitutional opposition. That was the role that Congress was going to play and that had been made clear before the elections. After the elections, when the Congress was defeated at the polls, the same thing was repeated. That was represented to the Governor as well. Attempts were made by all other groups to form a government. The Left Communist Party was going after the Muslim League and was attempting to bring to its fold even the rebel Congress. The SSP also was run after. But what happened? There was no possibility of another party or even any group of parties getting a majority in the

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Assembly. Even according to E.M.S. Namboodiripad, he could get the support of only 61 members in a House of 134 including one nominated member, Prof. Ranga or Prof. Mukerjee—I do not know who—said that if the Assembly was convened, perhaps the Muslim League might have supported the Left Communists or the Left Coalition as they call it. I do not know what the Muslim League Party's attitude now is. But their proclaimed stand then—this is clear from the summary of the report of the Governor laid on the Table—was that they had nothing to do with the Communist Party; neither would they support the Communist Party to form a government, nor would they seek the support of the Communist Party to form a government along with the Kerala Congress. This position was made very clear by them. There was no possibility of the Government being formed. Now they say the Assembly should have been convened.

Under art. 176 of the Constitution, the Governor convenes the Assembly, and when it is convened for the first time after an election, the Governor must address it. What was the Governor to convene the Assembly for in this situation in Kerala? If he had to address the Assembly giving the causes for its summons, what could he have said? Was it to elect a leader that he was to convene the Assembly? Election of a leader, negotiations to form a government, for a coalition, all this should be done outside the Assembly. It is not the duty of the Governor to ask all the members assembled there: 'Now come here, elect a leader, and the leader who is elected will form a government'. If such a change has to be made in the Constitution, I have no objection. Let the matter be thought of. But the Governor, the President and the Union Government can act only in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution as it is now. They are bound by the provisions of the constitution. They have to act within its limitations. If

changes are to be made, it is a different matter. That can be discussed. Perhaps that may be needed because circumstances like this may arise again. I am not opposing that. Let any sane suggestion be brought forward. We will consider it.

Now, the question before us is: can the President or the Governor go beyond the limitation of the Constitution? If the Assembly has to be summoned, it has to be addressed by the Governor.

The Address by the Governor is a statement of policy of the Government. So it necessarily presupposes the existence of a Government, a person being called upon to form a Government as the Chief Minister, and his colleagues in the Cabinet recommended by the Chief Minister. So a Council of Ministers is an essential prerequisite before the Assembly was convened. There was no question of the members of the Assembly being summoned to meet for what purpose nobody knows, because the Constitution is there.

So my submission is that what the Governor did was perfectly justified. He had no other alternative but to recommend to the President that the provisions of art. 356 should be invoked and any other action under the provisions of the Constitution had become impossible. This was the only method.

Prof. Ranga referred to the Swiss model or some other model. There are so many constitutions in the world. There is a Swiss model, there is a Russian model, there is a Chinese model, so many models. But what have we to look to? Could we do anything else so long as there is a Constitution?

Prof. Mukerjee referred to what the constitution-makers did. It was a matter for the constitution-makers to see what amendments and provisions had

to be made. Perhaps they might not have thought of this contingency, that such a thing would happen. If any amendments are to be made, if any new models are to be thought of, I have no objection. Let it be thought of. But in the present circumstances, when there is a Constitution, when the Governor, the President and the Union Government have to act within the limitations of the Constitution as it exists, there was no alternative but to do what has been done.

It was said that this Proclamation was issued at the back of Parliament because Parliament was in session and it should have been consulted first. Here again, we have to look into the Constitution. What does art. 356 say? Reference was made to ordinances, that when Parliament was in session, no ordinances were issued by the President. That is true; that is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. But here the President has to act on his own either on a report of the Governor or *suo motu*, when he feels that the provisions of that article are to be invoked. He has done just that. There is absolutely no meaning in saying that the President, before issuing the Proclamation, should have got a direction from Parliament. The Proclamation is now before Parliament for its consideration. It is for Parliament either to reject it or accept it. That is the constitutional provision. The provision regarding ordinances issued by the President is entirely different. It provides that in certain cases when Parliament is not in session, the President can issue ordinances. But that is not the case with Proclamations like the one we are now discussing.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri Maniyangadan may continue.

Shri Maniyangadan: References have been made by both Prof. Ranga and Prof. Mukerjee to the detention of certain persons who happen to be elected. Prof. Ranga was asking whether the Home Minister should not resign. If in the elections in Kerala, a few people, whom he has detained on the ground that their freedom is detrimental to the interests of the country, to the security of the country, to the defence of the country, happen to be elected, I do not know the constitutional propriety under which he asks the Home Minister to resign.

The matter of the detention was discussed here on several occasions. I do not want to go into all those details, but I want to make it clear that the detention of those persons was not made just to help the Congress or any other party in the elections. It was made some time before the elections. It was an all-India thing. In several States persons were detained, and they were allowed to contest elections. If the security of India or the defence of India is to be sacrificed for the sake of the election of a few individuals, that will be a vary dangerous criterion for us to follow.

May submit that they were detained on proper grounds, and it was stated here why they could not be brought to trial. The statement submitted to this House by the hon. Home Minister regarding the detention gives details. There was evidence before the Government that these people were making preparations for sabotage and other things, that they were going to repeat what happened in Telengana and other areas in 1948. In 1948 itself, after the Telengana incidents, the Communist Party itself was saying that their failure was because they did not have support from a neighbouring country. Now according to them the time is very appropriate. Now the Chinese are there on the borders. If they create trouble here, if they indulge in sabotage, if they create a revolution, the Chinese are there to help them, and so they would do it. They were organising that. In that

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statement by the Home Minister, there are several references made to so many acts of theirs. It is stated that they were not prepared to come out because of their fear of the Defence of India Rules. When these preparations were going on, would it have been proper for the Home Minister or for the Government to wait until some specific acts were committed? Unless this detention was made at that time, things would have been very different, and then the country would have said that the Home Minister had committed an anti-national act.

He had to do it, he knew that this detention would very vitally affect the prospects in the elections of the Congress Party in Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No.

Shri Maniyangadan: In spite of that, he did that, he had to do that in the interests of the nation. I may say that I am very proud of the Home Minister who, in spite of the difficulties that the party might face in the elections, did it in the interests of the nation. That is what actually took place there. So, the detention was necessary and in the interests of the country.

Some of those detained got elected. Even granting for the sake of argument that they should have been released, the question is whether they could have formed a Government. We do take into account the 29 persons in detention when we say that there was no party which could form a Government or which could obtain a majority in the Legislative Assembly. That is the actual position. I am not happy about it, but this was the only course open to the Government.

One word about the Bill. Suggestions had been made by some Members, Shri Ranga and others. Shri Govinda Menon had made a suggestion regarding this in his speech on a previous occasion. They had suggested that the powers of the

committee constituted under the Act must be wider. Respecting that suggestion, the hon. Minister said that that would be done, but the Bill as it is does not contain any such provision. It refers only to consultation when some legislative measures are thought of by the President. No provision is made in the Bill for taking the advice of this committee on the administrative affairs of the State, on the development of the State. I fully believe what the Minister says, but I think it would have been better if some provision had been incorporated in this Bill regarding that also. I believe that in matters affecting the State, administrative and financial, the committee would be consulted and the committee would be associated in all matters. In short it would be taken as a sort of legislative assembly as regards the affairs of the State.

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): It was an irony of fate that the most highly literate electorate in India exercised their political franchise to create a stalemate in the State of Kerala. The exercise of that franchise resulted in not voting any political party to power.

Apart from the party alignments and party activities, there are certain basic economic factors in the State which forced the people to adopt this course of action. The problems of Kerala have been discussed in this House very often, and its extreme backwardness has been emphasized. Yet during the last three Plan periods the State's economic condition has deteriorated and the people are on the verge of desperation. If I may say so. The mounting unemployment in the State, the day to day economic deterioration, scarcity of food in the State and the absence of any activity to better the economic conditions by starting industrial activities, have created in the people a kind of negative mentality.

The political experiments in Kerala, as was described by the leaders of

the parties have been very extraordinary. Every party was given an opportunity to run the administration and every one of them sooner or later found itself in a difficult situation, and not able to do anything substantial for the State. The resources of the State were so limited that for the administrative expenditure the Governments that came in after 1950 have imposed additional taxation to the tune of about Rs. 21 crores. That is a record which I think no other State has reached. In the same way the public debt has gone up to Rs. 108 crores and for financing the loan clearance, an annual provision of Rs. 9 to 10 crores is needed, and that burden has to be borne by the backward State. The three periods of five-year plans working has not resulted in creating any big industry which will better the conditions. Therefore, there was a legitimate sense of frustration among the people as a whole. They were not contented to live in the abject poverty in which they are, and the government help which they expected did not come in, and their fate was tragic indeed.

In Kerala the food problem is so acute that whenever a difficulty comes, in spite of our preachings about integration and in spite of the fact that we recognise only one citizenship in India namely a central Indian citizenship, when a crisis in foodgrains or food supply comes in, you find the sister States, which are the customary markets, being closed on account of the food zones that they create. The foodgrain production in Kerala is only 50 per cent of its necessities. Annually they have to import nearly 10 lakh tons of rice, their production being only 11 lakh tons. So half of their necessity has to be met by import.

An hon. Member: No Minister is hearing you.

Shri Hathi: I am hearing you. You were not audible from that side, so I came over to this seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: As I was saying, the condition of the foodgrain supply is such that we have to import 50 per cent of our requirement. The customary markets are the adjoining States. The Kerala merchants are not able to do any transactions in the traditional markets because of the new zones that are created and of the prohibitions on supply. Not only that, things have gone to this extreme limit, that the people owning their own paddy lands in the border districts of the adjoining States and cultivating them are denied the right to transport the fruits of their labour for their own domestic consumption. This fact, taken along with the scarcity of supply. . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Which are the border States?

Shri Nataraja Pillai: Madras and Andhra are our traditional markets. On the border, a district of the old Travancore-Cochin State has now become a part of Madras State, and a number of people in the adjoining district of Trivandrum hold land in that area and they cultivate the lands, but they are not allowed to transport their produce for their own consumption, by the other State. There may be a justification or there may be no justification for this, but what I like to bring to the notice of this House is the psychological effect it will produce in the minds of the people, that "in spite of our being a part of the big Union, in spite of the fact that we are as much citizens of India as anyone else, in spite of our paying our taxes to a very high tune—as I said, the additional taxation imposed after 1951 is Rs. 21 crores—, in spite of these facts, the benefits we enjoy are very nearly nil". As regards the

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plan schemes worked by the Centre, Kerala was not able to get even one big industry established in the State and to bring it to the stage of giving profits.

Along with this there is the other aspect of the responsibilities that this small State has taken on account of historical accident. Somehow, during the past fifty or sixty years, education was thought to be one of the primary concerns of the administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The conference there in the last bench should not take place.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: And the previous administrations thought that the best investment to be made for the progress of the State is investment on education. Sir, in our State, 33 per cent, that is one-third of the total revenue is spent on education; and we have financed education to this extent that 81 per cent of the children of the school-going age are in schools. Having provided for it, and even persisting in providing for it the State has landed in financial difficulties of a very severe nature. The administrative services are starved, and the administrative personnel feel the disparity in the pay and allowances as compared to what is being given to the Central Service personnel. The public service personnel feel that they are enjoying only a second-class citizenship in our great Union.

Thus, the feeling of frustration and the sense of want of economic security has created in the people a kind of negative outlook. There is a Tamil proverb: *Raman andaal enna, Ravana andaal enna?* That is, whether Rama rules or Ravana rules, what is it to us; our fate is only to be the bearers of burden. That kind of mentality has spread in our country, and my friends on the other side will, I hope, agree with me that it is this primary sense of frustration that has led the

people of Kerala during the last election to take a negative outlook as far as the exercise of their franchise was concerned. They were not particularly interested in any party; they were feeling their difficulties and they thought that the Centre is not bestowing that much attention that it should. They were not convinced of the capacity of the State Ministries to secure the benefits which the State is entitled too. In these conditions they refused to vote any one to power and I may put the interpretation that they were not interested in any party. That is how I read it. It is not only the Congress or the Communists or the PSP or the Swatantra. They thought that all these were professionals carrying on their political activities and they also felt that the State Government when constituted, is not capable of standing against or that they will be incapable of getting their legitimate benefits to the State from the Centre in an adequate measure. That feeling is there. I request that I may be excused by the Members of the hon. House when I say that the actual conditions of that State are not taken note of not only by the Government but by the House also. They know their difficulties. Even the power projects which are a primary necessity for any scheme of industrialisation, sanctioned projects hang fire for years together and are not completed. There is the difficulty of lack of local entrepreneurial talent. It is because there is no additional production and there is no saving and there is no capital formation. That can easily be seen from this fact. Rs. 21 crores of additional taxation has been imposed and collected in the last five or six years but the collections of public loans or from small saving schemes are meagre. The power of Government is behind the imposition of taxes and taxes can be realised. As long as there is no capital formation in the country money cannot be collected or raised as loans and there is no possibility of establishing industries, big or small, under the State control as

such. It all depends upon the way in which this House and the Government look into the matter. As was announced by the hon. Minister, a Cabinet sub-committee has been formed. My earnest prayer will be to study the situation objectively, to look into the matter from a practical point of view taking all the existing factors into consideration and to take steps to alleviate the misery of the teaming millions of that State. Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at a time when the country is weighted down with anxiety by the incubus of an external threat to its freedom and independence it is but meet, it is the part of wisdom that this House should consider with equal deliberation the internal threat to the institutions of parliamentary democracy. The Proclamation is unique in more than one respect. First, as my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee said, it was promulgated when Parliament was in session. This is an act most obnoxious, most repugnant to parliamentary democracy. That is why I introduced a Bill last Friday seeking to amend the Constitution with regard to this particular article so that the President will not be in a position to promulgate when Parliament is in session a proclamation of emergency of this kind. When Parliament is in session he will have to seek the prior approval of Parliament. I hope that that Bill will be passed by the House in due course.

The other aspect of the Proclamation was that the Assembly was dissolved even before it was summoned. This issue was discussed in the House a little earlier in this session and I described that act as pre-natal strangulation of Parliamentary Democracy. (An Hon. Member: Abortion). It will be more appropriate to call it by this name. All the same it is a blatant, unmitigated and undisguised fraud on the Constitution though it is euphemistically called and is masquerading as a Proclamation under Article 356 of our Constitution. The

Home Minister, rather the Minister of State deputising for the Home Minister, has laid a flattering unction to his soul by stating that no Government, no stable Ministry, no viable Ministry was possible in Kerala after the elections were over in March. Can he lay his hand on his heart? I know he has got a good heart and a strong hand . . .

Shri Hathi: A good conscience too.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That, I cannot see. Can he declare before this House in all seriousness that the avenues were really explored as they should have been explored? Here is the report or statement of the Minister laid on the Table of the House along with the Proclamation and other documents on that fateful day, 24th or 25th March. The Minister said in his opening speech, that the Congress Party, the Indian National Congress to which he has the honour to belong, was not prepared to form a Ministry but would function as a Constitutional Opposition. What does the statement actually say? By a process of *suppressio veri and suggestio falsi*, he has tried to mislead the House. According to that statement laid by the Government on the Table of the House,

"The attitude of the Congress was that it would act as 'a constitutional opposition' to whatever government might be formed, supporting it to the extent its policies were in line with those of the Congress but not otherwise."

Shri Hathi: Exactly these are the words that I said; I read out those words. There is no question of misleading the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you did not read properly because you did not read the whole of it. Now, Sir, how could it be presumed, before the Ministry was formed and it came before the House, namely, the Kerala Legislature, and put forward its poli-

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cies and programmes and bills and all that, how could they presume beforehand, before even the check came out of the egg, that the Congress would not be in a position to support the policies of the new Ministry of whichever party it would be? That is one aspect of the matter.

I and my Party are opposed to the formation of a Ministry by the so-called left communist: it is a slur on leftism to call them left communists, if they are pro-Chinese communists. If so, why has not the Government brought them to trial, at least one or two of them or at least declared the Party illegal? Or it should have prevented them from contesting the elections in Kerala. They did not do that either. The Government itself has suffered from a schizophreic personality, a split personality on this issue. What have they done with regard to China? They themselves gave a fillip to the pro-Chinese movement in this country by the opiate of that refrain, Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai. They now find that the pro-Chinese movement has been strengthened. They cannot absolve themselves of their responsibility; their conscience is not clear.

Now, may I read just one sentence from the so-called White Paper laid on the Table of the House by Shri Nanda on the 18th February last? It is on the last page, and it reads thus:

"And right from the very beginning Peking has nourished them with ideological and moral sustenance. It has throughout put this party in large funds through various clandestine channels."

The issue was raised here so often. Why did they not have the guts, the backbone, the courage, to break their relations with Peking or at least—at the very least—to put stringent curbs on the movement of Chinese diplomats in India? They have not done that either. They were humming

and hawing whenever it was raised in the House, and they still hum and haw, and try to put on as best a face as they can about this matter. Therefore, I say that, whereas my party has warned the nation, the country, and the Government, from the very beginning, for the last 10 years about the danger of Chinese invasion, this Government has been shilly-shallying, dilly-dallying, about the whole matter, and now they come forward with a White Paper and they put these detenus in jail . . .

An hon. Member: Black paper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: These 29 MLAs have been put in jail, but not prevented from contesting the elections.

I raised the point last time also, and that is, the effective strength of the Assembly there is now not 133 but only 104.

An hon. Member: He is repeating it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It bears repetition, because it has not entered the heads of some Members over there or of some Ministers as well. The effective strength is not 133 members but it is only 104. Therefore, any party or group with a strength of 53 would have been able to form a stable Ministry. According to the statement of the Minister himself, the Kerala Congress plus the Muslim League and Independents supported by them came to 37 or so. Now, I think that when a party with a strength of 19 could run the Government for nearly a year in 1954 . . .

An hon. Members: Your party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wish your party could do it today, but it cannot, unfortunately. Now, if that party could do that, why could not a coalition—with the strength of two or three parties together—of 37 plus the SSP—I am sure the SSP would not

have opposed the joining even though they might not have been able to form a Ministry—and both the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League, be formed? Therefore, it is a patent lie on the part of the Government—I do not say the Minister, but on the part of the Government—Government can lie but not a Minister—to come this House and tell us in all seriousness that there was no possibility of any stable Ministry being formed. It is not democracy. They have, therefore, betrayed the elementary principles of parliamentary democracy, when they suspended the Constitution and the President took over the government in Kerala.

Now, it is rather strange, now our former colleague, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, was appointed Governor of Kerala. I think this matter has not been referred to in some detail. It should be referred to in greater detail. We are not discussing the conduct of the Governor or the President. But is it not rather strange that though the announcement of the appointment of Shri A. P. Jain as Governor was made many weeks earlier—

Shri Ranga: Three months earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:—three months earlier, as my hon friend Shri Ranga says, Shri A. P. Jain still stuck to his seat here in the House? How did it come about? He did not want to go there when the elections were going on, and the rumour went about—and it was confirmed by what happened later, by later events—that the new Governor refused, declined to go to Kerala unless and until the President took over the government of the State. This is very strange.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The others have taken more time. I will take just two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each party has got its time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know that; I am conscious of that. Now, I thought that the new Governor had imbibed the principles of democracy after having functioned here—he had been a Minister for some years in the parliamentary, democratic set-up—and I thought he had imbibed, and at least come to like, if not love, the principles of parliamentary democracy. Apparently, he has not. I am sorry to say that he chose to take over at the very moment, almost the same day or a day or two after the President took over the administration of Kerala. I am sorry to say that the ruling party which thought it fit to depute one of its members at this psychological moment, has also dealt a mortal blow to the faith of the people in parliamentary democracy. I am afraid that this latest act of the Government, so far as Kerala is concerned, might prove to be the first nail in the coffin of parliamentary democracy.

I will now proceed to say a word or two about the Bill before the House, because both are being discussed together. I think that the consultative committee that is going to be formed—a committee of both Houses of Parliament—should not have a majority of Congress members on it, in the fitness of things, because there is not, rather there would not have been a Congress party majority in the State legislature of Kerala. So, this committee too must not have a majority of Congress members on it, and the committee must reflect as far as possible the Kerala legislature which has been dissolved. I hope that the Government will bear it in mind. The committee will be nominated by the Speaker, I know, but the Speaker may consult the Government, and the Government should not make all sorts of inappropriate suggestions to the Speaker. The Speaker, of course, will not be influenced by them, I know, as also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

One word more and I have done for the moment. When the Bill comes

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up again, I shall have to make some more points on it. I have still some points which I have reserved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is five hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When the Speaker occupies the Chair—I know it is not in your hands—we will make a request to him. It has been informally agreed to.

An hon. Member: The whole day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We had an informal chat with the Congress party Whips about the time being extended. One more word and I have done. It was stated by the Minister that because the government of Kerala could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, there was no other alternative before the Government but to suspend the Constitution and take over the government of Kerala. May I submit, as has been well said, that the "letter killeth but the spirit giveth life." Can they say, in all seriousness, that they have observed the spirit of the Constitution and its provisions? It was said here the other day that the Kerala legislature was constituted as soon as the members' names were gazetted. I am sure you will agree—not when you were there but when you are with us here—that no Parliament or Legislative Assembly could be said to have been constituted unless it was duly summoned by the Governor and the parties given an opportunity to meet and the first Ministry submitting itself to the vote of the legislature. Nothing of this kind was done. The best course for them—as they pretend to, or as they claim to follow the tenets of parliamentary democracy—would have been to let the legislature meet and the Ministry be formed, and I am sure what happened in Madhya Pradesh would have happened here. In Madhya Pradesh, after the elections were over, there was no Congress

majority. It was only after the legislature met that the Congress abducted—it committed political piracy—a few Independents and formed a stable Ministry there!

Shri Warrior: It was not found possible here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what they say. I submit that the Resolution before the House, seeking the approval of the Parliament, is a dishonourable resolution. This Proclamation is a fraud on the Constitution and I have the privilege and pleasure to oppose the resolution with all my might and main.

15 hrs.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: Sir, if the ruling party had a modicum of respect for the Constitution or the rule of law, they would not have acted in this manner. Just after this proclamation, West Bengal newspaper remarked that this action of the Government was nothing but murder of a child which was not yet fully born. Progressive and democratic sections of the people throughout the country have protested against this action of the Government in clamping down the Presidents rule on the State of Kerala, without giving a reasonable opportunity to the leader of the largest single party, i.e., the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), of which Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad is the leader, to form a ministry and allowing the normal constitutional process to take place. Enough has been said and reference has been made to the statement of Mr. Namboodiripad. I would like to refer to it in some detail, inasmuch as the Government has come forward with its own statement, but it had not the courtesy to come forward with the statement given by Mr. Namboodiripad to the Governor there and to the Vice-President here. I quote from that statement:

"...if the Central Government reverses its policy of detention

without trial, if it effects the total release of detenus, or at least relaxes the provisions relating to detention to such an extent as to allow the detailed MLAs to participate in the meetings of the legislature, I am sure that this State can have an elected government. Apart from the 40 legislators belonging to my party there are 13 SSP MLAs, 3 Right Communist MLAs, 4 Independents and 1 KTP MLA—all of whom are committed not only to a non-Congress, though not a Left-Democratic, Government. It would therefore be possible for the properly-elected leader of my 40-strong party to negotiate with these various groups and individual legislators with a view to evolving the basis on which a non-Congress Government can be formed."

Then, how does the Government's position stand? Again and again it is repeated by the Government of India that all possible avenues were exhausted. I say it is not a fact, but a distortion of fact. Not only did Mr. Nambudiripad want to form a Government, but in his statement, he also said, if it is not possible for his party to form a Government with the help of others, he has no objection to allow or help the SSP to form a Government with the other non-Congress and democratic MLAs. This chance also was not given to the SSP. So, it is a blatant lie that it was after exhausting all the means to form a stable government, that the Government clamped down this proclamation on the unfortunate people of Kerala. During and before the election, so many slanders were spread against the communist party and its leaders. I do not know how Nandaji will reconcile himself to the position that he came forward with a big slanderous campaign before the election over the AIR. Not only that, but on any occasion he got, he never missed the opportunity to slander the communist party.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shri P. Ramamurti and Shri Basavapunniah—Members of this House and Rajya Sabha—wrote a letter denying the charges. Why did not Nandaji lay their denial statement on the Table of the House? How fantastic and mischievous this Government is can be judged from a few lines of the letter addressed to Nandaji by Shri A. K. Gopalan and others. I will cite one example. I quote:

"Not content with the slanderous statements over the Radio, you go on making them whenever opportunity presents itself. The *Hindu*, an English newspaper of Madras, has published in its issue dated 26th January, 1965 (morning) a report of the Press Conference you held at Trivandrum on 25th January, 1965. The report, apart from the fact that you were calling us pro-China, contains the following:

"To a question whether it was a fact that a large sum of money, nearly 20 crores was seized from the pro-China elements when they were arrested, Mr. Nanda replied "That Bank (Bank of China) was not doing quite innocent business."

Very often Mr. Kamath and persons like him come forward with statements which is an absolute lie and without any basis; the Government have no facts to prove the statement that China is giving money to the communist party. Here is a straight question put to Nandaji. Why does he not come forward with a clear-cut answer? Instead he says: something evasive. I again quote from Mr. Gopalan's letter:

"The question whether a sum of Rs. 20 crores was seized from us when we were arrested under the DIR on and after 30-12-1964 under your orders was a specific, straight and simple question. But you evaded the answer."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have also demanded that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He evaded an answer because he knows that it is a damn lie and a great slander. Like this so many charges—pro-China, saboteurs, etc.—were brought, but even today Government has not got the guts to bring a single case before the court.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Can the words 'damn lie' be used by the hon. member? He can say 'false' but not damn lie'.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It is quite parliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the language they use.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: On many occasions, this question is raised again and again by some interested persons. We want a clear-cut report on the Bank of China transactions. I have referred to it in the past and I repeat it. Let the Government come forward with that report regarding Bank of China. Who have taken money from that bank? Friends of Nandaji, with whom Nandaji had a photograph in the Dum Dum airport, driving out the West Bengal Labour Minister, the Birlas and those big business people have taken overdrafts from the Bank of China. The big business people always contribute to Nandaji's Congress fund and Sadachar fund. That is why he is hesitating to bring that report before Parliament. It is a public demand. Shri Gopalan has requested many of us, Members of this House, to at least circulate their denial statement among the other Members of Parliament. They are all leaders. They do not deny that they are not leaders. They have addressed a letter to the Prime Minister and a letter to the Home Minister. Democracy demands, minimum etiquette demands, decorum demands that when somebody against whom you are bringing some charges behind his back comes forward with a statement refuting and

denying the charges, that statement should be made known to others. That statement never sees the light of the day because of your censor and because of your rules. That is a bad procedure. I can place this on the Table. I have a printed copy of it. There is a court case. Shri Gopalan made an affidavit and from that affidavit we got a copy. This copy was sent to one of the leading members of this House, Shri N. C. Chatterjee along with some other letters. This is with him. If you will permit me, Sir, I shall place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then other Members can judge what is the reply of Shri Gopalan and other leading members, leaders of the Politburo of the Communist Party, Marxist Leninist Communists. Other parties also joined Shri Nanda to slander the Communist Party. In spite of that the Communist Party came as the single largest party in Kerala. I would, therefore, request you, Sir, to allow me to place the denial statement by Shri A. K. Gopalan and others on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary; unless the Government want it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: With these words, I emphatically oppose this motion of the Home Minister.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I was listening to the speech of Shri Bhattacharya I was reminded of the story of a thief who was stealing coconuts from a coconut tree. When the owner went near the coconut tree and asked him why he was stealing coconuts from his tree the thief turned round and said: "You are a thief. Did you not say to so many people that you would not be here today? I tell you, you are a thief". Similarly, what were the Left Communists doing in this country? They have been indulging in all sorts of anti-national activities.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is all rubbish.

Shri Kappen: Sir, 'rubbish' is a word which can be used. If any person should indulge in anti-national activities, it is not only rubbish, it is treason. I hold that if there is even one per cent chance of a doubt that a person is indulging in anti-national activities, he ought to be put behind the bars without a shadow of doubt. I heartily congratulate the Home Minister for the bold action he has taken, for his courage and patriotism, and I assure him that all right-thinking citizens in this country are behind him and the generations to come will praise him as the saviour of democracy in this country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): What about the other action?

Shri Kappen: I will come to that. Much has been said here about democracy, that democracy has not been functioning, that the establishment of President's rule in Kerala is a violation of the principles of democracy etc. What happened in Kerala? In 1964 September when the Shankar Ministry failed in Kerala the Central Government did not rightaway establish President's rule in Kerala. On the other hand the Governor explored all possibilities of establishing a popular ministry there. Every party who is now clamouring against the President's rule was called by the Governor to form the ministry. They did not want to do it. They refused to form a ministry.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): And rightly so.

Shri Kappen: Because they knew very well that if they formed a ministry that ministry would fall. Shri Koya knows it very well too. So, they were not prepared to form a ministry. Therefore, the Central Government had acted in conformity with the tenets of democracy and our Constitution. They did not straightaway establish President's rule in Kerala.

Now, after the elections—I need not again go into the party position because everybody knows what was the party position—not only that no party got a majority, not even two parties put together could form a government. What happened was—Shri Madhu Limaye also knows that—no two or three parties could come together. The Kerala Congress was not prepared to support SSP because there was a 'Madhu Limaye formula' which said that a resolution would be brought in the Assembly to be formed asking for the liberation, for the release of the Left Communist detenus. The Kerala Congress could not agree to that. So they refused to support any coalition government to be formed by the PSP or anybody else. Therefore, three parties could not come together. There was no other alternative. The Governor explored all possible avenues to establish a popular government. Finding it impossible, the Governor reported that the President may take up the administration.

Now, Shri Manath Padmanabhan, a staunch supporter of the Kerala Congress, who has been working arduously for the Kerala Congress in the elections, has issued a statement saying that the establishment of President's rule in Kerala was the rightfull action and the Central Government was justified, in the circumstances that exist there, in establishing President's rule in that State. Every right-thinking citizen in that State knows very well, anybody who has got an atom of truth in his heart knows very well, that there was no other alternative than the establishment of President's rule.

I do not go into the question of the constitutional point involved. It has been much discussed here. We know, as a matter of fact, that as the Constitution exists today there is no other alternative except to establish President's rule. The complaint is, as Professor Ranga has pointed out, that experiments have not been tried. I am sorry to remind Shri Ranga that

[Shri Kappen]

Kerala is not the place for you to experiment. You may experiment it elsewhere. Shri Ranga can very well suggest it, but we do not welcome such experiments in our State.

Shri Koya: Is it a royal "we"?

Shri Kappen: What is the experiment to be tried? He wants the Swiss order. I do not think there is any sense in saying that we should import it. He was saying that we made a mistake in having taken from here and there and made our Constitution into a jumble of things. That is what he complained. Now he wants, wholesale, everything to be imported from Switzerland. Without knowing the circumstances that exist in a particular State, to try such an experiment, according to me, would be foolish, would be wrong, would be doing wrong to the people there.

Therefore, the rightful thing that can be done under the Constitution is this. You may amend the Constitution if you want. You may change it according to the changed circumstances and then say that we have not acted according to the Constitution. But so long as there is the Constitution, there is no other go but to act up to the Constitution. There is no sense in saying that there is a fraud on the Constitution. There are only some words that can be used—of course, English is a foreigner's language as they say. What is the meaning of saying "fraud on the constitution" and all that? There is article 356 of the Constitution which is very clear. Then the case is that the Assembly had not been constituted. Well, read the Representation of the People Act. It says very clearly that once the publication has been made in the Gazette, the Assembly had been duly constituted. So, there is no question of not having constituted the Assembly. The President has acted correctly in taking over the administration of that State. So far as the people of Kerala are concerned, as Shri Nataraja Pillai has pointed out, they are not

interested in knowing whether it is ruled by Rama or Ravana; they are only concerned with the question of employment, more industries, better food, clothing and shelter.

I find that the Right Communists are making the greatest noise. As a matter of fact, they should be the happiest people in Kerala for the establishment of the President's rule. Otherwise, in the State Assembly their number would have been only 3. I am sure, they would not have liked to be members of such an Assembly in such a small number. I am sure that Shri Vasudevan Nair is happy that President's rule has been established in Kerala, so that they need not function as a minority party with a membership of 3

Another argument advanced by Professor Ranga was that Congress has got only 36 seats and, therefore, Shri Nanda should resign. I am prepared to accept that argument. But is Professor Ranga prepared to resign his seat because his party has got only one seat even though it has contested in several constituencies? Shri Hiren Mukerjee also put forward the same argument. But is he prepared to resign his seat in Parliament because his party was liquidated in the Kerala elections? Let him act up to his proposals first and then advise others to follow him.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee made contradictory arguments during the course of his speech. The real difficulty in the proper functioning of democracy in this country is the absence of a responsible opposition which can muster enough strength to take charge of the burden of government at any time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But you are not prepared even to be in the opposition. That is what you do. Yet you talk of responsible opposition.

Shri Kappen: Shri Vasudevan Nair should be very happy that there is President's rule. Then, Shri Hiren

Mukerjee said that the Congress Party supported a Government consisting of 19 members. Then, he said, they came to power through the backdoor, by allowing the PSP to rule. Suppose the Congress had supported the attempt of the Kerala Congress to form a Ministry; the same thing would be said about the Congress also.

Today all the opposition parties are united in condemning the Congress and the Congress Government. They are all united only in one thing, in seeing that the Congress is defeated, so that Congress will not come to power. The Congress has accepted the verdict of the people. The Congress has said, we will support any government which is formed.

Shri Koya: But you do not allow any government to be formed.

Shri Kappen: Shri Koya joined with the Left Communists and lost all his seats. Because of your association with Left Communists, your party is lost, finished. It is your association with Left Communists that has brought you and your party to this pass.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is a rumour that you are also in the opposition in the Kerala Congress.

Shri Kappen: There is also a rumour that Shri Vasudevan Nair is thinking of joining the Congress. I am sure, in the long run, he will have enough sense to do that.

Therefore, I say that the right thing has been done in Kerala and the people of Kerala are really quite happy. The only thing they want now is Presidential rule. I hope the Central Government will take better care of that State, better care of the needs of that State, including employment industries etc.

I am really happy that a Cabinet Sub-committee has been formed to deal with Kerala. I am sure, the Central Government will look after the interests of Kerala and her prob-

lems. I thank the Government for the way in which it has dealt with Kerala. I also congratulate the Home Minister.

श्री कपण लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल जैसे एक नितान्त रमणीय, शिक्षित और सुसंस्कृत इलाके के साथ संविधान की दफा 356 को ले कर इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो व्यवहार किया है, उस से कांग्रेस दल का दक्षिणपूर्वी चेहरा और लोकतंत्र-विरोधी शक्ति हम लोगों के सामने बिल्कुल साफ हो गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि संविधान की दफा 356 उन संकट-कालीन धाराओं में से है, जिन का इस्तेमाल संकट-कालीन स्थिति में ही किया जा सकता है। मैं आप से अपेक्षा करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल में इस धारा का दो दफा जो इस्तेमाल किया गया है वह किसी संकट-कालीन स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए नहीं किया गया बल्कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपनी सत्ता-त्याग को प्राप्त करने के लिए कृत्रिम ढंग से एक संकट-कालीन स्थिति केरल में पैदा की और इस धारा का दुरुपयोग कर के उस ने विरोधी दलों को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि छः साल पहले केरल में एक ऐसी दृक्कमत थी, जिस को विधान सभा में बहुमत का समर्थन हासिल था। कांग्रेस दल के द्वारा हजारों कोशिशें हुई थीं कि उस दल को तोड़ा जाये, कुछ लोगों को रिश्वत दी जाये, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि इस बहुमत को वह नहीं तोड़ सकी थी। तो फिर उस ने कृत्रिम ढंग से एक विमोचन मगर वह पर चला कर एक ऐसी हवा पैदा की, जिस का फायदा उठा कर उस ने दफा 356 के मातहत कम्पनिस्ट दृक्कमत को समाप्त किया और केरल में जनप्रियता का आत्मा किया। आज छः साल के बाद फिर केरल में वही दुर्घटनाएँ सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से किया जा रहा है।

श्री माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी बातों का जिक्र किया, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मेरी बातों को वह पूणतया नहीं पकड़ते हैं, अधूरी चीज को पकड़ते हैं। यह बात सही है कि मैं ने इस सदन में कहा था कि चुनाव कानून की धारा 73 के अन्दर और संविधान की दफा 327 के मातहत केरल में विधान सभा का गठन कानूनी ढंग से हो गया, जब कि चुने हुए सदस्यों का नाम गजट में प्रकाशित किया गया। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की दफा 172 विल्कुल साफ है। उस में तीन बातें हैं। एक बात यह है कि हर विधान सभा की मियाद पांच साल की रहेगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह मियाद उसकी प्रथम बैठक की तारीख से पांच साल तक चलेगी। उस के पहले भी विधान सभा को बर्खास्त किया जा सकता है, राज्यपाल को वह अधिकार दफा 174 के अन्दर है। लेकिन विधान सभा के गठन की तारीख और विधान सभा की प्रथम बैठक की तारीख में बहुत फर्क है।

प्रथम बैठक के बाद राज्यपाल विधान सभा को बर्खास्त कर सकता है, लेकिन विधान सभा के गठन के तुरन्त बाद उस को बर्खास्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। "विधान सभा का गठन" यह शब्द-प्रयोग संविधान की दफा 327 में आता है। अगर संविधान बनाने वाले चाहते थे कि विधान सभा को उस के गठन के तुरन्त बाद खत्म किया जाये, तो उन्होंने दफा 172 के अन्दर यह लिखा होता कि विधान सभा की मियाद पांच साल की रहेगी उस के गठन के दिन के बाद। लेकिन संविधान में इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है कि विधान सभा की प्रथम बैठक के बाद ही पांच साल तक विधान सभा चलेगी और दरमियानी अर्थ में उस को खत्म किया जा सकता है।

इसलिए मैं आगे के सामने इस तथ्य को रखना चाहता हूँ कि दफा 356 के अन्दर जो राष्ट्रपति-शासन का हुक्म जारी किया गया है,

वह संविधान के बरखिलाफ है और उस के जरिये केरल में, और हमारे देश में, जनाधिपत्य को खत्म करने की कोशिश कांग्रेस दल ने की है।

दूसरी उस में कई बातें हैं जिन का जिक्र मैं करना चाहता हूँ। अभी बताया गया है कि केरल में और कोई रास्ता रह नहीं गया था सिवाय इस के कि राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी किया जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो संकटकालीन स्थिति वहाँ पैदा की गई है, यह जो पेंच वहाँ पैदा किया गया यह कृत्रिम ढंग से किया गया। यह जो चुनाव हुआ उसके ऊपर सरकार द्वारा और राजनीतिक दलों के द्वारा लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्टी जैसे दल को स्वयं वित्त मंत्री कृष्णमाचारी साहब पैसा दिलाते हैं, वह बम्बई आये थे और सचिवालय के अन्दर उन्होंने बम्बई के उद्योगपतियों को बुलाया था और एक घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर केरल के चुनाव के लिए उन्होंने बीस लाख रुपया दिला दिया। लेकिन मेरे दल जैसा जो दल है, जो गरीब दल है, उस को न पूंजीपति पैसा देते हैं, न और कोई पैसा देता है, हमें जो पैसा मिलता है वह गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों से ही मिलता है। ऐसे दलों के लिए बार बार चुनाव लड़ना आसान नहीं होता है। केरल में चुनाव हुआ, चुनाव पर पैसा खर्च हुआ लेकिन चुनाव में जनता कांग्रेस के खिलाफ अपना मत व्यक्त न करे, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा तरह तरह की कोशिशों की गई। चुनाव के पहले वहाँ के मैकडों कम्पनिस्टों को नजरबन्द कर दिया गया एक ऐसे कानून के मातहत जिस के सम्बन्ध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह कहा है कि यह कानून संविधान की 14वीं धारा, और संविधान की 22वीं धारा की हत्या करता है। लेकिन चूंकि संकटकालीन स्थिति के नाम पर कोई भी आदमी, गोपालन साहब या दूसरे लोग न्यायालय के सामने नहीं जा

सकने हैं और अपने अधिकारों के बारे में न्यायालय से फैसला नहीं मांग सकते हैं, इसलिए इस स्थिति से फायदा उठा कर केरल के अन्दर उनको जेल में डाल दिया गया। जनता के ऊपर वहाँ दबाव डाला गया। वहाँ पर गृह मंत्री नंदा जी और प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी गये थे और उन्होंने वहाँ पर भाषण किये थे और उन भाषणों में उन्होंने जनता को धमकाया था, मतदाताओं को धमकाया था कि कम्युनिस्टों को चुनाव के बाद भी हम नहीं छोड़ेंगे इसलिए उन को वोट देना बेकार है। यह भी कहा गया था कि अगर कम्युनिस्टों को और उनके साथ चलने वालों को या उनका समर्थन करने वालों को केरल की विधान सभा में बहुमत प्राप्त हो जायेगा तो भी केरल की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को वहाँ पर मंत्रिमंडल बनाने का मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस तरह से मतदाताओं पर अन्वित ढंग से दबाव डाल कर, संविधान की हत्या करके, लोगों को नजरबन्द रख कर भी जब कांग्रेस की बुरी तरह हार हो गई तब गृह मंत्री जी सदन के सामने आये और अपना इस्तीफा पेश करने के बजाय यह दलील देने लगे, बिल्कुल रही दलील देने लगे कि हम हारे ही नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारी विजय हुई है। गृह मंत्रालय का इस्तेमाल किया गया यह साबित करने के लिए अखबारों में यह बात छपवाने के लिए कि कांग्रेस की हार नहीं हुई है, हार जो हुई है वह विरोधी दल की हुई है।

जब मैं केरल गया था उम समय मंत्रिमंडल के गठन की बात चल रही थी और तब जो घटनायें घटी थीं उन से मैं परिचित हूँ। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने राज्यपाल के पास एक मुकम्मिल योजना पेश की थी। हम ने राज्यपाल से कहा था कि आप जो सब से बड़ा विरोधी दल है नम्बूद्रीपाद और गोपालन का कम्युनिस्ट दल, उस दल को मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के लिए न्यौता दें और विधान सभा की बैठक 176 घण्टा के अन्दर बुला कर आप उन से कहें कि विधान सभा के

सामने वह आये और अपनी नीति तथा अपना कार्यक्रम रखें और अगर बहुमत का समर्थन उनको हासिल हो जाता है तो वे अपना मंत्रिमंडल बनायें। अगर विधान सभा के सामने आ कर बहुमत प्राप्त करने में वह असहाय हो जाते हैं तो उसके बाद दूसरे दल को मौका दिया जाये। यह भी मुझसे मैंने इस सदन में और केरल राज्यपाल के पास हमारे नेताओं के जरिये भिजवा दिया था कि अगर नम्बूद्रीपाद, गोपालन के कम्युनिस्ट दल के जो नेता जेल में बन्द हैं, उनको आज जेल से नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं तो कम से कम महत्वपूर्ण समय पर उनको विधान सभा में जाने का, उसकी कार्रवाई में हिस्सा लेने का और वोट देने का अधिकार तो दें। लेकिन हमारे सब मुझसे जो राज्यपाल ने, और उसका मतलब हुआ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया, और अपनी सत्ता की लालसा को नृत करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति का शासन कायम किया।

आज यह कितना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इसको आप देखें। केरल की शिक्षित जनता को अब मौका नहीं है अपनी बात रखने का। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर या तो कानून मंत्री को उपस्थित होना चाहिये था यहाँ पर या छागला साहब को जिन्होंने उस दिन हस्तक्षेप किया था और सदन के सामने अपनी बात रखी थी, आज सदन के सामने आना चाहिये था, यहाँ उपस्थित रहना चाहिये था। उन को चाहिये था कि वे इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते और जो सारे मामले मैंने उपस्थित किये हैं उनका जवाब देने। हमारे संविधान में ऐसी भी व्यवस्था है कि ऐसे संवैधानिक प्रश्नों पर जब बहस होती है तो एटर्नी जनरल को यहाँ आ कर अपनी राय देने के लिए कहा जा सकता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विधान सभा को बरखास्त करके, उसको न बुलाने का जो काम किया गया है, और राष्ट्रपति का शासन जारी किया गया है यह संविधान की कई धाराओं को तोड़ देता है, उनका हनन करना है और इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की मार्फत राष्ट्रपति

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जी का यह मलाह दी जानी चाहिये कि 143 धारा के अन्दर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय जानने के लिये इस मामले को राष्ट्रपति जी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पास भेज दें। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप देश में जनप्रिय और राज्य की स्वायत्तता को बचाना चाहते हैं तो राज्य सरकारों के साथ उस तरह का व्यवहार आप न करें जिस तरह का व्यवहार नगरपालिकाओं के साथ, पंचायतों के साथ उनको बरखास्त करके किया जाता है। केरल की सरकार को एक पंचायत के तौर पर, नगरपालिका के तौर पर समाप्त किया गया है, उनके साथ जैसा व्यवहार होता है, वैसा ही व्यवहार किया गया है। मैं तो अर्ज करूँगा कि हमारे संविधान में पंचायत, नगरपालिका, जिला पंचायत, राज्य सरकार उन सब के अधिकार सीमित ही सही लेकिन निश्चित किये जाने चाहिये और जब तक वे अपने अधिकारों के दायरे में काम करती हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिल्कुल अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनको समाप्त कर सके। अगर उनके द्वारा कोई अनुचित काम होता है, कोई गैर कानूनी काम होता है तो उनके खिलाफ आप कानूनी कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं लेकिन प्रतांत्रिक को खत्म करने की बात हाँगज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं एक अन्तिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है आज केरल में किसी भी दल को निरपेक्ष बहुमत हासिल नहीं था। लेकिन कल तो कई राज्यों में यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। क्या हर राज्य में जब गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनने का खतरा पैदा होगा आप राष्ट्रपति नामन का एम्पेमान करके उनको खत्म करेंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आज तक पिछले दस पंद्रह साल में ऐसे ऐसे काम किये हैं जिन से हमारे देश में जन आधिपत्य बिल्कुल बाँट-हाने जा रहा है। पट्टम थान्

पिल्ले के साथ इन का क्या व्यवहार रहा है ? उनको इन्होंने राज्यपाल बना दिया था। टी० प्रकाशम के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि टी० प्रकाशम अगर आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री बनना चाहते हैं तो उनको विरोधी दल से हट कर कांग्रेस पार्टी में आना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से विरोधी दल को समाप्त करने का प्रयास इन्होंने किया था . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : पांच मिनट में मैं खत्म कर दूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बारह मिनट आप ने पहले ही ले लिये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कहा था कि बीस मिनट मैं ले सकता हूँ। मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा।

टी० प्रकाशम के साथ और पट्टम थान् पिल्ले के बारे में व्यवहार करके कांग्रेस पार्टी ने विरोधी दल को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया था, उसी तरह में दूसरी गलत परिपाटियाँ भी हमारे देश में जारी करते जा रहे हैं। एक भूतपूर्व प्रमुख न्यायाधीश को दूत और मंत्री नियुक्त करके आज न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता को खत्म करने का प्रयास कांग्रेस कर रही है। लोक सभा के एक भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष को राज्यपाल बना कर इस सदन में जो लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाएँ हैं उन के ऊपर भी दबाव डालने का प्रयास आज कांग्रेस दल कर रहा है। ये सारी जो परिपाटियाँ हमारे देश में जारी की जा रही हैं उनकी मैं तीव्र आलोचना करता हूँ और मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि दो साल के बाद या कुछ सालों के बाद कई राज्यों में किसी भी दल को निरपेक्ष बहुमत प्राप्त न हो, तब फिर जो अंग्रेजों से परिपाटियाँ या

संकेत हम ने लिये हैं, उनको कैसे लागू करेंगे ? धारा 176 के अन्दर यह जरूरी नहीं है कि राज्यपाल के अभिभाषण में सरकार अपने कार्यक्रम को रखे । विधान सभा को वह बुला सकते हैं केवल इस बात के लिए भी कि वह एक लोकतांत्रिक सरकार का निर्माण कर सके ।

चीफ़े गणराज्य में फ्रांस के अन्दर भी यह परिपाटी थी कि चूँकि किसी भी एक दल का बहुमत वहाँ नहीं रहता था इसलिए वहाँ पर किसी भी एक आदमी को राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा "प्राईम मिनिस्टर डेजीगनेट" नामजद किया जा सकता था । वह विधान सभा के सामने जाता था अपने कार्यक्रम रखता था, अपनी नीति रखता था और अगर उसको बहुमत का समर्थन हासिल होता था तो उसको सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया जाता था ।

मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमारे संविधान की जो बातें हैं और देश में जो स्थिति है उस का खयाल करते हुए इस परिपाटी को अपनाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हो सकता है एक दिन लोक सभा में भी कांग्रेस दल का बहुमत खत्म हो जाये । तब आप क्या करेंगे । आप को यहाँ पर एक तानाशाही या एकाधिपत्य कायम करना है या जैसा मैं ने कहा है हर दल को आप मौका देंगे कि वह प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से बहुमत का समर्थन हासिल कर के सरकार बनाये ।

आज जो संकल्प हमारे सामने रखा गया है मैं उस का विरोध इसलिये करता हूँ कि वह संविधान की धारामों को तोड़ता है, वह जनाधिपत्य के खिलाफ है और जो प्रान्तीय स्वायत्तता का सिद्धान्त है उसके ऊपर भी वह आघात करता है । मैं इन तीन चार कारणों को लेकर इस संकल्प का पूरा विरोध करता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the Minister want?

596 (A) LSD—8.

Shri Hathi: About 30 to 40 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should close this debate at 5 O' Clock.

Shri Warlor: Will the Bill be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; today.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: This is not your favour to us. The Members from Kerala have the right to seek.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall go on till 3.30 P.M. I will call the Minister at 4.40 P.M. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I speak as if I am getting a favour. I am born in Kera'a, I am interested in the affairs of Kerala and I have played an important role in the political history of Kerala for the last 30 years. I know that the Communists who are now in jail have put in more service to the national cause than you, Sir, have put in, more than what Mr. Maniyangadan has put in and even more than what I myself have put in. So, I cannot concede that all of them are traitors. They may have their own doctrinaire approach. But some of the people at the top at least are sincere nationalists who believe in the peoples of this country, in the future of this country, and if they were out, I am sure, they will never allow their followers to go against the larger interest of the nation. I respect Nandaji but I am not convinced about his ideas because in the past also he has made certain statements which were refuted.

Shri Maniyangadan: Why didn't you have a joint front in the elections with them?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am coming to it later. This question of having a joint front is our business; it is our own internal business.

Shri Maniyangadan: That I know. You have no business to say these falsehoods.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: They were elected and they were the largest party. They should have been called to form a Government. If they had failed, then naturally there would have been some excuses. But no chance was given to them and I know, as a matter of fact, that the whole thing was perpetrated on the basis of a pre-conceived plan. Some of the Cabinet Ministers who visited the State of Kerala told me personally, "After all, there will not be any Government in Kerala. The President's rule will come in and after sometime people will think let the Congress rule instead of outsiders." That was the approach. Even there there was a snag.

Sir, the President's rule in Kerala in the past period had been fairly good. But now it is deteriorating everyday. Recently, there was a very clear example of how these officers who come from outside look to the interests of Kerala. Trivandrum aerodrome is a spot in which all the people, all the sections of the people, all the political parties, are interested in its development so that it may take in Jet aircraft and facilitate a line through the heart of India from New Delhi, Hyderabad, Banga'ore, Trivandrum, Ceylon and Singapore direct. But for the development of this airport, the officers were against it. I do not know why they allowed a two-storey building of the I.T.I. to be put up on the run-way line. The man who is most interested in this is the Prince Consort of the old royal family of Trivandrum. He protested against it; all political leaders protested against it. In the Consultative Committee for Kerala, when it met in

Trivandrum, I myself asked the Chief Secretary, "What do you mean by this?". He said, "If they want the aerodrome to be expanded, we will raise it down." I ask: Is it their patrimony to spend public funds and then say, "We will raise it down"? This is the approach of some administrators in the State. Do you hope, even as a partyman, that tomorrow the people of Kerala will say that the Congress is better and let them come back to rule? This approach is entirely wrong. I am sorry my friend, Mr. A. P. Jain, who was deputed over there to bring back the Congress into power will find it a very difficult task indeed. Kerala State has always been neglected. Industrialisation of Kerala State has been neglected; the electrification programme of Kerala State has been neglected. This is the one State which is the richest State in water resources and yet it is the poorest State in the matter of electricity. Even after begging with a begging bowl at the doors of the Madras Government, and getting some petty subsidy from them, the poor State of Kerala is devoid of electricity throughout the summer months. Why? The industrialisation of our State is so meagre that we do not have a single industry worth the name. Why? You know that in the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 79 lakhs was the great contribution made for the State of Kerala, for the national integration of India. And crores and crores of rupees were spent on frivolous schemes in other parts of India. So, this kind of approach cannot help and it is not going to help in any way.

As to the issue of the Proclamation itself, the proclamation is not so very generous and the scheme that is behind the Proclamation is going to be so very generous. After killing a person, if you embalm him and give him ornaments, it is not going to help him. I would like to inform my friend Mr. Hathi that after doing all this mischief, if you say you are going to enlarge the Consultative Committee and

give more rights, it is not going to help anyone. What is this Consultative Committee? It is only a consultative committee and its advice can be rejected in toto. It has no meaning.

15.48 hrs.

[SRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Then, in this Bill, you say, "...if it is not convenient to the President..." and that is certainly negating what is connoted by the word 'shal'. Why should the President find it inconvenient to convene this committee which is a very small body? Supposing he finds it inconvenient, then why should he not pass an ordinance because article 356 definitely states that all the power of the Government can be taken in the hand of the President. So an ordinance can be passed, it can be promulgated and later on, when he can consult the Committee, he can bring in the proclamation and enact this law. So, there is no meaning in saying, "...whenever he considered it practicable to do".

Sir, the approach to this entire question is wrong. You say, you have a Cabinet Sub-Committee. Where was this Cabinet Sub-Committee in the years past when all the interests of Kerala were trampled under the feet? It is these people themselves who did it. It is these people themselves who are responsible for it. We are not going to be cheated any more, any further, by those people. Let us see these friends in action.

Even this year, four months back, when it is was found that electricity schemes in Kerala were very deficient—and it is the officers from outside who formulate the schemes—they themselves were for a scheme for extending the electricity scheme and Rs. 15 crores were asked for on Capital Expenditure and Rs. 1½ crores on Revenue Expenditure. But it was rejected by the Central Government, so much so, all the irrigation schemes

are remaining at a standstill. The agriculturists in the State of Kerala who provide goods which are being exported and which earn about 10 per cent of the foreign exchange for India are denied the facilities of irrigation in spite of the fact that it is the one State which has got the abundant water resources with the result that many of the irrigation schemes had to be stopped midway, without doing any good to anybody.

So much money is being wasted simply because there are no funds for irrigation. Is this the approach to the problems of Kerala, that is going to be adopted? It is this kind of approach which is responsible for the present state of affairs. If Government want to amend it, they should not do so in a half-hearted manner which will not do any good to anyone. If they are really honest and sincere, they should give to Kerala her due share vis-a-vis the population of that State, in relation to the total population of India, in the matter of railways, in the matter of industries and in the matter of power projects; and then only ask us to be nationalistic or ask even the common people to be nationalistic or ask them not to vote for the Marxist Communists; if they sincerely give Kerala her due share in developmental and financial issues and then ask the people, then perhaps they may get some response. Otherwise, the common people feel that even the Chinese are much better than our Government at the Centre, because they do not allow any region or State to starve a neighbouring State, even though both belong to the same country; they do not allow any part of their country to promulgate their own laws in order that a neighbouring State may be starved. This has been the approach and this has been the emotional integration and the national unity of India that we have experienced so far. Therefore, I would submit that this kind of white-washing is not going to help the Government.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

I hope that the President's rule will be terminated as early as possible and that steps will be taken to reintroduce popular regime in the State.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Koya.

Shri Warrior: May I speak now? We have been trying to catch your eye, but Shri Koya had not risen at all to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: I thank my hon. friend for his assistance. I have called Shri Koya. He has also caught my eye.

Shri Warrior: You were looking at me, and, therefore, I thought that you were going to call me. You were not looking at Shri Koya.

Mr. Chairman: I was not looking at the hon. Member either. Now, Shri Koya.

Shri Koya: I am reminded of the story in the Hindu Puranas that Kamsa killed all the sons of his sister fearing that one son of his sister would murder him. When the last boy of his sister was hidden, and a girl was placed there instead, and when the girl was about to be killed by Kamsa, she went up into the skies and said that your Yama has been born already in this world'. Similarly, Shri Nanda has become the Kamsa of democracy and has killed our democracy here, and we find that democracy is going up and telling him that 'Your Yama is already born in this world'. As far as the congress is concerned, this act of the Congress is by itself enough provocation for the educated and enlightened masses of Kerala to see that the Congress never comes into power in that State.

My hon. friend Shri Kappen in his enthusiasm was saying that my party namely the Muslim League was finished in Kerala. I would like to tell him that we have lost only one seat which

we got independently; of course, we had 11 seats in the last Assembly, but in the last Assembly it was a joint effort, and it was a joint fight with the Congress, the Muslim League and the PSP. Of course, we have lost the Mangada seat. My hon. friend Shri Kappen wanted Shri Ranga to resign and Shri H. N. Mukerjee to resign, but that gentleman whose party has lost all seats in his parliamentary constituency and has no Assembly seat in his constituency, did not have the guts to say that he would resign. Is this the kind of Congress democracy that we are seeing in this country? Therefore, my hon. friend Shri Kappen ought not to have said it. I would not have said this had he not provoked me. It is not my party but it is the late-lamented Congress Party which has become a matter of history.

As soon as the election results were announced, the discredited and defeated Chief Minister of Kerala had said that the people of that State did not deserve any government, and the Centre acted in such a way to see that Shri Shankar's gospel came true. This was what happened. I can quote the statements of some big and important Congress leaders in this connection, statements of Congress leaders who were in the Congress long before many of my hon friends opposite entered the Congress. My hon. friend the leader of the Swatantra Party has already quoted Shri Santhanam who has said that it is foolish to believe that the President's rule was the only alternative. I hope that this cap will fit my hon. friends in the Congress Party.

Now, I shall come to the statements of other Congress Members First, let me take the statement of Dr. Hare Krushana Mahtab, who was the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He was a Minister here also.

Shri Koya: I am reminded that he has been a Minister at the Centre also. He was also the Deputy Leader of the Congress parliamentary party. I think even now he is. He had issued a note to the members of the Congress Party, and I would like to quote a little from it. The report is as follows:

"Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa said that the decision on Kerala had no precedent in any other part of the world and is in sharp conflict with what parliamentary democracy stood for. If there was any other authority in the country to control and regulate the behaviour of the electorate, it could not be parliamentary democracy but the guided democracy of Pakistan, Indonesia and other countries."

This is what the Deputy Leader of the Congress parliamentary party has said....

An Hon. Member: He is not the deputy leader now.

Shri Koya: Perhaps, these kinds of statements had cost him this also.

The report further says:

"The trouble which the Kerala Governor took to assess the situation was not at all necessary. He was simply to call upon the parties inquiring if any of them could undertake the formation of a government. If any had come forward the Governor should have accepted its claim on face value and allowed it to form a government."

This is not what an Opposition leader is saying, but this is what a senior Congress Member is saying. Then, we further find:

"If it was left to the Governor in the case of the States and to the President in the case of the Centre to decide if any party was capable to form the govern-

ment then that democracy was a guided one. The Governor of a State was not a completely independent agency. If individual judgment of the Governor was to prevail in the matter of formation of government, then the appointment of Governors should be left entirely in the hands of the President and not in the hands of the Government. Even in guided democracy there must be some system and some consistency."

This quotation is from *The Hindustan Times* dated the 26th March, 1965.

Then, I would like to quote what Shri Sri Prakasa, another veteran Congressman, a gentleman who was the Governor of Madras and also other States, had to say. In an article in the *Free Press Journal* dated the 7th February, this was what he had written:

"In a Constitution like ours, we must be prepared for State Legislatures being of a political complexion different to that of the Centre and if the Centre will always be determined to have its own way whether it is Congress or Communist we would be guilty of not working in the spirit in which it was framed."

Then, Shri Khadilkar, a very important and veteran Congress Member of this House on 26th March had argued that the President's Proclamation had violated the fundamentals of the Constitution. I shall quote the report which had appeared in *The Hindustan Times* dated the 27th March, in this connection:

"He refused to accept the Government's contention that all possibilities of forming a government had been explored because article 356 of the Constitution did not preclude the Governor from calling a minority party to form the Government. He was

[Shri Koya]

of the view that communism should be fought on the political plane and asked Members to rise above party considerations and view the Kerala problem from the standpoint of safeguarding the Constitution. Otherwise, democracy in the country would be undermined in the name of fighting communism."

Since I do not have the time to quote from the speech I have quoted only the summarised report which has appeared in *The Hindustan Times*.

My hon. friends Shri Kappen and Shri Maniyangadan had said that we had not opposed when President's rule was imposed after the no-confidence-motion had been carried by the State Legislative Assembly. I would point out that we had not opposed it then and rightly too. For, at that time, there was no mandate from the people for anybody else to form the government.

Rebel Congress Members had been elected on the Congress ticket before. Even though for the Congress it might mean nothing and they can whisk away people from other parties and enrol them in their own party and they do not see any political immorality in it, yet it was not the part of others to form the government at that time. As a matter of fact, the former Government had been formed on the basis of joint responsibility between the Congress, the Muslim League and the PSP. If there were any political morality, then the Government there ought to have resigned, even when we had withdrawn our support. Every Congress Member there including Shri Shankar had won because of the support of the Muslim League, and when the Muslim League had withdrawn its support they ought to have resigned. But they did not. When the PSP withdrew their support also, they ought to have resigned, but they did not. Somehow,

they wanted us to continue to support them and thus continue in power. Moreover, they thought that they could do so because there was the likelihood according to them of the Rebel Congress people supporting them. This greed for power and love for authority was there. So, the right thing was done when it was said 'We shall go to the people and let the people give the verdict'. But then it was said 'You had asked us to resign; therefore, you should form a government of your own'. This is the argument that Shri Govinda Menon, Shri Maniyangadan and Shri Kappen are always repeating. We had no mandate to form a Government. We people who believe in democracy cannot act as Congress people just for the sake of power. I know these people. When they were voted out by a no-confidence motion, they went and consulted Ivor Jennings's book to find out some way by which they could rule even though they were voted out. That is the law for them. On the eve of prohibition, certain drunkards used to cling to the bottles saying, "How can I leave you?" Like that, the Congress people used to cling to the bottle of power, and were reluctant to leave it. They thought others were also as power-thirsty as themselves.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Koya: I do not want to embarrass you. I never do that. I have a unique privilege. I was in the Opposition, I was in the ruling party, I was Speaker, I was one of those who conducted negotiations. So, why don't you give me five minutes more? I crave your indulgence.

Mr. Chairman: I will strictly enforce the time-limit. There are a large number of people to speak.

Shri Koya: I realise your difficulties.

Mr. Chairman: I will give you two minutes more. Please conclude.

Shri Koya: As far as the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League are concerned, they are only 37, but, as Shri Hathi pointed out earlier, the Congress proclaimed that they would support and give responsive co-operation to a Government if that Government did not come into conflict with their policy, at least they would not oppose that Government. They did not release Communists. Then, they could have allowed us to form a Government. The Congressmen are capable of joining with the Communists, but because these days there is so much talk against the Left Communists, I think they have not done that.

Shri Maniyangadan: As the Muslim League did during the elections.

Shri Koya: If I can get enough time, I can stand any interruption because I know the situation in Kerala thoroughly.

They did not allow anybody to form a Government. "If we cannot form a Government, no Government at all"—that is their policy.

An hon. gentleman from this House was made Governor of the State. I am also against that. Whenever it pleases them, they take away somebody from this House and make him a Governor, and ask the people to face a by-election, wasting public money criminally for pleasing some people like that. They cannot do that unless there is sufficient reason.

One or two sentences more, and I have done. As far as the Left Communists are concerned, the Congress people did not in the beginning say that if these people were elected, they would not be released.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member conclude? I cannot allow any more time. I have allowed him

too much time. Please resume your seat.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): He is concluding.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is for me, not for him, to say.

Shri Shinkre: You may say "Order, order", but it is not fair.

Mr. Chairman: You have no business to interfere.

Shri Shinkre: I have a right, every Member has a right.

Mr. Chairman: Other Members need not intervene like this and waste the time of the House. I can understand if it is useful and advisory, but this is not the way to exercise a right, to seek to interfere every time.

Shri Warior: He was requesting you for some indulgence.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I rise to oppose the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister approving of the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: I may tell the House that ten minutes time limit will be strictly enforced. There is a large number of people wishing to speak, and the debate may be prolonged. Therefore, it is out of consideration for the others who have not spoken that I am taking this line of action.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Only Members from the Opposition are to be called?

Shri Sezhiyan: I feel that it is unwarranted, unconstitutional and undemocratic in practice because the verdict of the people had been well known and the Assembly was not allowed to meet and the parties were not allowed to function in a demo-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

cratic way. Some friends quoted the provisions and said that once the Gazette notification comes, the assembly is deemed to have been constituted. Article 172(i) of the Constitution states "that every legislative assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting..." It means the Assembly comes into existence only when it meets. The whole objective of this Constitution, the very Fundamental Law of the land has been violated and a presidential proclamation had been issued under the emergency powers. I do not know what emergency took place in Kerala or what debacle of democracy had happened there except the debacle of the Congress, except the emergency for the Congress. What happened in Kerala is happening in other States and the Congress is losing its hypnotic touch because previously in the name of freedom fight, Gandhi and Nehru, they were fighting the elections. Now the people are not satisfied with these names. They want something more. Even a Congress Member like Mr. K. Santhanam had this to say in the *Hindustan Times* of 9th March, 1965. on Kerala Deadlock. He says:

"It may be an unpleasant fact, but it has to be recognised that hereafter the Congress ticket will not have the hypnotic effect derived from the historic role of the organisation in the struggle for freedom and the magic names of Gandhi and Nehru. The Congress has to function like an ordinary political party and its influence will be proportionate to the actual confidence of the people in its leadership and the character of the candidates who will be put up."

Now, Sir, no party was in a position to form the Ministry; that is what they say. I do not know how they found it unless they put it into practice. There are many astrologers

in Delhi advising the Ministers... (Interruptions.) Probably some astrologer advised them that no Ministry will be a stable one. What other norm was adopted in arriving at this conclusion I do not know.

Some of the elected representatives of Kerala are inside the jail and they have been detained. I am not here concerned with the rights and wrongs of the left communists. But in this context I wish to say that if they have done anything wrong they should be hauled up before a court of law and convicted. I want to invite your attention to some of the old fights that were waged with the British Government. In 1935, Sarat Chandra Bose was elected to the Central Legislature from Bengal but he was detained by the Central Government. At that time the Congress Party protested vehemently against it. Then at the Central Legislature there were Mr. Jinnah, Satyamurthy, Bhulabhai Desai and Prof. Ranga; Dr. Aney was there at that time. They fought against the Government. They brought an Adjournment Motion in the Central Legislative Assembly against the detention of Sarat Chandra Bose who was duly elected to the then Assembly but was not allowed to come here. At that time, Bhulabhai Desai made a very famous speech. He said:

"I know very well that that particular claim of privilege, that particular demand, is met with a defiance by powers which undoubtedly are exercised by the Executive in this country, for we cannot forget and we must not forget that it seems to be (and it is a very unfortunate state of mind in those who govern this country at present) a sort of continuous hostility between the Government on the one hand and the people on the other. Such difficulties do not and cannot arise in any other country. The fact remains, however, that such a call would never have been met in any other country with

such a defiance, and Sir, I appeal to you that such a defiance is not a sign of courage; it is a sign of growing diffidence...."

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Yes; now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Sezhiyan: That is what he said in 1935 against the British Government. The same thing applies in toto, word for word to the present Government. What was the British Government doing in those days? They arrested Sarat Chandra Bose, the brother of Netaji, who had been duly elected from West Bengal, and he could not come here and function as a legislator. He was detained there. The same thing has been done by the present Government in Kerala. I do not hold any brief for the left communists in all their activities. But the country should be informed as to what their activities have been; what crimes they have committed. If they have done any serious crimes, let them be brought to the court and let them be tried. Then, we can accept it. In trying to put down the anti-democratic forces, the Government itself should not become another anti-democratic force. It is said in an interesting anecdote that in the city of London, along a street, one man was trying to walk naked. The policeman tried to catch him. What happened was that the naked man was running fast and the policeman, with all his heavy clothing, could not run and catch him. Therefore, one by one he began to divest himself of his clothes, and at last he was able to catch the naked man. But then the policeman also had become naked and nobody could distinguish who was the offender, the naked person and who was the policeman. Similarly the Government, when trying to put down the anti-democratic forces, is itself becoming fast an anti-democratic force.

In conclusion, I repeat, Sir, proclamation is another piece of anti-democratic measure that has been brought forth; this is an unwarranted and unconstitutional thing. It is political dishonesty to suppress the legitimate aspirations and the legitimate democratic rights of the people of Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Warior.

श्री श्रीरार लाल वेन्वा (कोटा) : प्रापोजीशन की दूसरी पार्टियों के मेम्बरो को बुला लिया गया है, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी के एक सदस्य को भी नहीं बुलाया गया है। प्राप को पार्टीवाइज बुलाना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : प्राप ने एक पार्टी के दूसरे सदस्य को बुलाया है, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी के एक व्यक्ति को भी नहीं बुलाया गया है।

Mr. Chairman: I am not deaf. You cannot impose on me any of your opinion. Do not argue with me. Both of you should not stand. Both of you belong to the same party. Then, please sit down.

Mr. Chairman: The time has been extended and I will call them. It is the convenience of the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The convention in this House has been that one member of every group is called in the first round and then the second round begins.

Mr. Chairman: I agree. But there is what is known as the exigency of the debate. The opposition cannot claim the whole time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : सभापति महोदय, जब हमारे ग्रुप के एक व्यक्ति को भी नहीं बुलाया गया है, तो फिर एक अन्य ग्रुप के दूसरे मेम्बर को क्यों बुलाया जा रहा है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Every group should get a chance.

Mr. Chairman: I will call them also.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : प्राप को पार्टीवाइज तो बुलाना चाहिए । जब दूसरे बल के दो तीन सदस्य बोल सकते हैं, तो हमारे दल का एक सदस्य भी बोल सकता है ।

Shri Warrior: For the political debacle in Kerala, I place the entire responsibility on the shoulders of this Government, especially the party in power. Ever since independence and the integration of the State, Congress has been playing mischief there. In order to remain in power, it did all sorts of manipulations, morally quite immoral, legally quite illegal and as a matter of tactics most unconstitutional. In the first instance, they constituted a minority government. Secondly, they constituted a coalition government. Thirdly, they de-constituted a legally constituted majority government. Now everything is bommeranging and quite rightly so. The entire blame is now placed on the people of Kerala that they are frustrated, illiterate and politically immature. For all the faults, mistakes and blunders of the Congress, the most literate, most intelligent and most mature people in India are now blamed. Shall we bow down to this verdict or shall Government bow down to the verdict of the people? This Government is so adamant that it will not bow down to the verdict of the people. My hon. friend, Mr. Govinda Menon, is a very able lawyer and he used to quote bothsides whenever it suited him. But he would quote only Ivor Jennings. When he wanted to justify the formation of a minority government, he quoted Ivor Jennings. Whenever he wanted not to have a minority government, then also, he quoted Ivor Jennings. A few days back I heard him say it here. Minority or majority, it is up to the elected legislators of that State to decide. Government had given to the people of Kerala whatever it had in its possession. The Kerala people are educated and they know

what it is. They can read not only Malayalam, but also English. Even the rickshawala will say, "let me finish my paper and then I will come" if somebody asks for a safari in the rickshaw in the mornings. They know Hindi also; there is no such thing as Hindi problem there. Does this Government hold that such people cannot understand the so-called white paper, which is a misnomer? They published it before the elections. Well and good. To explain the impact of it, Nandaji went there and threw a challenge to the people. He ought not to have done that. I wonder how this Government is always blundering and going into the blind ally. They have blundered into the blindest ally. The whole world is looking at them to see how they will retrace their steps.

Now, after all that was done, why did not the Government or the Congress Party have the guts to call the Assembly. I do not stand on these constitutional niceties you can reserve them for yourself. But let the people have their representatives meet and decide. But the Congress could not do that, because they had set in a tradition there that once a government is formed by a minority group there are many who will jump to the minority and make it a majority. This time the Congress knew pretty well that they could not do that, because the chunk was more on the other side. If the Congress were anywhere near the majority, if they were short by five or six people, then they would have very well pocketed it. The term that is used there is "sacking". We used to save "Somebody is standing in the spillway there at Thottapalli", the causeway to Trivandrum, a long ridge where nobody will be going whenever a ministry formation is going on. Only once in the history of Kerala in the recent times, 65 members went in to the Assembly and came out as 65. Never in the history of Congress had it happened. They came in as 65 and went out as 36. That is why the Congress this time did not have the guts to take courage into hands and call other people to form the ministry.

Sir, Shri Kappen is sitting there like a very innocent looking man. He is innocent but the circumstances proved very bad for him. He was the instigator, the originator or at least the brain behind the rebel Congress.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The cat is out.

Shri Warrior: He came here with a delegation to meet the President, and now he is saying this in all innocence. Sir, this is Sahasranamam (*Interruptions*). He knew pretty well that once this rebel Congress was allowed to form a government much of what was salvaged as Congress will go as an avalanche into the rebel congress fold and the Congress will be completely wiped out from there. The only idea at present with the Government is to see what they can salvage. We also think only in those terms. Something has already happened. Nobody is happy. Nobody should say that the people are happy. The people are not happy. The people are very much disappointed because they have never heard that once elected the best place for them is in the jail. Although during the British times we have had experience of that, even under the most terrorist regimes in the native States we were hauled up before the courts. I have stood against 13 counts including theft, murder, obstruction to government servants in the discharge of their duties and so on and so forth. Still I was brought before the court. This Government says that these elected people are traitors. If they are traitors, at least by way of a sample bring one or two before the courts and try them. Why are you not bringing them before the court? The Government cannot do that. The Government has more to hide from the people than actually to reveal to the people. In every phase, in every question, in every issue, this Government has more to conceal and hide from the public and from the Parliament's eye than actually reveal. Now, they will have the result of that. They will have it.

not only in the States but also in the Centre. Everybody knows how the cracking has come like the rotten pumpkin. How can we salvage the situation? I say that at least informally the leaders of the elected members should be called to advise the government, instead of handing over the entire administration, lock stock and barrel to the bureaucrats until the next general elections, to the ICS men; I hope Shri Kamath will excuse me for saying that.

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the hon. Member that I will strictly enforce the time limit.

Shri Warrior: I will also abide by it strictly, instead of asking for more time.

I say that the Government must bring in an amendment to the clause about the constitution of the advisory committee. It is no use calling us once in a blue moon and then asking us to okay within half an hour whatever legislation the President intends to pass. It will not do any good to anybody. Hence, it is necessary that more time should be given to the committee to scrutinise the legislation. Then, more than the legislation, it is absolutely necessary that the day to day problems of the State must also be tackled by the representatives of the people instead of being dealt with only by the bureaucrats. So, those problems must also be brought forward before the committee and the committee's advice, if not statutorily at least by convention, should be accepted by the Government.

Then, it is a tragedy that whenever the Five Year Plans are on the anvil, there is no representative government in Kerala. Only once, the Congress or the pseudo-Congress was there. I wonder whether at least in the Fourth Plan the representative Government of Kerala will get an occasion to go through the Plan and make suggestions or modifications in the Plan, so far as it relates to Kerala, or will it again left to the bureaucrats? I want

[Shri Warior]

a categorical answer to this question. My last appeal to the government is to make the working of the administration democratic, as much as possible, instead of allowing it to continue as bureaucratic as at present.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion will go on till 5.30 P.M. The Minister will reply tomorrow. Now Shri Berwa.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are we to understand that only members of the opposition will be called to take part in this debate?

Mr. Chairman: I will have to make some adjustments from where I have taken over. After Shri Berwa, I will call somebody from the Congress side.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I do not know exactly how the time is distributed but I find the proportion is 6 members from the opposition side and then one members from this side.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री श्रीकार साल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने समय मुझे बोलने का दिया है। मुझे बोलने का बहुत पहले भवसर मिलना चाहिये था। क्योंकि मेरा दल विरोधी दलों में तीसरे दर्जे पर है और तीसरे नम्बर पर ही मुझे बुलाया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन यहाँ भी शायद केरल की सी बात हो गई है और यही कारण प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे दल को सबसे पीछे पुकारा गया है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति शासन केरल में लागू करने के बारे में जो नीति रही है उससे प्रजातंत्र को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुँचा है और प्रजातंत्रीय अधिकारों को उसके द्वारा कुचला गया है।

लगाये पेड़ बबूल के ग्राम कहां ते होयें ? अगर भंघेजों ने काँट दिये हैं वे हमारे लिये काँटे बो गये हैं तो फूल कैसे हमें मिल सकते

हैं। एक गरीब लड़के को अगर लावारिश समझ कर छोड़ दिया जाता है और वह जाकर किसी जेब काटने वाले के यहाँ शरण लेता है और उसको वहाँ शरण मिल जाती है और अगर बाद में जाकर वह बड़ा डाकू हो जाता है तो जिसने उसको शरण दी थी उसी को तो वह अपना मां बाप मानेगा। चाहे कम्युनिस्ट हों, मुस्लिम लीग वाले हों, पी० एस० पी० वाले हों, उनको वहाँ की जनता ने शरण दी है। इस लिये उन्होंने जन प्रतिनिधित्व को चुनाव के अन्दर सबल बनाया। आप की नीतियाँ हमेशा ऐसी ही रही हैं। आपने सोचा यह हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा भाग है किसी की नजर उधर नहीं जायेगी। आप कुर्सियों के लालच में फँस गये और चुनाव का नतीजा उसी तरह से हुआ जैसे कि किसी फ़ैशनबल स्टूडेंट के इम्तिहान का रिजल्ट आउट होता है तो वह फेल निकलता है। आपके सामने भी फेल का नतीजा आया। आज आप हर तरह से उसे कुचलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह प्रजातंत्र के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा है। यह बात ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन जनता का शासन नहीं हो सकता और न होगा। अगर आप ऐसा समझ कर चुनाव को रिजेक्ट करते हैं और जनता द्वारा चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों को आपने सम्पर्क में नहीं लेते हैं और उनका शासन नहीं बनाते हैं तो अचढ़ा नहीं है, तो यह समझ लीजिये कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुए काफी समय हो गया है। लोग जानना चाहेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्दर आप ने कितनी फेसिलिटीज लोगों को दी, कितना विकास किया, कितनी नहरे निकालीं, कितने पावर हाउस बनाये गये, कितनी जमीनें दी गईं, कितने लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग खोले गये। इस पीरियड में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ क्योंकि जो हमारे शासकगण हैं वह कुर्सी से चिपके हुए हैं। उनको दूसरे दिखलाई नहीं देते हैं। अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन के

बावजूद उनको सुविधायें मिलतीं तो भी ठीक था, लेकिन आप ने वहां साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रोत्साहन दिया। आपने यह सोचा कि इसके साथ नहीं तो उसके साथ मिलो, उस के साथ नहीं तो दूसरे के साथ मिलो और बहुमत बना लो। पहले आपने मुस्लिम लीग से समझौता किया। लेकिन आपने देखा कि उसका क्या नतीजा आउट हुआ। अगर आपने फेसिलिटीज दी होतीं तो वहां की जनता आपके अधिकार में रहती।

आज मुझे डर है कि जिस तरह से केरल के अन्दर चुनाव के बाद राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुआ उसी तरह से और जगहों में हुआ तो कांग्रेस को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। राजस्थान में चुनाव हुए पिछले समय में जो लोग चून कर आये उन में एक सीट कम रह गई कांग्रेस की। मगर उन्होंने वहां के लोगों को कुछ रुपयों में मोल ले लिया। केरल की जनता खरीदने में नहीं आई। राजस्थान में 70 नगरपालिकाओं के चुनाव बाकी हैं। लेकिन आप साल ब साल उनको टालते जाते हैं। आप का वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कायम है।

वहां तो कांग्रेस का जनाजा निकल ही चुका है, मुझे शक है कि शायद अगली बार उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश व राजस्थान में भी यही हाल होगा। आप कहां कहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करेंगे। आज की महगाई को देखते हुए, आज के भ्रष्टाचार को देखते हुए, आज की जागीरदारी को देखते हुए, सभी जगह यह होने वाला है। मारी जनता बेचारी कुचली जा रही है। फिर आप कैसे उनकी सहायता चुनाव में पा सकेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मान न्यायिये आप ने केरल में चुनाव को खत्म कर दिया था, तो आप को दूसरे चुनाव करवाने चाहिये थे। लेकिन नहीं किये। दूसरे चुनाव भी नहीं करा रहे हैं। अगर छः महीने की लिमिट

के अन्दर वहां चुनाव करवा दिये जाते तो जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों को वहां की जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त हो सकता था। लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं किया जाता। आप एक समिति बना रहे हैं। इसका मतलब क्या है, आधे से ज्यादा तो उसमें कांग्रेसी भरें हुए हैं वह करेंगे क्या। सारा अधिकार किस को है। राष्ट्रपति को ही तो है। धारा 156 की तहत कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी करेगी क्या। क्या वहां पर फोटो खिचवायेगी मीटिंग में। जब राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार है तो परामर्शदाता क्या करेंगे। राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्दर उन को सारे अधिकार प्राप्त होने चाहिये लेकिन जनता उनके साथ नहीं है, जनता से यह सरकार कुश्नी लड़ने के लिये तैयार है। सरकार वहां लोगों को चार प्रॉस चावल देनी है, वह तो एक दफे में उसे खा जायेंगे। जनता को आप ने पहले धोखे से हटाया, पहले उन के साथ अन्याय किया, जहाजों के माल को लुटवा दिया और लोगों को दाने दाने के लिये मोहताज कर दिया और फिर चाहते हैं कि वहां अपना शासन बना लें। चाहे वामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट हों, चाहे गैरकांग्रेसी हों, अगर आप चाहते तो दोनों वहां सरकार बना सकते थे। लेकिन आप ने उन को साथ नहीं लिया। यह बान ठोक है कि जो नजरबन्द कम्युनिस्ट हैं मैं उन का समर्थन नहीं हूँ, आप उन के साथ जाँ चाहें करें, जैसा वे करेंगे वैसा भरेंगे। लेकिन जब वह चुनाव जीत कर आये हैं तो उन की सरकार बननी आवश्यक हो जाती है। अगर उन की सरकार नहीं बनती तो गैरकम्युनिस्टों, गैरकांग्रेसियों को मांग लेकर सरकार बन सकती थी, लेकिन आप ने वैसा भी नहीं किया।

केरल के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा पड़े लिखे लोग हैं। वहां तीन करोड़ की आबादी है और उस में से 62 परसेंट पड़े लिखे लोग हैं। 28 परसेंट आदर्मी ऐसे हैं जो कम पड़े लिखे हैं। वहां पर लंग बहुत सी भाषायें जानते हैं, हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, उर्दू, तामिल सभी

[श्री प्रो. लाल बेरवा]

आते हैं। मैं केरल में हो कर आया हूँ। पत्रकारों की मेरी बात हुई है, बेकारी ज्यादा है, लेकिन अगर आपका इस के बारे में कोई खयाल नहीं है, तो क्या किया जा सकता है। आप उन को कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं देते हैं। आज उन की बेकारी का कारण यह है कि वहां कोई लघुद्योग नहीं है। जब उन को कुछ देने का मौका आता है तो उस को मद्रास खींच लेता है। आप का ध्यान हमेशा उसी तरफ रहा जैसे एक डामर की सड़क बन रही होती है तो उस पर तीन इंच डामर और बढ़ा दिया जाये। मद्रास में हजारों फैक्ट्रियां हैं लेकिन नई फैक्ट्रियां वही खोली जाती हैं, केरल में नहीं। क्या कारण है कि आप उन को सम्पर्क में नहीं लेना चाहते। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप का वहां बहुमत हो तो आप को यह सारी बातें देखनी पड़ेगी।

आपने केरल में कांग्रेस के बहुमत में न आने पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया। अगर किसी और जगह कांग्रेसी बहुमत में नहीं आये तो क्या सभी जगह ऐसा होगा। आज की हालात में जिस तरह से आप ने जितने दूसरे दल हैं उन को कुचला है और प्रजातन्त्र को धक्का लगाया है उसको देखते हुए आप को कोई सहन नहीं करेगा। केरल की जनता को ऐसा ही लगता है। वह अपनी सरकार बनाने में सफल होती लेकिन आप ने वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लगा कर उन को कुचलना चाहा। यह क्या उन के साथ अन्याय और उन के अधिकारों का हनन नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना चाहते हैं, जरूर लगायें, अच्छा है, लेकिन उन्हें फैसिलिटीज तो दीजिये चाहे वह किसी भी शासन की तहत हो। अगर आप की यही नीति रही कि जिस जगह कांग्रेस बहुमत में न आये वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दो तो यह हालत हर एक प्रान्त और हर एक शहर में हो जायेगी। आप यह न समझिये कि आप घाग लगा कर

उस पर पानी डाल कर उस को बुझा सकेंगे। अगर पेट्रोल में पानी डाल कर उस को बुझाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो पेट्रोल की लपट फैलने से सारे शहर में घाग फैल जायेगी। आज आप जो दबाव का पेट्रोल डाल रहे हैं उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जनता को सम्पर्क में रखने से ही काम चलेगा। कल वित्त मंत्री ने भाषण दिया। टैक्सों के बोझ से सारी जनता दबी जा रही है। इस प्रकार से हम जनता के सम्पर्क में नहीं रह सकते। सम्पर्क बन सकता है अगर आप इस चुनाव को भंग करने के बाद भी जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव करायें। भले ही गैर कम्युनिस्ट और गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार बन जाये लेकिन जनता के अधिकारों का हनन न किया जाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो यह प्रजातन्त्र के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा होगा।

Shri Ravindra Varma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution that the Houses approves of the President's Proclamation. The Debate on this Resolution, has been an enlightened one, although the usual amount of heat was generated in the course of the debate.

Sir, coming as I do from Kerala, it is reassuring to me to find that many Members of this House are deeply conscious of the problems of the State and are keen that every effort should be made, not only to preserve and enrich democracy in Kerala and in the country, but also, as this House is on the threshold of taking over the responsibilities of the State Legislature, every effort should be made to devote attention to the crying needs and clamouring problems of my State. However I must point out that sitting and listening to the debate, it occurred to me that perhaps someone may run away with the impression, since many of the Members from the Opposition Benches have spoken and few from this side have spoken—that Members on this side lag behind our friends on the Opposition Benches in their concern for the problems of the State of

Kerala. You know very well Sir, how difficult it is to catch the eye of the Speaker. If many Members from our side have not succeeded in taking part in the debate, let it go on record that it is not because of any lack of anxiety or keenness on this side of the House to support the Government in the step they have taken or to draw the attention of the country and the Government to the problems of the State of Kerala.

First of all, Sir, I wish to say that I rise to support this Resolution not because I sit on this side of the House but because I believe that under the provisions of the existing Constitution, there was no alternative left to the Government. It is very easy for anyone to say that the elections did not yield the results that we had hoped for. I suppose there is no party in this House which will say that it is content with the results of the elections, whether it be the party of my hon. friend Mr. Ranga or that of my hon. and esteemed friend Mr. Mukerjee, whether it be the Right or the Left Communist Party. Everyone in this House will admit that the results of the elections have been disappointing to them. But, Sir, whatever may be the disappointments that parties have suffered, one should ask oneself the question whether it is right under such circumstances to say that the responsibility for the present situation rests entirely with the Congress Party and the Government of India. Is it being suggested that the Congress Party should have tutored the electorate better? Is it suggested that the electorate was wrong, and that the electorate did not do its duty. In a democracy, the electorate is free. Perhaps, some of the hon. Members of the Opposition are unfamiliar with the procedures and the practices of democracy. But in a democracy where there is adult franchise and where there is freedom to choose and freedom to reject, it can very well happen that the results of election present a picture of the kind that we have seen.

Sir, I can understand hon. Members saying that our Constitution should have envisaged such possibilities. Compendious as our Constitution is, it might be said that it should have been more encyclopaedic, and it should have visualised every possibility that might have occurred or might occur and provided for those possibilities. More than once, it has been stated in this House that experiments should have been tried with democracy. No one on this side of the House has any quarrel with this suggestion. My hon. friend Acharya Ranga said that the Congress should have experimented with democracy. If the Congress is not experimenting with democracy, I want to know what it is experimenting with. Elections have been held not once, not twice but many times. Is it because the Congress does not believe in democracy? What my hon. friend meant to say perhaps was that the Congress should have experimented with some other devices. If there are to be some other devices, they have to be provided for in the Constitution. We are today discussing the action that Government could take under the existing provisions of the Constitution. I may agree with Acharya Ranga if he suggests that we should look into such possibilities and perhaps amend our Constitution. At least this side of the House has not lagged behind in its readiness to amend the Constitution whenever it was found necessary to do so. Therefore, let it not be said that we are against any reconsideration of the provisions governing such eventualities. But today, we have to act under the existing Constitution. Therefore, to say that the responsibility for the present situation rests with the Government at the Centre or the Congress and that this resolution should be disapproved of is to hide one's head in the sands like the ostrich and to refuse to take cognisance of reality. This strain was clear all through the speech of my hon. friend Shri Ranga. I am extremely sorry that he is not present here now. He is a Member whom I respect very much, and I

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would have liked him to hear what I have to say.

Today, he worked up a lot of emotion in the course of his speech. That is perhaps not unusual for him, but there is generally a trace of reasoning also in his presentations to the House. I tried to look for it very much today, but I am sorry to say that I did not find much that was germane to the Resolution.

Then, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Ranga said that this resolution should be disapproved of. He said that the failure of the ruling party to gain a majority in Kerala was the reason for this Proclamation and this resolution. He forgot history. He is a professor; he can be absent-minded as a professor, and perhaps because he was absent-minded today, he forgot history. Is this the only occasion on which the ruling party has failed to get a majority in Kerala? There were other occasions as well. What happened then? Were not other parties allowed to form Ministries in Kerala? Have there not been instances in the past when the Congress failed to get a majority and can it be said that in every such case, the Congress came before this House with a resolution saying that the President's rule should be there and that the President's Proclamation should be approved?

Then, my hon. friend Acharya Ranga while referring to the need for revising of the Constitution and the need for providing for such eventualities said that the committee form of government should be considered. I was not quite clear whether he said that this should be considered for all States or only for such eventualities. I got the impression—it may be that I am wrong—that he said that the committee form of government on the lines of the Swiss model should be considered for all States. I wonder whether he said those words, as a result of the failure of the Congress

or as a result of the failure of the Opposition. Is it because the Congress has failed to win a majority in the different States that he wants the committee form of Government? Or is it because the Opposition, because of their incompetence, their incoherence and their disintegration and their immaturity, wants concessions from the Constitution? Under the existing Constitution, though it is free and democratic, the Opposition find that they are not able to cut much ice with the electorate, and therefore, a new artifice is thought of, perhaps, that there should be a committee form of government, so that though the opposition may have no strength, though they are not elected by the people in sufficiently large numbers, still they have a say in Government. This is a very interesting and ingenious way of arguing for a finger in another man's pie.

Shri Ranga said that self-government was better than good government, and he reminded us of the old days of the agitation and the struggle for independence when we used to say that good government was no substitute for self-government. He said that the Congress had today tried to reverse the position and was saying that good government was better than self-government. I submit that it is a highly tendentious, almost an untruthful statement. Who on the Congress side has said that good government is a substitute for self-government? We believe in self-government. If the Congress had denied the people of Kerala an opportunity to elect their representatives, if elections were not held as in some other countries, for which some hon. Members of the Opposition have sympathy, it could have been argued that self-government was not allowed. But an opportunity was given. It is not given by anybody, it is their right, and it was exercised by them to elect their representatives, and yet that did not yield results which would help the formation of a viable ministry. The choice, therefore, was not between

good government and self-government as Shri Ranga wanted to make out. It was a choice between government and no government.

I can understand some of the Members of the Opposition who sit to the left of Shri Ranga saying perhaps that "no government" was better than the Central Government exercising responsibility, because it is their declared intention, a part of their political philosophy, to create a situation where no government exists, but I venture to submit that the choice before the House, before the Government, was not a choice between good government and self-government. Given the results of the election, it was a choice between no government and government as provided for in the Constitution.

Shri Ranga visualised the break-up of the Congress. He referred to what is happening in Rajasthan and Orissa, what may happen elsewhere, and he conjured up a vision of the Congress collapsing, and he also said that the Congress was trying to disrupt the Opposition. I tried to interrupt him and I wanted to ask him whether the Congress could be blamed if the Opposition Members could be weaned away. Is it, the fault of the Congress? I think it is a sad commentary, confession on the mettle of the Opposition when he says that the Congress is trying to disrupt the Opposition.

I want to refer to some other Members also, particularly to what Shri Mukerjee said, and some other Members belonging to his way of thinking, or more to the Left, said. They said that it was a strange irony that being in a minority did not prevent the Congress from coming to power. I want to ask one question. If the Opposition parties have the right, the privilege, the prerogative, to collect support from other parties and form a composite government, is it to be denied to the Congress because it is the Congress?

Then it was said that being in a majority, did not permit any other

party to come to power. This again, I submit, was a tendentious distortion. I want the hon. Member or some one else from their side who may follow me to tell the House when it was that any particular party got a majority and was not allowed to form a government, or a combination of parties got a majority and yet they were not allowed to form a government. If one such instance can be cited, one can believe that the argument holds at least an iota or a particle of water.

Sir, the White Paper was referred to, and I must also refer to it. Shri Warior spoke before me. I have no difference of opinion about the encomiums he paid to the people of Kerala. I agree with him and all other Members who said that Kerala is a beautiful part of the country, that the people of Kerala are very literate and so on.

I have no differences with them on these counts. But that, I submit, is rather extraneous to the technical question we are discussing here. As far as the White Paper is concerned, it was stated that it did not contain evidence to convict any one. No one has claimed, and I suppose that the hon. Minister who will speak after me will confirm what I say, the Government has never claimed that the White Paper is a charge-sheet. They have never claimed that the purpose of publishing that white paper was to put before the country material which could be put before a court of law to convict anyone of an offence that had already been committed. The question is different: the question is whether the Government had enough evidence to conclude that there was a possibility of imminent action which would lead to subversion. I want to ask you and this House whether one can adopt the plea that person can be dealt with only after he commits an offence. Is it not necessary in the interest of society to visualise occasions and eventualities that may arise to prevent possible subversive action? Has any hon. Member who has spoken before me denied the veracity of the

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statements in the white paper? Has it been denied that the so-called left communist—Marxist section owes the inspiration for its ideological line to China? Has it been denied their stand on the question of aggression is a stand which is sympathetic to China? Has it been denied that they have not been able to give a clear reply to the question whether China committed aggression or we committed aggression? Has it been denied that they have carried on propaganda, day in and day out, to create suspicion and doubt in the minds of people about the veracity, validity and legality of our case? There is a strange coincidence between what they have said and what the Chinese have said. This coincidence is evident in silence; this coincidence is evident in speech; this consistent coincidence is evident in intentions. When such coincidence is very clear, what should a democracy do? It is true that in a democracy freedoms are guaranteed but are these freedoms meant for the full expression of the personality of the individual or citizen or are these to be converted into weapons to destroy democracy? If a situation arises in which what with aggression on the one hand and collusion on the other, what with the declared intentions of the left communists to go back on their belief in democracy and organise the destruction of the State, what with all the evidence before one, if a situation arises, in which the Government which ultimately has the responsibility to maintain the integrity of the country is convinced that they are about to embark upon a movement of subversion, cannot the Government act; or should they say: we will wait till the trains are blown up and installations are blown up? Will this House permit such an attitude? Will the country permit it? Is it not injurious to the interests of our country? I venture to suggest that democracy needs, in an hour of peril of this kind, when the peril is proved, when the nation is challenged by external and internal forces of aggression and sub-

version, that the benefit of doubt should go to the country and not to those who are out to disrupt society and scuttle the country.

It was argued that some of the members of the legislature are kept in prison. I want to ask you and the hon. Members whether these gentlemen were arrested after they were elected? Were they kept in prison to prevent their functioning as Members of the legislature? Is it not a fact admitted by the Opposition that these hon. gentlemen—let me call them so, that is in good parlance—were arrested before the elections. Now, is it being argued that they should not have been allowed to contest the elections? (Interruptions.)

Shri Warrior: Yes.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Well; I am sorry that I cannot share this view. I am glad that it has come out from his mouth, and it is on record that he thinks they should not have been allowed to contest the election. My idea of democracy unfortunately or fortunately is not the same as that of the hon. Member when he says that they should not have been allowed to contest the elections. Woe be to this country if his view were to prevail because if his party comes into power then that would be the kind of things that would happen in this country. Now, if it is true that there was evidence which could warrant the conclusion that people were acting or going to act in a manner injurious to the integrity of the country, helpful to the enemy, action had to be taken against them and action was taken against them. That was done before the election. Therefore, to say that they are being held in prison only to prevent their functioning in the Assembly is historically incorrect; it is not true to facts. The Assembly was elected. The elections were over, and no party had a majority. It is very clear from the Governor's report that it was impossible to contemplate the functioning of a viable Ministry. What else could he do under the existing

circumstances? We are not thinking of what could happen in Prof. Ranga's wonderland. We are thinking of what can happen according to the provision of the existing Constitution. What else could the Governor do? He made a report, and on the basis of that report, the proclamation has come.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But I must refer to the fact that this has happened at a time which is very crucial for Kerala. This has happened at a time which is very crucial for the people of Kerala. Our country is full of problems. Every State has problems. I do not deny it. But Kerala has problems of its own. We the Members from Kerala have always felt that perhaps because of our position on the periphery of this vast country, like the State from which my hon. friend Shri Laskar comes—Assam—our problems are often ignored. Three plans have been formulated, but what has happened? As far as Kerala is concerned, the attention has been pitifully scanty. The crying problems of the State of Kerala have not received the attention that they should have received. When the fourth Plan is being formulated, when there is need for rapid industrialisation and for the generation and the transmission of power for industry and for schemes for the betterment of the condition of the people, it is unfortunate that we do not have a government elected by the people of the State. The responsibility of this House, therefore, to the people of Kerala will increase a million-fold when this Resolution is adopted by the House. The House is taking over the responsibility of the State legislature. It is going to take over, I am sure, in spite of the Opposition, the responsibility of the legislature. That means it is taking over the responsibility for dealing with the problems of the State.

An Hon. Member: Are you sure?

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am sure. If the House does not do so, if suffi-

cient attention is not given, I will be one with the hon. Member in saying that it should be done, and condemning if it is not. I shall not be lagging behind.

Shri Warrior: You will have enough opportunities for it.

Shri Ravindra Varma: If I have, I will share the opportunity with the hon. Member. I will not deny him the privilege of sharing it with me.

Sir, I want to welcome the Cabinet sub-committee that has been set up to give special attention to the problems of Kerala. I also want to join the hon. Members who have said that the consultative committee that will be formed must have an enlarged scope of functioning. Unless it deals with the urgent problems of the State, the utility of the committee will be very little. We have had experience. I think the discussions committee in the past. I am not prepared to say that it has been a happy experience. I think the discussions that take place there are very peremptory. The agenda is not formulated with care; matters which are of vital concern to the State are not brought up at all. The committee becomes almost a stopgap committee, going only into matters which have got to be statutorily dealt with. The problems of Kerala cannot be dealt with in this manner.

I hope that this will be the beginning of a new vision, a new approach from the Centre to the problems of Kerala. I hope that in the period during which the President will be responsible for the administration of the State of Kerala, the President and the Government will prove that they have uppermost in their heart the interests of the people of Kerala.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am one with the House and the Members of the Opposition as far as the problems and the anxieties of the State of Kerala are concerned, and they should be given the utmost impor-

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tance. The people of Andhra Pradesh have also been very anxious to give as much rice to the State of Kerala as they could. In this context, I would urge that a project like the Nagarjunasagar project should be completed at the earliest, so that lakhs of acres will come under production and there will be plenty of rice which we can share with the people of Kerala. We know, and many Members also express, that Kerala is an important foreign-exchange earner in that she is sending spices and other commodities to foreign countries. They cannot be self-sufficient in food production, but they need not be worried about it. This can be tackled by Andhra Pradesh by more and more land coming under irrigation.

17 hrs.

As Shri Ravindra Varma said, the Governor had talks with all the group leaders, except the right communists who had only secured 3 seats. He spoke to the leaders of the left communist party, the muslim league, the Kerala Congress, and the Congress, but nothing was possible. Even according to the claim of the left communists, they had 40 members and they could get another 23, but even then they would not have an absolute majority. Perhaps they expected the muslim league to support them, but they denied that support. Moreover, they could not contest all the seats.

Our Constitution has provided ample scope for the opposition to provide an alternative government when people felt disgusted with the Congress. They wanted a strong opposition in whose ideology people can place their faith. But as Dr. Lohia himself said "निक मा हूँ" what can be people or the Congress Party do when they themselves accept that they are not in a position to give an alternative government when people feel disgusted with the Congress? I

don't think we can be blamed for this. The Kerala elections have proved all the more that if Congress is not elected to power, there will be chaos.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में गण-
पूर्ति नहीं है—कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. She can continue.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: If people had placed confidence in the Congress, it is not our fault. It is not left to 4½ persons to criticise so many people who are there. May be they are in the opposition when they attack our party so bitterly, sometimes we feel like bringing to your notice that we have also got some self-respect and we should also be allowed to defend ourselves.

The arrest of left communists has become prominent in the discussions. This is not the only occasion when a Government was defeated and elections had to take place subsequently. In 1955-56, before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, in the erstwhile Andhra State, the Government was defeated. At that Mr. Sundarayya was a member of Parliament. They had high hopes that communists will form a government in Andhra. Mr. Sundarayya resigned his membership of Parliament and went there to become Chief Minister of Andhra. But only 13 seats were won by the communist party. If Government was only interested in the elections, at that time they could have made so many arrests, but no arrests were made. In Orissa also, we had elections after the Government was defeated. Even there no arrests were made. When there have been so many instances where the President had to take over the administration of the State due to break-down of the Constitution, how is it that no arrests were made on those occasions and why is it that only in Kerala in the present juncture these arrests

were made? It is evident that the Home Minister was quite justified in doing this. It needed double courage on his part to arrest these Left Communists just on the eve of the elections. Evrybody knows what arrests mean. It means that people will have more sympathy towards the arrested people. Still the Home Minister has taken the risk to arrest these people irrespective of the fact that the elections were coming. There fore, he did it only because the country's security was in danger. He did it because the country's security was of the utmost importance. I think except for a few hon. Members, all the Opposition Members have supported this action on the part of the Home Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya was saying these are all cock and bull stories. I come from Telangana and from a district where there were hundreds of murders during the Telangana movement of the Communists. If he comes to my constituency I can take him to a number of people, even old people, who are the victims of raids and murders conducted in those days.

Why were these Left Communists arrested in spite of the fact that the elections were coming? This is what they were doing in Kerala. This is the report about what Shri P. Ramamurthi said:

"Shri P. Ramamurthi, another prominent leader of the left wing, explained to party workers at Coimbatore in the same month that the Amritsar line stemmed from their success in Kerala and the possibility of coming to power through elections in other states and that it was totally wrong to think that the party had given up its belief in revolutionary methods."

There are any number of such instances in this book to show that they have been always supporting Visala Andhra, they have to always been pro-Peking, they have always been sup-

porting the Chinese cause to the extent of even telling that we are the aggressors instead of China being the aggressors. There is also the famous Mao Tse-tung photo incident. The other day I was mentioning about the Vijayawada fire where so many huts caught fire and nobody knew how it happened. There is the guerilla warfare and other things. Somebody raised in the Andhra Assembly this question. Some people had come to Andhra and they were moving about giving training to people in guerilla tactics to be used against the Government. It did not come to the notice of the Government at that time.

I would request our friends in the Communist Party only one thing. Let them become strong whether Left or Right—enough to provide an alternative to the ruling party. They should have their roots in this country. They should have faith in our people. Only they can succeed and not by having their roots elsewhere in Peking or in Moscow. It is outmoded to think that only by an armed revolution communism can be brought about. It is a wrong notion. It is only the Communists who think in that out-moded way. The Communist Party, and also the Swatantra Party, refuse to think in the modern way of life. Even if they think in the modern way of life, communism is possible. India as such has never hated communism. On the other hand, we have been accused by western powers saying that sometimes our leaning is more and more towards communism. That is also established by the Lucknow resolution of 1936. I would, therefore, request my Communist friends, whether Right or Left, to give up these old thoughts and bring a revolution in their own thoughts and ideas. I would request the Communists to have faith in the people of this country. It is not necessary that they should have an armed revolt. They can come to power through the will of the people, through the support of the people. With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री शिव नारयण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा धनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा है कि केरल की 62 प्रतिशत जनता पढ़ी लिखी है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ "पोथी पढ़ पढ़ जग मुझा, पंडित भया न कोय, डाई अक्षर प्रेम के पढ़े सो पंडित होय"। केरल में इतने एजुकेटिड लोग होने पर भी डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप के लिए जैसे और जगहों पर जरूरत होती है वैसे ही वहाँ ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है। वह एक ट्रेनिंग प्राउन्ड हो गया है? मान्यवर, केरल में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन थी इस इलैक्शन के पहले जब उस गवर्नमेंट को डिसाल्व किया गया तो उस के पहले प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल था। प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने मौका दिया, फ्री एंड फेयर इलैक्शन करवाये डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप स्थापित करने का मौका दिया लेकिन जो इलैक्ट हो कर आये और जिन की गवर्नमेंट बनी उस को भी बाद में डिसाल्व करना पड़ गया। अब फिर चुनाव हुए तो इस का नतीजा यह निकला कि किसी भी पार्टी को स्पष्ट बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, न कांग्रेस को एक्सोल्यूट मैजोरिटी प्राप्त हुई और न मुस्लिम लीग को, न पी० एस०पी० को और न ही किसी दूसरी पार्टी को। सब तितर बितर हो गए। लेकिन अपोजीशन वाले क्या चाहते हैं? वे तो बही कहते हैं, चित्त भी मेरा, पट्ट भी मेरा। बही उन की इवाहिश है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कम्युनिस्ट भाई हैं उन को इस गवर्नमेंट का एहसानमन्द होना चाहिये। आज हमारे हिरेन मुज्जी साहब तथा उन के साथी यहाँ बैठ कर इस गवर्नमेंट की न्याताचीनी करते हैं, लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स की बकालत करते हैं और इस गवर्नमेंट को यहाँ खड़े हो कर गालियां देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट बहुत जुल्म करती है, बहुत सितम डहाती है, उन को इस गवर्नमेंट का शुक्रगुजार होना चाहिये कि यह गवर्नमेंट उन के साथ तथा उन के दल वालों के साथ इतना लीनियेटली पेश आ रही है। अगए वह चीन में या रूस में होते और इस

तरह की बातें करते तो उन को गोली मार दी गई होती। वह वहाँ इस तरह से बोलने का साहस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

तेलंगाणा के बारे में मुझे पिछले हफ्ते एक लेख पढ़ने को मिला था। हमारी एक बहन ने तेलंगाणा का यहाँ जिक्र किया भी है। मैं उस की डिटेल् में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरों को कुछ कहने के पहले प्रायने में अपना मुंह देख लिया जाना चाहिये। आप से हम फार फार वैंटर हैं। हमारी केरल की इलैक्शन के बाद सिकंड विंगेस्ट पार्टी थी। लेकिन हम ने कहा कि हम कोलिशन नहीं बनायेंगे। कोई भी दूसरी पार्टी बनाने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं हुई, न पी० एस० पी०, न मुस्लिम लीग और न कोई दूसरी। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नमेंट ने प्रेजीडेंट के पास रिपोर्ट भेजी कि चूँकि कोई पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, इसलिये प्रेजीडेंट रूल लागू किया जाए। तब जा कर ऐसा किया गया। आज एक प्रैक्टिकल आदमी को वहाँ का गवर्नर बना कर भेजा गया है। वह सोशलिस्टिक व्यूज के हैं और वह सब ठीक कर देगे। हमें उन पर गुमान है। वहाँ वह स्थिति को अच्छी तरह से सम्भाल लेंगे। जब वह वहाँ गए थे तो उन का काले अंडे दिखा कर स्वागत करने की तैयारियां की गई थीं। लेकिन वह स्कीम फेल हो गई और बड़ा भारी उन का वहाँ रिसैपशन हुआ। केरल के लोगों को विश्वास हो गया है कि एक डेमोक्रेट, एक प्रैक्टिकल आदमी वहाँ उन के पास आ गया है और वह उस स्टेट पर अच्छा शासन कर सकता है, एक सफल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर सिद्ध हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे नेताओं ने, हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ पर प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल लागू कर के बहुत ही ठीक काम किया है।

मान्यवर, मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो कम्युनिस्ट बाहर हैं, इन को भी बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अभी आप सक्सेसफुल

हो सकते हैं। यह मेरा गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ चार्ज है कि इन के साथ लीनियेंसी बरती है। ये रहते यहां हैं, खाते यहां का अन्न हैं और देखते चीन और पाकिस्तान की तरफ हैं। ये लोग उन की एजेंटी करते हैं। ये फारेन कंट्रीज की एजेंटी करते हैं। यह चीज हमारे देश के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है। इन को बन्द न कर के हमने गलती की है। यह मेरा गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ऊपर एक चार्ज है। आप ने इन को पनपा रखा है। आप इन को पालते हैं, आप इन को पोसते हैं। अगर ऐसा आप ने न किया होता तो आज यह नक्शा देखने को हमें न मिलता। एक कहावत है "बसूं तेरी गोद में, उखाड़ तेरी दाढ़ी!" यह इन पर सही रूप में चरितार्थ होती है। गवर्नमेंट को इन के साथ भी सख्ती बरतनी चाहिये। जो बाहर हैं इन को भी सब को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। तब जा कर शासन ठीक चल सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया है, उस का मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been sitting through this debate and I have heard many speeches, many wise words, to my benefit and to the benefit of all my friends here. It has been threatened, or it has been warned by the leader of the Swatantra Group in Parliament, that the Congress is going to face very bad consequences. When I heard him, I just remembered the news published in today's papers that there have been two bye-elections for the Andhra Assembly and in both these bye-elections the Congress has come out victorious. With these examples before him, how could Professor Ranga make that prognostication for the future, I could not follow; at least, logically one does not follow from the other. But that was stated to be so.

I believe, my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee, was saying that democracy

was hanged ante-natally. I believe, Professor Mukerjee made that statement—or, was it some other hon. friend? It was said that it was a case of antenatal hanging of democracy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi (Kendrapara): He said, "pre-natal".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: But to me another expression came. In Kerala, at least this time democracy was stillborn. That is why it did not function. In fact, the anti-Congress parties combined to defeat the Congress and ended by defeating themselves. The result is there that no government can function; no government can be constituted.

Professor Mukerjee, I remember this distinctly, was making a grievance that the Assembly was not called at all to meet. Well, the Assembly could be called to meet when there is a chance found that a ministry could be formed. A legislature does not meet only for seeing each other's faces. We see each other's face all the time and not all the time fall in love with one another as we see each other's face. But an Assembly newly elected, the Governor could call to meet only if the Governor found that there was a chance of constituting a ministry; otherwise after having called the Assembly to meet what would the Governor say? Would the Governor say, "I have called you here but I know that none of you can form the ministry; it is good of you to come here; now, gentlemen, get your DA and TA and just go home"? For this purpose the Assembly would not meet. The Governor found on his calculations beforehand that no ministry could be formed on the basis of the figures that each party had got for itself. It was an arithmetical impossibility to make a ministry out of those figures. What else could the Governor do? What is the use of blaming the Governor or the Centre? It has taken the only logical conse-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

quence that came out of this situation.

My hon. friends from Kerala must be remembering that during the elections as they had posters for particular candidates, there were also posters saying, "We want President's rule". We read it in the papers and this has not been denied. So, there was a section of the people in Kerala itself who wanted President's rule and afterwards Shri Mannath Padmanabhan came out with the statement that President's rule was the only logical step that the Government could take in this matter. He supported the step taken by the Central Government.

The question of self-government was raised; but, I believe, self-government could be judged with reference to India as a whole. May I refer to the Report of the States' Reorganisation Commission? The States' Reorganisation Commission made it very clear. It said:—

"In India it is the Union which is real and not the units."

So, taking my stand on the opinion of the States' Reorganisation Commission, I may say that so long as self-government is saved in the Union or the Central Government is seized of the need of self-government in India, self-government is saved out the whole country. There may be temporary variations here or there; that may not affect self-government in India as a whole. That is how I would look at this position.

Some of my hon. friends have accused the Congress for not forming the ministry, for not helping others to form the ministry and for having formed the ministry before with the help of other parties. This is a difficult case. The Bengali proverb comes to my mind which says, "If you advance, I make you go to hell; if you go back, in that case also I make you go to hell". That is the position of the Congress in Kerala.

They said that in Kerala they seem to be in a minority and they are not going to form the government; let others form the government who can. That is the only rational attitude that they could take and they took it.

I am very glad that the Congress President did take that attitude. It shows that the Congress has no attachment to office, that the Congress has no intention to get into office in any way and in every way. They can accept office and can throw it away whenever they like. That is what has been tested and proved in the case of Kerala and, I think, the Congress President did take this firm stand in the matter of forming the Government in Kerala. He set an ideal before the whole country and the ideal is just in line with the ideals that were set by Gandhiji himself.

Some of my friends were referring to China affair, whether there has been any association of the Left Communists with the Chinese and whether they received any help from China. All those questions were referred to and in that connection this White Paper brought out by the Home Ministry was also referred to. Now, since it is not there stated categorically, that proves that this does not exist. That was the argument of one of my friends. It reminds me of an argument given by a well-known Theosophist in one public meeting saying, "I deny that God exists. I challenge the existence of God. If God exists, let him make me dumb at once. I will wait for 5 minutes." He took out his watch and waited for 5 minutes. But he did not become dumb. So, he said, "It is proved that God does not exist." The argument that one of my friends produced in order to challenge the veracity of the conclusions made in the Home Ministry's White Paper smacks of this type of mentality and this type of rushing to a conclusion without taking the proper care of

analysing facts and situations and what logically follows from them.

Shri Oza: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Prof. Ranga, who does not happen to be here, while speaking on this Resolution, referred to various groups prevailing in the Congress Party in various States. I interrupted him to point out that there are groups in other political parties also and he got annoyed at me. Now, let me tell him very frankly that I did not do it with any relish. I do not for a moment say that there are no groups in the Congress Party in the various States. Sometimes I feel ashamed to find that there are so many groups in the ruling Party. But I say there are groups in the various other political parties also. What I wanted to point out was that this seems to be our national trait. It is not a monopoly of the Congress Party alone to be divided into various groups, but so many other parties also are divided. Therefore, I wanted to say that this seems to be the national character rather than the monopoly of the Congress Party only. I am sure this explanation will not continue him to be as much angry as he was before.

Sir, if you ask me what is the need of the hour in order to see that democracy in this country stabilises and grows properly, I would say that the need of the hour is a strong healthy Opposition. Unfortunately, that is not growing in this country and for that no blame can be laid at the door of the Congress ruling Party. The Constitution is there and they have got ample opportunities to go to the electorate, educate them and explain to them their principles, policies and programmes. And in spite of all these opportunities, if the Opposition does not grow, it is no fault of the Congress. I am afraid, unless a strong healthy Opposition grows in this country, people will lose faith in public life. Today it is a very sorry aspect of our public life that an average citizen is losing faith in public life and he feels that no political party in this

country can deliver the goods, particularly the Opposition parties.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Including the Congress party.

Shri Oza: Maybe. I do not say 'No'. Of course, we also share the blame. As I said, we must, as a nation, pause and think about what the maladies are that are afflicting our national life today.

Then, my hon. friends from the Communist Party said that the results of the elections in Kerala were a pointer and that it was a big slap on the face of Shri Nanda. I have been trying to find out how it could be construed like that. Really, it passes my comprehension.

If the Left Communists had been detained for any law and order situation in Kerala itself, and if this had been the verdict of the Kerala electorate, then I could understand that Government were duty-bound to release them, but the Kerala detenus have not been detained for any law and order situation in Kerala only but for the purposes of national security. As has been pointed out by so many friends, when the whole Leftist Communist Party is functioning in such a way that our national security is at stake, we cannot take any risk with our national security, and, therefore, they are kept behind the prison bars. When that is the position, what difference would the election results make in that situation?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But why did this question of national security come in only just on the eve of the Kerala elections?

Shri Oza: Let my hon. friends look at the White Paper that has been circulated. Can it be denied that there was a difference of opinion between Right Communists and the Left Communists on the Chinese aggression

[Shri Oza]

issue? Can my hon. friend deny that at Calcutta, the Left Communist had exhibited the photo of Mao Tse-tung? Can he deny all these charges?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: All that was past history. But why were these persons arrested on December 30th?

Shri Oza: It is clear to the nation that the Left Communists were indulging in such activities, and that they were a great menace to the national security and, therefore, they had been detained and not because of any situation in Kerala only. So, the argument of my hon. friend cannot sustain even for a moment. It is not a problem peculiar to Kerala only, but the interests of the whole nation are at stake, and, therefore, I would submit that Government are absolutely right in not releasing these detenus and it is absolutely right that they have refused to release those persons even for a moment.

Then, it was said that at least the Assembly should have been summoned. After all, when an Assembly is to be summoned, it has to transact some work, and no work can be transacted without there being a government. When no government is there, what work can be transacted? As has also been pointed by an hon. Member and very rightly, the Governor has to inaugurate the session of the Assembly with an address, and the Governor's Address is usually a policy statement of the Government for the future months to come. If there is no government, then what is the Governor to do? He has no alternative but to dissolve the Assembly after making all the attempts to have a government formed and after having failed in those attempts.

Then, it was pointed out by Shri Kamath that the committee to be constituted under the Bill should not

consist of Congress people, because the Congress has been defeated in Kerala, but should consist of a majority of Members from the Opposition. I was surprised at this argument. It looked as if this House was not interested in what was going to happen in Kerala. I would submit that on the contrary the budget has to be passed by this House, and all the things relating to Kerala will come up before this House, and the Government will be responsible to this House in respect of the State of Kerala. Since the union has taken over the responsibility for the administration of the State and since the Union Government is responsible to this House, it is but proper that the committee also should have proper representation from the House; both the Congress and the Opposition and all sections of the House should be properly represented so that it can discharge its responsibilities properly.

As has been pointed out by several hon. Members, and I also join with them in this, the real problem in Kerala is how to develop the State of Kerala. It is unfortunate that such a highly literate State should go unrepresented by popular representatives and that there could not be a Legislative Assembly there; that is really very sad. But that is no fault of the ruling party. I am sure the Central Government will take up schemes, as has been suggested by various Members from the Opposition as also from the Congress Benches, and see that the distress of unemployment, poverty etc. are removed as early as possible. I am sure that the Central Government will discharge their duties properly by the State of Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

17.20 hrs.

*SALE OF TONIC UNFIT FOR CHILDREN

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बहस को हम लोग इस वक्त ले रहे हैं उस के चार मुख्य अंग हैं बच्चों की दवा और तन्दुरुस्ती पर हमला, इमरे पुलिस, दवा इंस्पेक्टर और वित्त मंत्रालय की ओर से अपराध पर पर्चा। तीसरे मुनाफा और एकाधिपत्य का मुनाफा। और चौथे, नाजायज विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन।

इसी तरह से इस बहस में चार मुख्य पात्र हैं। एक तो इस दवा को शुरू से ही बनाने वाली विदेशी कम्पनी बुडवडं ग्राइप वाटर कम्पनी, और उस के साथ बंधी हुई तीन कम्पनियां, टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी कम्पनी, आरिएंट फारमा कम्पनी और एंग्लो थार्ड कारपोरेशन।

जो मामला इस वक्त उठा है उस पर डा० सुशीला नायर और उन के मंत्री ने बोलते हुए कहा था। छोटी गनतियां में मामूली तौर से बतलाए देता हूँ। दो सूबों में आन्ध्र में और उड़ीसा में यह मामला उठा था। वास्तव में, जब उन्होंने जवाब दिया था अप्रैल 15 को, उसके पहले मैसूर में भी यह मामला घा चुका था, मैसूर सरकार और मैसूर रेडियो से यह इत्तला दे दी गयी थी।

इसके अलावा यह तीन खेप दवा का मामला है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि एक एक खेप में दस दस हजार बोटलें थी या पचास पचास हजार या एक एक लाख बोटलें थी मैं अंदाजा लगाता हूँ कि तीनों खेपों में मिला कर डेढ़ लाख बोटलों का मामला होगा लाख बोटलों के नतीजे से हमारे नन्हें बच्चों की तन्दुरुस्ती पर क्या असर पड़ा होगा, इसका प्रायः खुद ही अंदाजा लगा लीजिए, और क्या के हिसाब में भी दो लाख का हो सकता है, पांच लाख का मामला हो सकता है।

अब एक बड़ी विचित्र बात हम सम्बन्ध में श्री नरकर जी ने कही थी। उन्होंने मद्रास

के प्रीवधि नियंत्रक को यह खेप भेजी थी कही गयी, और यह मामला जनवरी 1917 में, वह जवाब दे रहे हैं अप्रैल में, यानी डार्ड महीने के बाद। उनके वाक्य में आप को पढ़ कर सुनीं दूँ :

"The Madras Drug Controller has been asked to verify whether these bottles have originally been manufactured by the original manufacturers or not, but no report has yet come."

फरवरी, मार्च आघा अप्रैल, शायद अब भी बही मामला है।

आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि प्रीवधि के बचने वाले, कैमिस्ट, ड्रगिस्ट वगैरह लाइसेंस पर काम करते हैं, हर एक चीज उनको लिखनी पड़ती है, कहां से दवा लाए, किस को बेची। यह नाममकिन है कि डार्ड महीने तक पता न लग पावे कि मामला क्या हुआ, जाने बीस हजार या पचास हजार या एक लाख बोटलों का मामला है। यह मालूम नहीं हो सका, तो दाल में कहीं काला है, और वह कहां काला है इस पर जब हम सोच विचार करते हैं, तो फिर मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ उस खतो किताबत के बारे में जो मेरी या बोस्तों की श्री वित्त मंत्री से हुई।

मैं एक सादा आदमी हूँ, सादी बातें करता हूँ, लेकिन यह पेच की दुनिया है, और जब तक कोई पंच वाली बातें नहीं करता तब तक उसको लोग ठीक तरह से सुनते नहीं। और कभी भी मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में किसी के खेप में कोई बात नहीं कही है, सार्वजनिक प्रश्नों पर किसी को छोड़ा नहीं है यह बात तो है। आज तो मेरे मन में श्री वित्त मंत्री के खिलाफ गुस्सा है और जबरदस्त गुस्सा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कुछ महीनों में वह खत्म हो जाएगा, क्योंकि हर एक आदमी यहां यह समझ ले कि जो कुछ मैं करता हूँ सार्वजनिक

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उद्देश्य से, बदनाम जरूर हो जाता हूँ और मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई आदमी इस गलत और झूठे प्रश्न का मेरे खिलाफ प्रयोग मत किया करो।

अब मैं उन चिट्ठियों की तरफ आता हूँ जो मेरे पास आयी हैं श्री कृष्णामाचारी साहब और उनके वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ से। तो सबसे पहले 9 अप्रैल को श्री कृष्णामाचारी साहब ने कहा कि उन्होंने अपने लड़कों से सब व्यापारी सम्बन्ध तोड़ दिए हैं कई साल से, उनके व्यापारी कामों में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते, और इस लिए इन कंपनियों के बारे में वह कोई इत्तला दे नहीं सकते।

फिर अप्रैल 24 को वह लिखते हैं, कृष्णामाचारी साहब खुद कि मैंने डाइरेक्ट टेक्सेज बोर्ड को कहा है कि वह एक जवाब भेज दें। ये दो वित्त मंत्री जी के जवाब हुए, और यह दूसरा जवाब तब आया जब राम-सेवक यादव ने लिखा कि अगर जवाब नहीं दिया गया तो वह मान लेंगे कि सब बातें सच्ची हैं और आपके पुत्रों ने पिछले कई वर्षों में करोड़ों रूपए इस तरह कमाए। तब 30 अप्रैल को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्ट टेक्सेज ने लिखा। मुझे अफसोस है कि मुझे अंग्रेजी पढ़नी पड़ती है। उन्होंने लिखा:

"The Ministry does not have information regarding sales, profit and loss or financial position of individual companies nor does the law permit the Ministry to obtain such information."

इतना बड़ा मामला है, इतना बड़ा अपराध है, बच्चों की दवा के सम्बन्ध में अपराध है, औषधि कंट्रोलर नहीं पता लगा पाता। ढाई महीने तक डा० सुशीला नायर की चिट्ठी के ऊपर मद्रास में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है, और यहां वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ से बड़े से बड़े अफसर जवाब देते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं बता सकते।

हमें अपना कर्तव्य करना है एक मंद मस्य की हैसियत से, और वित्त मंत्री को करना है, एक वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से और एक पिता की हैसियत से उन लोगों के जो यह कम्पनियां चलाते हैं। वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से उन्हें यह देखना चाहिए कि इन मामलों में जो अपराध हुए हैं उन में वही कार्रवाई करें जो और किसी के खिलाफ किया करने है, और वह क्या होती है ?

यह बुडवर्ड प्राइप वाटर कम्पनी है एक अंग्रेजी कम्पनी है, उसका एंग्लो थार्ड कारपोरेशन के साथ सम्बन्ध हुआ है। एंग्लो थार्ड कारपोरेशन कुछ दवा नहीं बनाता। एक प्रारिएंट फारमा कम्पनी है, वह दवा बनाती है। टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी एंड कम्पनी उस दवा को बेचते हैं। ये जो तीनों कम्पनियां हैं टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी की, वह एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। नफा पांच दस सैकड़ा होता है तो भी काफी होता है। एक तो प्रारिएंट फारमा कम्पनी जो दवा बनाती है और दूसरी टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी कम्पनी, जो दवा को फैलाती है, वितरण करती है। लेकिन एक गजबदार बात है कि एंग्लो थार्ड कारपोरेशन कुछ नहीं करता, वह खाली बुडवर्ड प्राइप वाटर कम्पनी के साथ सम्बन्ध बना लिए हुए है, और जो नफा बुडवर्ड प्राइप वाटर कम्पनी को मिलता है—और कितना मुनाफा मिलता होगा इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं—उसमें हिस्सा ले लेता है। आप जानते हैं कि दवा में कितना मुनाफा होता है। जो दवा दो आने की बनती है वह हमें 12 आने या एक रुपए में खरीदनी पड़ती है। मैं माने लेता हूँ कि बहुत नफा है। दो रुपए दस पैसे में मिलती है, तो इसमें एक रुपए या सवा रुपए का कम से कम नफा है, और बच्चों की नन्दुरुस्ती को ले कर है। मान लीजिए कि 50 हजार बोटलें हैं, एक करोड़ हों, मैं नहीं कह सकता, उनको खबर देनी चाहिए की कि एक करोड़ है या दो करोड़। माफ

वांजिए कि पचास लाख या बीस लाख या तीस लाख मुनाफा है। इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि इंग्लैंड जाती है, और वहाँ पर, सब न मजदूर बात यह है कि एंग्लो थार्ड कारपोरेशन और वुडवर्ड ग्राइप वाटर कम्पनी दोनों में प्रापसी बटवारा हो जाता है, आधा आधा। मैं अन्दाजा ही लगा सकता हूँ कि पचास लाख हो या एक करोड़ हो। और इस प्रकार इन कम्पनियों द्वारा बहुत ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा का नाजायज अर्जन हो रहा है।

श्री एम. मन्वन्ध में भी मैं ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि बताओ कि कितना पैसा जाता है विलायत वुडवर्ड ग्राइप वाटर कम्पनी की तरफ से। उन्होंने अब तक कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। उनको कह दिया गया था कि लोक सभा के एक सदस्य की हैसियत से देश के हित में यह जानकारी आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ। फिर भी उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। तो मुझे दाबे के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि सारा मिलसिला अपराध के ऊपर परदा डालने के लिए हो रहा है। नाजायज विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन, एकाधिपत्य मुनाफा। जिन जिन चीजों का वित्त मन्त्री इस मदन में कहते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उन उन चीजों को उनके परिवार की कम्पनियाँ बहुत समय से और पूरी तरह से चला रही हैं और वह भी बच्चों की अधीन को लेकर के। यह एक खतरनाक बात है जो आपके सामने मैंने रखा है। तो फिर मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि खाली जांच से काम चल जायेगा। जांच बहुत जरूरी हो गयी है और वित्त मन्त्री पर प्राप जांच बिठा दीजिये। मामला उनका बहुत प्रागे बढ़ गया है। अब वह छिपा भी नहीं सकते। एक जांच बिठाई जाय सारी बातें पता चलेंगी कि उनके परिवार ने उनके ज़रिए से कितना मुनाफा कमाया है? लेकिन मैं यह उम्मीद कहना चाहूँगा कि इस तरीके की जांच से ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ करता है। हम हजार जांच जब मांगते हैं तो एक मिल जाया करती

है। जब मिल भी जाती है तो कैरो साहब जैसे निकल जाते हैं। उसके बाद फिर यही सरकार पार्टी पमण्ड और शेखी बघारती है कि देखो हम कितने ईमानदार हैं, बेईमान आदमी को निकाल दिया? इसलिए प्राप मुझ को उनमें न सम्मिलियेगा जो एक जांच से प्रमत्त हो जाया करते हैं फिर भी कुछ जांच निहायत जरूरी है। असल जवाब इसका दूसरा है और वह है जल्दी पिछले 15-17 वर्षों में जिन जिन मन्त्रियों की दो पीढ़ी के परिवारों ने धन इस ढंग से कमाया है वह राष्ट्र और देश के नाम पर पूरा पूरा उबल हो जाना चाहिए। मुझे उससे कोई मतलब नहीं कि उनको सजा मिलती है या नहीं लेकिन उनका धन उबल हो जाना चाहिए। यह श्री कृष्णमाचारी साहब समझ लें कि उनसे मुझ को कोई द्वेष नहीं है। मैं यह बात सभी के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि जैसे मान लो, एक मुख्य मन्त्री के सम्बन्ध में मैं प्राप को बतला दूँ कि यहाँ तक मामला आया है कि उनके लड़कों को तीन टुक टाटा ने दिये जिनको कि उन्होंने चोर बाजारों में बेचा। उन को चावल मिल के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया जबकि केन्द्र प्रांत प्रान्त का फैसला था कि न दिया जाये। उनके एक लड़के ने टुक, सीमेंट की चोरी की और मामला दबा दिया गया।

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): May I request you to give your guidance, and say whether this is relevant? We are talking of some drugs and some spurious samples that were seized. How do the licences for rice and all kinds of things come into this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Dr. Lohia's way.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी का मामला है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : देखिये डा० सुशीला नायर जी, मैं प्राप को बतलाऊँ। पिछली दफा भी प्राप कुछ नहीं समझी थी। इन्होंने मुझ से पिछली दफे कहा था कि इस

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

तरह से असली निर्माता नकली लेबल लगा कर अपनी चीज क्यों बेचेगा ? . . .

आप्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब यह प्राइप वाटर के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राइप वाटर से तो यह सारी बातें उठनी हैं, भ्रष्टाचार, एकाधिपत्य, नाजायज मुनाफ़ा और विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी। प्राइपवाटर के बारे में मैं बतलाता हूँ। जब मैंने पिछली दफ़े इसका जिक्र किया था कि जो असली बुडवर्ड प्राइप वाटर बनाने वाले हैं वह खुद इस नकली चीज को बनाते हैं तो डा० सुशीला नायर को बहुत प्रचरज हुआ कि वह नकली क्यों बनाने लगे ? वह इतनी बेचारी नादान हैं कि उनकी समझ में यह नहीं आ सका कि वे नकली क्यों बनायेंगे ? मैं उनको बतलाता हूँ कि वह नकली क्यों बनाने लगे ? वह सिर्फ़ दो, चार या दस पैसे के मुनाफ़े के लिए इसे नहीं बनाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नकली दवा वह असली कम्पनी बना सकती है। एक, तो बोतल के ऊपर 5-10 पैसे की नकली दवा बना कर इस मुनाफ़े के लिए वह बना सकती है, दूसरी बात धायकर से बचने के लिए बना सकती है क्योंकि अगर बिल्कुल धुल कर बनायेगी तो उसके ऊपर तो धायकर देना होगा। इस तरह वित्त मन्त्री साहब को धायकर से बचत हो जायेगी। तीसरी बात वह बनायेगा इसलिए कि बुडवर्ड प्राइप कम्पनी को भी कुछ साझेदारी देनी पड़ेगी न ? और यह जो तीन, चार या दस लाख बोतलें बना दी गई हैं उसमें जब एंग्लो थार्ड कम्पनी यहां प्रभेजों से एक तरफ़ तो कुछ लेती भी है उसी तरीके से दूसरी तरफ़ कुछ देती भी है। वह पैसा बच जायेगा। यह सारी पंच की दुनिया हो गई है डा० सुशीला नायर, इसे प्राप इतनी आसान मत समझना। मैं प्राप को बतला रहा था कि किस तरीके से . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब के पन्द्रह मिनट हो चुके हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन्हें अपनी बात पूरी कह लेने दीजिये।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : डा० सुशीला नायर मुझे और समय देने की सिफारिश कर रही हैं तो मुझे थोड़ा समय तो मिलना ही चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्राध बटे की चर्चा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है बस मैं दो मिनट के अन्दर समाप्त किये देता हूँ। एक बात यह है कि खर्च पर रोक हो हजार दफ़े मैंने इसको रक्खा है। इसके भलावा हैसियत का मामला है। अब हैसियत के मामले में यह बात है कि बुडवर्ड प्राइप वाटर को लेकर जो तीन कम्पनियां हैं कृष्णमाचारी साहब की उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है यह कृष्णमाचारी साहब वित्त मन्त्री की नहीं उनके पुत्रों की कम्पनियां जिनके कि बारे में वह हमेशा यहां कहते हैं और मुझ को झूठा बनाते हैं कि वह बीस, तीस लाख की हैसियत के हैं तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कैम्फ़र एण्ड ऐलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड में वित्तको का 30 लाख रुपया जमा है। यह खानी एक कम्पनी की स्थिति है। मैं तो उनके बारे में गलती कर रहा था क्योंकि 3, 4 करोड़ की उनकी हैसियत होगी बल्कि 10 या 15 करोड़ की हैसियत होगी और अब शायद और भी ज्यादा ही क्योंकि प्राप को यह देखना चाहिए कि जो घामदनी होती है मान लो किसी के पास पैसा नहीं है, घामदनी होती है तो उस पर जो चालू ब्याज की दर होगी है उसकी पूंजी उसके हिसाब से सामझी जाती है। मान लो मेरी एक लाख की घामदनी है तो चालू ब्याज की दर से सवा करोड़ की हैसियत हो गई। 17 वर्ष के बाद प्राज मैंने एक कुकर्म किया और सुबह पहले चला गया था प्रधान मन्त्री के पास इसलिए कि मेरे मन को चोट लग रही थी कि 17 वर्ष से हमारी जमीनें छिनतीं चली जा रही हैं। अब उनसे मैंने कहा

कि हिन्दुस्तान सड़ गया है उसको बचाने की कोशिश करो। सेना तक सड़ान चली गई है। नानावती और सिलविया के मामले में जितना प्रेम का मामला था उससे ज्यादा हीरे, मोती का मामला था। दुनिया सड़ चुकी है और भी सड़न चल रही है तब प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो कुछ मुझ से कहा उन की बात तो मैं प्राप से नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन मैंने उसे यही कहा कि जितनी मुसीबत हमारे ऊपर है, चारों तरफ से हमारे जुड़े हुए दुश्मन हम पर हमला कर रहे हैं लेकिन ऐसे मौके पर भी अपने देश को पवित्र करने की कोशिश करो तब तुम जीतोगे वरना तुम खत्म हो जाओगे। बस इतना मुझे प्राप से कहना है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The minister stated on the last occasion, when the question was raised in the House, that three batches of this so-called tonic were found to be spurious and unfit for human consumption. But actually the main answer was to the effect that only two batches were seized. I do not know how it came about that though three batches were found to be spurious and unfit for human consumption, only two batches were seized by the State authorities. What happened to the third batch? Is it still in circulation and being sold by the dealers? Why have the dealers not been arrested for selling this spurious product? Has any enquiry been made as to whether manufacturers, the Anglo-Thai Corporation also have been making this unfit tonic or whether only the dealers have committed the offence of adulteration?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर): मैंने सवाल पूछने के लिए नाम भेजा था।

श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा (कोटा): नाम मैंने श्री प्रधान भेजा था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got only two chits from Mr. Kamath and Mr. Yashraj Singh; no other chits. The rule is it must be given before the discussion begins.

श्री किशन पटनायक: रूल्स में देखिये कि पूछने के पहले नाम भेजा जाता है और उसके मुताबिक मैंने नाम भिजवा दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It means, previous to the discussion.

श्री किशन पटनायक: ऐसा कोई रूल नहीं है कि प्रीवियस टु दी डिस्कशन हो। सवाल पूछने के पहले नाम भिजवा देना चाहिए जो कि मैंने किया।

श्री मधु सिमये: मैं प्रापकी अनुमति से सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is my interpretation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The procedure has been that it should be given before the discussion begins.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): क्या सरकार की इससे भी बड़ी कोई प्रयोगता हो सकती है कि इतने दिन तक यह ट्राटिफिशल दवाई बिकती रही और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ होता रहा—यह सब कुछ अनर्थ होता रहा, लेकिन उसके बाद जूद भी सरकार आज तक यह पता नहीं लगा सकी कि इस बनावटी दवाई को बनाने वाला कौन है और किसने इसके जरिये से लाखों रुपये कर्पणन में कमाए हैं? अगर सरकार इसका भी पता नहीं लगा सकती, तो फिर हम उससे और किसी बड़े काम की क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं?

श्री मधु सिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing. If I allow him I will have to allow three or four other Members also.

श्री मधु सिमये: कई बड़े अधिकारी घागे जाकर कम्पनियों के डायरेक्टर बन जाते हैं और कम्पनियां मुनाफा कमाती हैं। उसका भी जवाब घाना चाहिए। सी० सी० देसाई हैं और जे० पी० सिंह भी होंगे—कई साहब हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोहिया जी ने जो यह सवाल उठाया है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ग्राइपवाटर के कुछ बेंचज ठीक नहीं हैं, स्फुरियस हैं, नकली हैं, यह शिकायत ट्रेड मार्क के मालिकों की तरफ से आई थी। उसको लेकर क्या कार्यवाही की गई, क्या हो रहा है, यह सब कुछ हमने बताने की कोशिश की और कुछ मैं बताने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। लेकिन इस को लेकर बहुत बड़ा विस्मृत रूप लोहिया जी ने देने की कोशिश की है और दुनिया भर के करप्शन और यह, वह, उसके साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश की है। वह जरा कुछ इस सवाल के दायरे से बाहर हो जाता है।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम चांग इस बारे में उतने ही उत्सुक हैं—बल्कि कुछ ज्यादा ही—जितने लोहिया जी। हम चांग भी आखिर कुछ आदर्श रखने वाले लोग हैं और किसी की यह ह्वाइस नहीं है कि किसी बेईमा को संरक्षित दिया जाये और किसी नकली दवा बनाने वाले या बुरा काम करने वाले के खिलाफ कार्यवाही न की जाये। लोहिया साहब मूज को कुछ थोड़ा सा नादान समझते हैं। मैं दाव-पेच नहीं समझ सकती हूँ, ऐसा वह बताते हैं। तो मुझे वह स्वीकार है। वह बड़े भाई हैं, विद्वान् हैं। मैं इकानोमिक्स और हिसाब-खाता कुछ बहुत ज्यादा नहीं जानती हूँ, लेकिन मैं दवा के बारे में जरूर जानती हूँ—बच्चों की दवा के बारे में भी और बड़ों की दवा के बारे में भी और अगर लोहिया जी को भी चाहिए, तो उसके बारे में भी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा दिल तो आज-कल इतना खराब है कि मुझे भी दवा चाहिए आप से।

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह जो एंग्लो-वाई कार्पोरेशन है, ये हैं ट्रेड मार्क के ओनरज और कुछ ऐसा उन लोगों का हिसाब है कि वे दवा बनाते हैं...

Messrs. Anglo-Thai Corporation, Bombay are the owners of the trade-

mark of Woodward Gripe Water. They make use of the manufacturing facilities available with Messrs. Orient Pharma Private Limited who also hold a separate manufacturing licence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and get the preparations made by them. Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co., are their distributors, distributors of this gripe water for the southern zone. They have three other distributors for other zones. Dr. Lohia's charge is that the spurious drug was probably made in collusion by these two or three people together in order to make money. And when I expressed surprise how the owners and the manufacturers themselves could do such a thing, Dr. Lohia explained it on the basis of my ignorance. Sir, I do not deny that I am ignorant about many things. But I do know this, that there is a procedure by which very strict scrutiny is made before a manufacturing licence is given. Then, the manufacturers are expected to keep a record of the analysis of each batch of drugs that they prepare, and our inspectors make surprise checks to see that everything is going on all right, according to the rules. So, under such strict conditions of vigilance, checks and counter-checks, it is rather unlikely that bona fide licensed manufacturers would deliberately manufacture and distribute for sale spurious drugs with a view to make more profits.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अनुमान के आधारे पर बोल रही हैं या आपने जांच की है ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Please, let me finish.

.....or even to evade income-tax. I wish to say that the price of these drugs is mostly due to the trade name and the goodwill that a particular product has earned. For the manufacturers to risk losing all that goodwill by doing a thing of that sort, trying to damage themselves, trying to cut one's nose to spite the face, I do not think the businessmen

are so foolish as that and they are not likely to do it.

It is a well-known practice for the fake-makers to fake those things which have become so popular among the people; and they have become popular because these manufacturers carry on a lot of publicity and propaganda.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Does the hon. Minister know that an international firm like Parke Davis was held guilty of violation of the Custom Act?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Shri, Joachim Alva is letting his imagination go completely off the mark. A customs offence is completely different from an offence of manufacturing spurious drugs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप अभी तक इसका पता क्यों नहीं लगा पाई हैं ?

श्री मधु लियये : आप अतमान के आधार पर क्यों बोल रही हैं ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Apart from this, the second point that I wish to submit for the consideration of Dr. Lohia is that a high-powered committee worked for nearly a year, it contacted and interrogated a large number of people, manufacturers, traders, scientists and so on and it gave its verdict that spurious drugs are not being made by licensed manufacturers but by unlicensed manufacturers like thieves or cheats.

A question that may be asked is whether we have been able to lay our hands on the spurious manufacturers. But every offender is not always discovered. All that I can say is, it was in the light of this that we took steps to make lists of licensed manufacturers all over the country, and we have made it an offence for products which are produced by licensed manufacturers to be sold by anyone and whoever trades in these products is brought to book.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एंग्लो-साई कार्पोरेशन और बूडवर्डेज घाडप वाटर कम्पनी की जो विदेशी मद्रा सन्दन में जाकर जमा होती है, वह किस हिसाब से दोनों में बांटी जाती है ? वहां कितना जमा होता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरा काम तो दवा की क्वालिटी को सही रखना है । मैं लोहिया साहब के सामने स्वीकार करती हूं कि विदेशी मद्रा का हिसाब मेरी समझ में से थोड़ा ऊपर है । जिनसे वह ताल्लुक रखता है, अगर वह उनसे पता लगायें, तो अच्छा होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री कृष्णमाचारी को कहा गया था कि वह यहां पर रहें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा पायंट फ्राई प्राईर है ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I now try to conclude?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने इस बात का आग्रह किया था कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद रहें, क्योंकि इस सवाल का ज्यादा सम्बन्ध उनसे है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing that point of order... (Interruptions).

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish to say that it is highly unfair to involve the Finance Minister in this manner. If they have any proof against any one of us, let them bring them up and whatever action is necessary will be taken. We are not afraid of being exposed for anything that any of us might have done. If we have done wrong, hang... (Interruption). But it is extremely improper to bring in indirect insinuations and try to bring in the Finance Minister at every step. The matter does not concern the Finance Minister. It is a matter of spurious products. It is Drug Control Administration of the Madras Government and to some extent, the Drug Control Administration of the Health Ministry that are concerned. Therefore, let us talk of the matter of spurious products.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

18 hrs.

I wish to say that there were these three batches and the complaint was made by the Anglo-Thai Corporation. Cases have been instituted against several traders and action has been taken in a number of places. We know of the districts where these drugs are circulating in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore etc. Press notes have been given that whoever sees these batches should immediately report to the authorities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why only two? All the three were not seized. Only two were seized according to your own statement or answer. What about the third batch?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Since I made that statement a third batch has come to light and I can give you the numbers of those batches if you would like to have them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That you gave last time itself, but you said that the State authorities seized only two batches and not all the three batches. What about the third batch? See the main answer on the last occasion.

taken in a number of places. We had given that answer..... (Inter-ruption).

Shri Joachim Alva: Why does not Government, through its Hindustan Antibiotics or any other concern, manufacture cheap gripe water costing eight annas or so for poor children?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sri Joachim Alva is unnecessarily confusing antibiotics etc. with gripe water. Gripe water is a carminative mixture. It contains some very simple things. It is popular because of the high pressure publicity; otherwise if you boil

ordinary *onf* and *ajwain* in water and give to the children it will be equally good and the poor people do it all the time. But when we have a product, it is necessary that nobody plays with that product and spurious substances are not brought on the market. That is why we have taken serious action against the people who are dealing with this and cases have been instituted.

Shri Kishen Patnayak: What is the serious action that you have taken and against whom?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Against all those people who have been found.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक विशिष्ट उदाहरण दिया गया है, उस पर बोलें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member cannot get up and go on like that. आराम से सुन लीजिये ।

श्री० सशिला नायर : जहाँ जहाँ पर यह दवा मिली है वहाँ वहाँ पर स्टेट आथॉरिटीज ने एक्शन लिया है ।

In Andhra, drug inspectors of Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Nellore have seized stocks of spurious products and prosecution proceedings against dealers are in progress. Investigations made at Kurnool have so far proved futile. Manufacturers of the spurious products have not been located despite intensive investigations. The authorities in the suspected pockets have been alerted to be watchful.

In Orissa, stocks of spurious products labelled with Batch Nos. 72M 463 and 4M 463 have been seized at Khurda and Rambha and samples sent for test to the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. The Government have issued a Press Note to stop the purchase and sale of these two batches and another batch of spurious

products, that is, 86M 762 which they had also come across.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In spite of the vigilance exercised and the investigations going on, it is no denying the fact that in many places these spurious drugs are in vogue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is answering that question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish to say that so far as this product is concerned, it has gone in certain districts in the States that I have mentioned and action has been taken in every one of them. Analysis has been made and we have found that sodium bicarbonate contents and some other things are a little less in quantity than they should be. The Anglo-Thai Corporation, who are responsible for the quality control of this medicine being the owners of the trade mark, have released the batches after testing that they are of the right quality. Every batch has been analysed and the records are there in the company's books. Therefore, to say that it might have been done by the wholesale is not correct.

As far as the prices and the profits are concerned, all that I can say is that price control is not with us but certain laws, commodity controls, etc. regulate those prices. The Health Ministry has taken the initiative to see that the prices of drugs are frozen on the level of 1st April, 1963. Beyond that, we have also tried to investigate the cost of production, the sale price and the profit etc. of certain life-saving drugs. We are going into that and we would very much like that the prices of drugs are kept at as reasonable a level as possible so that the common man, the masses, in the country can have quality drugs at reasonable prices which they can afford.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिमप्री मे शुरुआत करें, वह तो सरकारी क्षेत्र में है।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am glad that the hon. Member has brought in Pimpri factory. They have done a magnificent job. I want to take this opportunity to give them a public complaint. Before Pimpri factory came into being, the price of penicillin was terrifically high and the price was brought to a fraction of what it used to be before. In spite of the fact that they have lowered the prices several times, there are substantial profits. Those profits are being ploughed back into the public sector enterprise so that besides penicillin we are today producing streptomycin and several other drugs in that company. (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : बीमारी के बाजार पर पुर्जीकरण न कीजिए।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Surely, the hon. Member should appreciate that here is an instance where the public money is going back for the service of the public and not into the pockets of a few people. As a matter of fact, it is as a result of our experience at Pimpri that we have extended the public sector production of drugs and we are also able to say to the trade that there are substantial profits and they can afford not to raise the prices and if possible reduce them.

Sir, I am grateful to Dr. Lohia for raising this discussion because it has given me an opportunity to explain the position. I hope he will agree with me that so far as the spurious drugs are concerned, the Government is doing everything possible and is determined to do everything possible to put them down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why was the third batch not seized? That point remains unanswered.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Wherever the Inspectors see that it is being sold, it

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Unfit tonic

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for children

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(H. A. H. Dis.)

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

is taken up. In the first instance, they might have received the samples of two batches but later on they received samples of the third batch also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Look up the answer that you gave last time—your own answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 7, 1965/Vaisakha 17, 1887 (Saka).