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Thursday, December 9, 1965
Agrahayana 18, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 9, 1965/Agrahayana 18, 1887 (Saka)—contd.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accumulation of Wealth by Dr. T. Saifuddin

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*744. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the *March of the Nation*, Weekly, dated the 19th September, 1965, page 4 to the effect that Dr. T. Saifuddin, head priest of the Dawoodi Bohras, has accumulated by unlawful means huge wealth;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into this affair; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Investigations are in progress.

Shri Kapur Singh: Now that Dr. T. Saifuddin is no more amongst us, it is only under the compulsion of a public duty that I ask this supplementary.

I want to know whether there is evidence that this priestly family

indulged in export of wealth in contravention of foreign exchange laws.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): These matters are all under investigation. We cannot say definitely unless the investigation is complete.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it within the knowledge of the Government that a huge proportion of the wealth of this family is invested outside the country, and if so, may I know whether this wealth is being subjected to the proper laws of taxation and estate duty of this country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position is that some allegations have been made and are being investigated. I cannot say anything more until I get the investigation report.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is considerable accumulation of wealth by His Highness the Aga Khan as well as by His Holiness the Chief Priest of the Bohra community.

Mr. Speaker: We would not travel beyond this Question.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether Government have got a uniform policy with regard to accumulation of wealth in regard to taxation? Sometimes there have been cases where there has been tax evasion. I need not refer to the cases.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If any information is forthcoming naturally we pursue it. If the information proves fruitful, then the law takes its own course.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it within the knowledge of the Government that the head of the Bohra community, who gets 8 per cent compulsorily of every Bohra's income as

religious tax, is investing a large part of his money not in this country, but outside, and may I know whether this wealth has been taken into consideration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the investigations are in progress. So far as my knowledge is concerned, it does not extend to that extent. I would await the investigation report.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्री माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि जांच कराई जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से यह जांच कराई जा रही है और यह जांच का काम किस को सौंपा गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट कर रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जबकि भारत में गुरुद्वय है, गुरुश्या कायम है और गुरु लोग हमेशा अपने चेलों से लेते हैं और यह हमारे भारत में जर्म नहीं है, कामत साहब मेरे गुरु हैं, मैं उनही हमेशा सेवा करता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेने पर एतयाज नहीं हो रहा है। यह देने पर ही रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि गुरु ले कर देते नहीं हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितना इकट्ठा कर लिया है और इकट्ठा करने के बाद...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनकम टैक्स नहीं दिया है, सवाल उसका है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स कब तक वसूल कर लिया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें तो अभी यक्त लगेगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Enforcement Branch or some other investigating agency of either the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry raided the

business premises or the residential premises of the person mentioned here last February and submitted a report to the Home Ministry making out a case for prosecution, and is it not a fact that the matter was not pursued further, if not hushed up, owing to ulterior considerations of a communal character which are out of place in a secular State?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, I am not in a position to answer the question. I will have to verify the facts before I say anything about it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जांच हो नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डा० सेमुदंन का जितना धन है वह किन-किन देशों में है और उनके परिवार के किन-किन व्यक्तियों के नाम में है और कितना-कितना है ? उनसे कितना इनकम टैक्स लेना है ? क्या इन सब बातों की जांच की जा रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक रिपोर्ट सामने आ जाएगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सब बातों की जांच कर रहे हैं, जॉ-जॉ शिफायते आई हैं, उन सब की जांच हो रही है। रिपोर्ट कब आएगी, यह कहना तो मुश्किल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : एक साल, दो साल, कुछ समय तो बताया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे संसार की जो तहकीकात करनी है तो फिर पता क्या चले।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know when this fact was brought to the notice of the government and why the government has allowed the accumulation of these big sums without realising proper taxes so far?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसकी खबर 18 मितम्बर, 1965 को एक प्रखबार में, एक बॉकनी में निकली थी, उसके बाद से।

Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: Is the Government aware that Dr. Saifuddin has taken Rs. 16,000 puggree for letting

out a small room in one of the buildings belonging to the trust?

Mr. Speaker: That we cannot ask.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since this accumulation has been going on from generation to generation may I know if the government will look into the accounts of this family not only for the current year but for all the years that have preceded so that they could find out how much of unaccounted money there is in the coffers of this gentleman?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said before, some investigations are in progress. Many complaints that have been received are of a very general nature, and if after investigations we find some more detail this will be gone into.

Mr. Speaker: These questions will also be known to the investigation authorities.

महलनबीस समिति का प्रतिवेदन

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* 745. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हेबा :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री न० प्र० यादव :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या बिस्म मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महलनबीस समिति ने राष्ट्रीय धाय वितरण सम्बन्धी अपने प्रतिवेदन का दूसरा खण्ड प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

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

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

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) चूँकि यह सवाल तकनीकी ढंग का है, जिसमें पेचीदा धाँकड़ों की जांच-पड़ताल करनी पड़ती है, इसलिए समिति अभी तक अपना काम पूरा नहीं कर सकी है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पिछले धनेक सत्रों से बराबर इस सदन के सदस्य इस धाँकड़ा से, इस भावना से यह सवाल पूछते रहे हैं कि सरकार पर धनेक तरह के दबाव डाले जा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से रिपोर्ट का दूसरा भाग प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सच है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं, प्रेशर्ज का गवर्नमेंट पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस समिति की नियुक्ति 1960 में हुई थी । उस समय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय धाय में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका वितरण समान रूप से नहीं हुआ है । उसके बाद सरकार ने मोनोपली कमीशन की स्थापना की थी जिस की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है । उस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि इस बात में सन्देह के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है कि धायिक क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार बढ़ता जा रहा है । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे एकाधिकार समाप्त हो और धाय का वितरण समान रूप से हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक धायिक मामलों में एकाधिकार का सवाल है, कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दाखिल कर दी है और उस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार करेगी । जहां तक इस समिति की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्यों की धाँकड़ाओं से भयगत हूँ । मैंने कमेटी के बेयरमन और उसके मेम्बरो को यह बात बताई थी है । यह भी मुझे मालूम है कि मैंने पिछली बार यह कहा था कि शायद इस साल के अन्त तक कोई धायिकरी रिपोर्ट धा जाए । लेकिन मुझे धाय यह कहते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि इस साल के अखिर तक यह रिपोर्ट

नहीं आ पाएगी। कमेटी के मेम्बरों ने इतनी जल्दी रिपोर्ट देने में अपनी नाचारी जाहिर की है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know where the bottleneck lies for the production of this report—in the premises of the statistical ministry or the finance ministry or is it in the court of Prof. Mahalanobis and the other members who do not find any time to attend to this very urgent and important work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The answer came before. I knew this has been agitating the hon. Members' minds on previous occasions. I had requested my chief economic adviser to go and see the Chairman and have a talk with him. It seems that there is no uniformity of views among various members. In fact the Chairman said that if each one of them could submit a separate report, some of them could do it but they are trying to reconcile and this question of reconciling and producing a report is taking time. In order to avoid more questions being asked, I got this information by getting my chief economic adviser to see the Chairman. This is all that I could say. I cannot say anything more. It is for the Committee Members to produce the report, and if they could not agree, and if they want time, I am helpless.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मन्त्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह है कि इस प्रतिवेदन के आने में इस कारण से देर हो रही है कि अंग्रेजी काल से यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि खेती की पैदावार कागज पर 10 से 15 प्रतिशत तक अधिक दिखाई जाती है ताकि अकाल की स्थिति में लगान की माफी न करने में सहायता मिले और लगान माफ करने की स्थिति न आये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं, इस वजह से तो ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री शशिरंजन : राष्ट्रीय आय का सवाल प्रदेश से प्रदेश में और शहर से शहर में बहुत ऊंचा नीचा है, और प्लानिंग कमीशन के ऊपर यह दायित्व है कि वह राष्ट्रीय आय को सब जगह समान्तर करे। ऐसी हालत में जबकि प्लानिंग कमीशन को राष्ट्रीय आय के बारे में कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है तो सरकार कैसे कोई प्लान बना सकती है। क्या यह सही है कि महालोनोबिस साहब बहुत व्यस्त आदमी हैं, अक्सर विदेशों में जाते रहते हैं, इसलिये वह इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी देने में समर्थ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ पिछले हिस्से का जवाब दिया जाये—whether it is much too easy to submit this report, to attend to this work.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो असली दिक्कत है उसको वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है। उसके बारे में कोशिश की जा रही है। उसके अलावा और कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In so far as the first part of the Mahalanobis Committee report has already given conclusive evidence that the nature and distribution of the national income is very inequitable, may I know what steps, if any, Government intends to take in the Fourth Plan to correct this imbalance?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Every budget that is being introduced before this House has that objective.

Tax on Immovable Urban Property

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*746. **Shri P. B. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the Finance Commission have suggested to the State Governments to tax immovable urban property; and

(b) if so, the States which have intimated their readiness to undertake this proposal in the near future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the fact that due to influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan and also West-Pakistan the prices of land in the city of Calcutta and Delhi have mounted at least five times, may I know whether Government proposes to impose a tax to take away the unearned income?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the Central budget is concerned, the Finance Ministry in the last budget already levied a wealth-tax on urban property. As this relates to a State subject, the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to take some steps in this matter.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have considered the effectiveness of the equalisation of burdens tax that has been imposed in West Germany after the influx of 13½ million refugees to see that the privileged man is made to share with the non-privileged?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I take this information from the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that hardly anything has been done by Government to see that there is no high jump with regard to the prices of urban property, why is it that some checks at least are not considered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could not understand the latter part of the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The price of real estate is going up by leaps and bounds, and nothing has been done to check this. May I know why Government does not consider the question of any tax or any measure in order to keep some check on the prices of real estate and immovable properties in the cities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Checks by way of taxation are there; there is a tax on capital gains; there is also now an additional tax on urban property. The question of taxation in the States is a matter which bristles with a certain amount of legal difficulties, and the matter is under examination. It is not quite so easy for Government to issue a *hukam* and stop this rise in prices, because many of these acts for the rise in prices are done under the table.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है और सरकार भी उसमें राजी है कि जितना अरबन प्रापर्टी है, खास कर लैंड्रेड प्रापर्टी, उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। तो क्या कारण है कि केन्द्रिय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को यह आदेश नहीं दिया है जिसके कारण यह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ता है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पिछले बजट में वित्त मन्त्री ने अरबन प्रापर्टी पर बन्थ टैक्स लगाया है। फिर जैसा मैंने बतलाया, सब राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वह अरबन प्रापर्टी में ज्यादा वित्तीय माधन जुटाये और उन पर टैक्स लगाये। और भां सारो बानें लिख जा रही हैं।

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह बात सरकार को अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि जहां किसान अपने पशुओं को बांधने के लिये खूटा भी लगाते हैं तो उस पर कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन शहरों में जहां इनका बड़ी बड़ी सम्पत्तियां हैं उन पर सरकार कर नहीं लगाती, इसका क्या कारण है। सरकार क्यों इसमें निरक्षरती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दुबारा बड़ा मसाला पूछा जा रहा है। जवाब तो प्रा गया है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि किसानों से खूटा लगाने पर टैक्स लिया जाता है यह बिल्कुल सच नहीं है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह बिल्कुल सच है, मैं कर देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या स्टेट लेर्त है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जी हाँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहिये कि जब प्रापर्टी पर टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता तो खूटे पर क्यों लिया जाता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार कोई टैक्सेशन का या दूसरा उपाय सोच रही है जिससे कितनी शहरी मकान मालिक के पास एक से ज्यादा मकान नहीं रह पायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसा कोई उपाय तो नहीं सोचा जा रहा है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : शहरी मकानों के बारे में सरकार को कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। कमो किराये की भ्रामदनी बढ़ाने वाले को प्रोत्साहन देना है और कमो रोकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भ्रगले दस वर्ष के लिये सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने जा रही है जिससे यह भ्रसमानता दूर हो और किराये की भ्रामदगी के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति बन जाये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भ्रभी इस की शुरूआत तो बेल्य टैक्स लगा कर हुई है। इसे और भ्रगे बढ़ा कर और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा टैक्स लगवा कर या दूसरे उपायों से इसमें समानता लाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। लेकिन यह काम भ्रगले दस सालों में तो हो सकता है मगर एक दो साल में नहीं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, Rule 41 applies to questions. I hope it applies to answers of ministers also equally. If I heard the senior Minister aright, he said something is done "under the table". So far as I am aware, when any reference is made to the table in this House, it means the Table of the House always, unless otherwise specified. Did he mean the Table

of the House or some other table the Minister's table or some other table? That should be clarified. It is a reflection on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The implication is clear that it is the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is very serious, because he said these transactions were done under the table.

Shri Kapur Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now another expert in English has stood up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not talking of the English . . .

Mr. Speaker: So far as I could comprehend him and understand him, he meant that they are not in the open and they are done secretly. If it is on the table, everybody could see. If it is under the table, it is secret.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That should be specified, whether it is the minister's table or some other table.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देहातों से लोग भ्रपनों म-दूरी के लिये शहरीयों की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा घ्राते हैं क्योंकि शहरीयों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलिर तें होती है। उन की शहरीयों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पँसा कमाने की कोशिश होती है। इसलिये ऐसा टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता जिससे शहरीयों की तरफ लोगों का घ्राणा कम से कम हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्र-गूमेंट है। सब इसी तरह पूछ रहे हैं।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Nothing is coming out; why should I delay it?

Monopolies Commission

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- *749. Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri P. C. Boroohah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission have submitted their report to Government;

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

(c) whether Government have accepted their recommendations?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes. Copies of the report of the Commission were placed on the Table of the House on the 8th December, 1965.

(c) The report is now under the consideration of Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इगने जो यह सिफारिश की गई है कि कोई पॉलिटिकल पार्टी कम्पनीज से श्री सरकारों से चन्दा न ले तो कांग्रेस पार्टी कहां तक उनके ऊपर प्रमल करेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह रिपोर्ट सामने है सदन के मां प्रो० सरकार के भी । उस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए भगत साहब प्रानसर्गेबिल हैं क्या ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक उम्मीद की जाय कि इनके ऊपर गौर हो जायगा और इस पर प्रमल हो जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो सर्व पार्टीज के लिए है । यह राय उन्होंने जाहिर की है ।

इस पर कुछ कहना मुश्किल है कि कब तक हो जायेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सब सिफारिशों से मेरा मतलब है ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया : कितने फर्मों की मनोपसं. कम.शन के अन्तर्गत जांच हुई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो रिपोर्ट में है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, जब एकाधिकार प्रायोग का गठन किया गया था उस समय ऐसा कहा गया था कि न्यूज पेपर इंडस्ट्री में जो मॉनोपॉल. है, उस पर भी विचार किया जायेगा । लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उस पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार पत्र व्यवसाय के एकाधिकार पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार कोई इ.ल.ग समिति बनायेगी ? अगर बनायेगी तो कब तक ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is a suggestion for action. I think the appropriate Ministry might consider it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the monopoly in the paper industry also would be broken, and, if that is the idea, he also wants to know how long it would take to enforce it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Government have not applied their mind to it. It is a suggestion for action, and they might consider the suggestion.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Newspaper industry and not paper industry.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes, newspaper industry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that an excellent dissenting note has been given by Shri R. C. Dutt, will the Government be considering this minority report as it was done in the case of the report

of the Bonus Commission where the minority really prevailed over the majority?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, every part of the report, whether that of the minority or majority, will be taken into consideration. I do not see why the analogy of any other Commission's report should be imported into it.

Shri Kapur Singh: This report of the Monopoly Commission discloses a conspicuous and disturbing disparity between the investments of Tatas and Birlas in the corporate sector. Do the Ruling Party propose to take any action to equalise this investment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Ruling Party can take no action. The Government will take appropriate action on a study of the report.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, the hon. Member should not plead the cause of either Tatas or Birlas.

Mr. Speaker: Because he pleads the cause of both I did not take objection.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I am pleading the cause of the under-dog.

Shri Warior: May I know by what time Government expects to finalise the consideration of the report and take some steps in this matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot say. The study ranges over a very wide field. I think the Government will have to consider it fully. I do not know what time it will take, because Government is a huge big machinery and it is very difficult to say now what time it will take.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the concentration of economic power has led to misdirection in investment; if so, whether there is any proposal to neutralise the harmful effects of such investment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Any decision that is taken by Government should probably be by means of set-

ting up an authority for the purpose—that is my thinking, not Government's—and that authority will have to deal with these matters.

Shri A. P. Sharma: One of the features of the Report is that the accumulation of money in the hands of a few people has also been a disturbing effect on the politics of the country. Will the Government consider that also?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the most important thing.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, naturally, Government will take all these matters into consideration—the question of the implementation of it or the agency for that purpose.

Shri Joachim Alva: Government has had considerable material before it all these years. Apart from that, one report is already before them. The Monopoly Commission's Report and the first part of the Mahlanobis Report are before the House and Government has not moved even half as much as the United States of America in regard to anti-Trust law. May I know what they propose to do immediately or would they wait for another five years for implementing those recommendations?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All truths are eternal and I am afraid, sometimes I and the hon. Member do not recognise these truths.

श्री भागवत लाल आजाद: इस रिपोर्ट में उद्योगों में एकाधिकार द्वारा किये गए कार्यों की प्रशंसा भी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस रेकमेंडेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार की अब तक की नीति जो सदन में प्रकट की गई है उनके अनुसंधान है या प्रतिकूल है ?

श्री डॉ० रा० भगत: यह तो उस रिपोर्ट में इसके बारे में भी विवेचना की गई है। माननीय सदस्य उससे प्रपना निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : प्राय प्रश्नों
बताइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो वह घोषि-
नियन हो जायगी ।

Shri Shinkre: One of the main questions that had been submitted to this Commission is whether the institution of managing agencies should be done away with or otherwise. In this context I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is reason to believe that because the majority opinion prevailed in the sense that just now there is no case for abolishing managing agencies, the Government prompted themselves to be very quick to present this report in Parliament.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If there is some underlying meaning, I am not able to comprehend it, but I think there is one post-script to the Report that one of the members has not expressed his opinion on managing agencies because he is the chairman of a committee which is now examining this question of managing agencies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट काफी बड़ी है प्रीर काफी इस में जानकारी है, तो लोक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि, भले ही यह सत्तारूढ़ दल के हित में न हो, कि इसके लिए हम दो रोज की जवाब कर सकते हैं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मूल से सवाल किया । इस बतल तो मिनिस्टर साहब से सवाल किया जाता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह महत्व का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं जवाब दे देता हूँ कि कोई बक्त अब नहीं रहा ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While appreciating the readiness of the Government to appoint this Monopolies Commission to relieve the people of the burden of the big concerns, may I know whether in the context of the minority and majority reports, which have appeared yesterday, Government will try to expedite its decision?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At this stage we cannot say anything definite about the timing of it.

Mr. Speaker: Would they delay it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; about the timing we cannot say.

Mr. Speaker: Such questions only require this answer, namely, "Yes; we will try to do that." That is all.

श्री बागड़ी : यह प्रायको नहीं बताना चाहिये था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो यह कौन सा मैंने प्रेद खोल दिया जो मुझको नहीं बताना चाहिए था । मैंने तो प्रीर मदद की माननीय मेम्बरो की । उनका कहना है कि क्या इसमें जल्दी ही जायगी तो उन्होंने कहा कि : येस ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: They are already doing it. The only thing is that sometimes they do not say that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एकाधिकार प्रायोग के प्रतिवेदन में दिया हुआ है कि टाटा प्रतिष्ठान का एसेट सब से ज्यादा है चार सौ करोड़ का प्रीर फिर बिरला का ढाई सौ करोड़ का है, इसी तरह से मार्टिन बर्न का प्रीर दूसरे लोगों का है प्रीर उस में इन पर कोई रोक लगाने का जिक्र या सिफारिश नहीं की गई है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की उनकी नीति है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो हमारी प्राधिक नीति है प्रीर जो बजट में पालिसी होती है उस में इसका बिचार किया जाता है, मगर खास

तौर से उस के बारे में क्या किया जाय, यह तो इन सिफारिशों को देखकर तय किया जायगा। उन की सिफारिशों को धीरे धीरे बातोंको देख कर तय किया जाता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the final word on the consideration of the report rests with the Finance Ministry or some other Ministries of the Government of India are also likely to be consulted, and if the later is the case, what are those Ministries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a matter of economic policy with which the Government as a whole is concerned. There are several Ministries which are dealing with economic matters. The decision, whatever it is, or the sets of decisions would have to be taken by the Government as a whole.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On the one hand some economic evils have been very clearly described and on the other hand, some ineffective remedies have been suggested. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, keeping in view the urgency of the remedies, what interim actions he proposes to take considering the delay which may be involved in taking the final actions?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot speak here for myself. As I said, the Government will have to consider all aspects of the question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know at what level this matter being considered and whether the Government are in a position to indicate that, before the end of this Parliament, there would be legislation to give institutional form to some of the recommendations made by the Commission?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Before the end of this Parliament?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes, before the end of the Third Lok Sabha.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to you, Sir, for the tip you have given a little while ago. We shall try.

Training in Neuro-Surgery, Cardiac Surgery and Psychiatry

***751. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate arrangements, facilities, equipment and staff are available in India to impart instruction and practical training in neuro-surgery, cardiac surgery and psychiatry;

(b) if so, in which Colleges and/or Institutes; and

(c) the details of the courses provided in each case?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5351/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that there are very few fully qualified and trained cardiac surgeons, neuro surgeons and psychiatrists in our country today and, if so, is the Minister in a position to tell the House the approximate number—if not the exact number—of each category of these,—cardiac surgeons, neuro-surgeons and psychiatrists—in this country today, and what are the concrete plans for making up the deficiency?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not possible to give the exact number of these surgeons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The approximate number.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I shall collect this information, if the hon. member so desires. But I may say that we have the training centres and schemes for training, which are in keeping with our capacity to expand such services in the country in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that in the field of science which knows no international barriers or frontiers . . .

Mr. Speaker: No international barriers or national barriers?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . no international barriers or frontiers, the Government suffers from no inhibitions—may be rightly so as reflected in the invitation to a South African doctor last year—has the Government cared to invite eminent neurosurgeons, cardiac surgeons and psychiatrists from Israel to Medical Conferences in this country or as even casual guests? But, on the contrary, is it not a fact that visas have been refused to those eminent surgeons and psychiatrists when they wanted to visit this country on their own?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have no inhibitions about inviting anybody from any part of the world and may I assure the hon. Member that experts have been coming to this country from all parts of the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She has not thoroughly answered my question. She has not answered my question regarding refusal of visas to Israel surgeons.

Mr. Speaker: She might answer this question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of any permission being refused to any Israel citizen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She is not the External Affairs Minister and therefore, she does not know that.

Shri Shinkre: As the hon. Minister of Health, who is herself a doctor,

certainly knows, special type of X-ray papers, highly sensitive, are required for both neuro-surgery as well as cardiac surgery and on account of the want of these X-ray papers, so many hospitals are under a real handicap. In this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister what arrangements she has made or what steps she contemplates to take to see that the Finance Ministry does not put the usual embargo on the import of these highly sensitive X-ray papers which are essentially required for both neuro-surgery as well as cardiac surgery.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I assure the House that all arrangements have been made and are being made to have the necessary X-ray films etc.? The difference may be as to the source from which they are to be imported, and that has to be considered in view of the special difficulties of foreign exchange etc.

Shri Shinkre: By that time the patients will die.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Nobody has died for want of X-ray films. I would like to assure the House of that.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a deterioration in the mental health of the politicians in this country and psychological treatment is required for these politicians, and if so, whether there is any arrangement made by the Government for that purpose?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All arrangements are available, and if any hon. Member wants, he can have those facilities.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: It is reflected in Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: That need was felt by the politicians and, therefore, this question has been there.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्नी : क्या मंत्री महोदया यह ब्याख्या करने की कृपा करेंगी कि

इस में वर्णित जो मनोविकार की शिक्षा है तो मनोविकार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Heart, mind and psyche; or heart, mind and spirit.

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मनोविकार से अभिप्राय है मानसिक रोग। वह मानसिक रोग जिस में ब्राइन में जाकर आदमी पागल हो जाता है लेकिन उस की शुरुआत तो दूसरे किस्म से होती है। छोटे-छोटे विकार होते हैं उन को मनोविकार कहते हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there exist simultaneous instruction facilities for training in prosthesis also, and if so, where?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As regards prosthesis, there is a big scheme for rehabilitation, and there are a number of centres where this is being done. I shall collect the information if the hon. Member will write to me, and then supply it to him.

Shri Alvares: Is it a fact that a recent survey has shown that there is greater need of psychiatrists than surgeons?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to agree with the hon. Member that mental health is perhaps the most crying need today.

Shri Jcachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that even though Bombay is a vast city with a vast industrial population and with tremendous pressures, not one of these centres for cardiology, neuro-surgery and psychiatry has been located there?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member has perhaps not read the statement. They are located in Bombay.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Is the hon. Minister aware that Yogic practices have a great effect on the psychology as well as the nervous system of the individuals, and if so, may I know whether such practices will be introduced in these centres?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I take the information from the hon. Member. Yogic exercises are being used in certain places now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the cause of medical education generally and specialised medical education including post-graduate education in particular, has suffered a serious setback because Government are not able or willing to supply the funds, particularly for the post-graduate institutions in different parts of the country? For instance, the post-graduate institution in Chandigarh has not been taken over or is not being furnished with adequate funds.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have provided funds in the Fourth Plan for post-graduate education. I do agree with the hon. Member that we need to emphasise this aspect, and the proposals are still being processed with the Finance Ministry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का धनदाया लगाया है कि इस बीमारी से कितने लोग साल में पीड़ित होते हैं और उस के लिए आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था यदि की है तो वह क्या की है? जैसे आपने बताया कि हमने पैसा दिया शिक्षण संस्थाओं को तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना पैसा दिया है और इलाज के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : किस चीज के इलाज के लिए ?

Shri Kapur Singh: Neurasthenia.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन बीमारियों से कितने आदमी हमारे एफवर्टेड हैं और उस में कितना पैसा दिया गया है इलाज के लिए ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य किस बीमारी के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हृदय रोग की जो बीमारी है कितने लोग मनोविकार से पीड़ित हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मनोविकार किस हद तक है उस पर साधारण रहता है । छोटे-छोटे विकार तो इतनी बड़ी संख्या में हैं कि कहना मुश्किल है ।

Industrial Finance Corporation

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*752. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has advanced any loan so far to the industries in private sector after its declaration of loan policy in September, 1965; and

(b) if so, how many applications for loan have been received by the Corporation and the number of applications disposed of?

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

(b) Thirtyone applications for financial assistance were received by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the period 1st October, 1965 to 30th November, 1965. During the same period the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance to ten concerns for Rs. 1.13 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what led to the change in the loan policy of the Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The emergency and the need for reorientation with a view to defence and other priorities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Have some suggestions or complaints been received by the Ministry after this change of policy? If so, how have they been dealt with?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, we have not received any complaints.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I want to know what are the distinguishing features and procedures adopted by this Corporation as against the other

commercial banks either for helping existing industries or for setting up new industries having potentialities in this country.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Banks give loans for working capital and short-term capital. This Corporation gives medium or long-term loans.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Is it a fact that the IFC has turned down the loan applications of some industries which are prepared to manufacture spare parts for the military? If so, will priority be given hereafter to such of those industries which specialise in the production of spare parts for military needs?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is number one priority today. I do not know if they have turned down any particular project.

श्री सुलशीवास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फ़िनांस कॉर्पोरेशन के पास लोन देने के लिए जो एमाउंट है, उस में से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को किस प्रोपोर्शन से लोन देना तय किया गया है ?

श्री डा० रा० भगत : यह कॉर्पोरेशन दस लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की पूंजी के उद्योगों को लोन देती है और उस से कम पूंजी के उद्योगों को स्टेट फ़िनांस कॉर्पोरेशन देती है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Out of these 31 applicants who have asked for loans during this period, how many are parties who have already got previous loans from this same Corporation or from other industrial finance corporations which are working, and how many of them have been granted loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the details.

श्री गौकरन प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दस प्रतिष्ठानों को कर्ज दिया गया है, उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं इस की फँहरिस्त टेबल पर रख दूंगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that this Corporation's loans have benefited only a particular group of companies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, we have a provision that if the applicant is a group and the loan asked for is more than a crore of rupees, it should be referred to Industrial Development Bank.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Are any conditions laid down before the loans are granted and renewed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The conditions are the usual conditions of safety and security for the loan. There is no other condition.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Is it a fact that bigger concerns have been given more consideration than smaller ones in giving loans?

An hon. Member: Naturally.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Usually concerns with Rs. 10 lakh capital come under this scheme.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Among the 20 concerns which have not got loans, is the Republic Forge Co. of Hyderabad also included?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. I have not got that information.

दिल्ली में बिजली तैयार करना

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* 753. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सिन्धुई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली बिजली सप्लाई उपक्रम ने राजधानी में बिजली उत्पादन 80,000 किलोवाट तक बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस वृद्धि से लघु उद्योगों को कितना लाभ होगा ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has decided to augment the generation capacity by 140 MW.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It will be possible to meet the demand of small scale industries in full.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रदेश की उत्पादन क्षमता में जो वृद्धि करने का निश्चय किया है, क्या उस से यहां की कमी की पूर्ति हो जायेगी ; यदि हां, तो क्या बिजली के रेट भी कुछ बढ़ाए जायेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The amount of power that is being now supplemented will be sufficient to meet all the demands. The question of the rate does not arise at this stage.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर, जितने भी उद्योग चलते हैं, उन में बिजली की कितने प्रतिशत कमी है और क्या सरकार ने यह भी तय किया है कि उन्हें सस्ते दाम पर बिजली दी जायेगी, जैसा कि पिछले दिनों समाचार पत्रों में ध्राया था ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The small-scale industries, to which this Question refers, which we have got at the moment are consuming 40 MW, and we give preference to small-scale industries, except for these three or four months when there may be difficulty. The further load of small-scale industries will be met in full, there should be no trouble.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 120 मेगावाट की वृद्धि की जायेगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कितने वर्षों के लिए यह धनदाजा लगाया है

और किस समय तक वह इस को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: These are the power units which are under construction. There is one 15 MW station which will come up by March, 1966, there is another one 60 Mw which will come up by June, 1966, and the next one will follow after four months.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There have been very frequent breakdowns in Delhi, because of which among others small-scale industries have also suffered very grievously. May I know what preventive action has been taken or is contemplated to be taken by the Ministry, so that these frequent breakdowns do not occur?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The power breakdowns, I am glad to state, are much less now than before. These power failures are due to the fact that the distribution system has to be augmented very much. The original distribution system was intended only for a much smaller load. Now the load has increased very much, very rapidly. Therefore, the distribution system has also got to be stepped up, and that is what is being done. The Ministry is watching very carefully. We have got a sub-committee to go into this continuously, and I expect the breakdowns will become less and less.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि सरकार ने हिमाचल लगाया है, पंजाब से जो बिजली ली जाती है, वह दो पैसे की यूनिट पड़ती है, और दिल्ली में जो बिजली पैदा की जायेगी, वह साढ़े चार पैसे की यूनिट पड़ेगी और इस से साढ़े दस लाख रुपये का घाटा पड़ेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घाटा कन्व्यूमर से लिया जायेगा या सरकार उसको बर्दाश्त करेगी ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The rate at which Bhakra power is supplied is about 4½ paise. Apart from that, the Delhi Administration has to take this and thermal power together and they have got to supply at the same uniform

rate. Therefore, they cannot give at the same rate at which Bhakra power is supplied.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that too much power is being very often wasted in Delhi in wedding reception functions and religious celebrations, will the hon. Minister take some steps to prevent such wastage? That will also help family planning in a way.

Dr. K. L. Rao: This has already been noted, and instructions were given that the marriage party load should not exceed 2 KW, and also every type of economy should be achieved.

Installation of Statues of Leaders in the Capital

*755. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 40 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the installation of statues of Netaji, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Committee on Installation of Statues in Delhi has recommended seven sites for the installation of statues of national leaders. The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

श्री लखमू भवानी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांधीजी और नेता जी मुभाव चन्द्र बोस जी की प्रतिमाएँ लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय हो चुका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि सोच रहे हैं । फैसला तो अभी उन्होंने नहीं किया है ?

श्री लखमू भवानी : कब तक हो जाएगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण नागरिक, मजदूर, विद्यार्थी वगैरह की मूर्तियां और जो हमारी पुरानी गाथाएँ हैं उनकी मूर्तियां लगाई जायें ? अगर नहीं इस पर विचार किया है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो भी हमारे पास मुझाव धाते हैं हम उनको कमेटी के सामने रख देते हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई मुझाव बेंगे तो वह भी कमेटी के सामने चला जाएगा और वह उस पर गौर करेगी ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझाव दिया जा चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर गौर करेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए सवाल पूछा है कि अब तक क्यों इसके ऊपर विचार नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : किसी चीज या किसी खास धादमी का नाम लिया जाए तो मैं जबाब दे सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धापकी शरण में धाया हूँ । सवाल कोई खास के लिए नहीं है । सवाल साधारण नागरिक के सम्बन्ध में, किसान, मजदूर, विद्यार्थी इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में है और भारत की पुरानी गाथाओं के सम्बन्ध में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ उन्होंने कहा है कि जो हमारे पास मुझाव धाए हैं उन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। अगर धाप कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं तो धाप पूछ लें । लेकिन धाप ने यह पूछा है कि धापों तक विचार क्यों नहीं हुआ है ? वह कहते हैं कि किसी खास के लिए धाप पूछें तो बताया जा सकता है कि उस पर विचार हुआ है या नहीं । तमाम इस तरह की जो जनरल चीज है वह नहीं बता सकते हैं। यहाँ उन्होंने जबाब दिया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नेताजी मुधाधचन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति लाल किले के सामने लगाने का प्रस्ताव था क्योंकि उन्होंने दिल्ली चलो और लाल किले पर कब्जा करो का नारा दिया दिया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी दूसरी जगह उनकी मूर्ति लगाने की कोशिश हो रही है या सरकार इसके बारे में फाइनल निर्णय कर चुकी है कि यह मूर्ति लाल किले के सामने सगाई जाएगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो इनफार्मेशन माननीय सदस्य की है वह दुस्त नहीं है । जहाँ तक इस कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है उसका मुझाव यह है कि लोकमान्य तिलक और नेता जी, दोनों की मूर्तियां लाल किले के बाहर लगाई जायें । यह जो कमेटी की सिफारिश है, इसको मैं गवर्नमेंट के सामने ले जाऊंगा और जब तक गवर्नमेंट का कोई पक्का फैसला न हो, मैं कोई जबाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

Shri Mohammad Elias: How long will the government take to remove all the old statues of the British rulers from the different public places?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Nine out of 12 have already been removed and only three remain to be removed and the intention is to remove them gradually.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : धापों जो डा० लोहिया ने मुझाव पेश किया है धापने प्रश्न के द्वारा क्या सरकार उस पर उसकी ग्रहमियत को देखते हुए गौर करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि उन के पास लिख कर मुझाव भेज दें तो गौर होगा ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : उन के जवाब से मालूम नहीं हुआ है । जो धापों मुझाव एक धाया है, क्या वह उसको...

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जनरल सवाल का जनरल जबाब दिया जा सकता है और स्पेसिफिक सवाल का स्पेसिफिक जबाब दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : स्पेसिफिक सुझाव है । समझने की बात है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सरदार भगतसिंह का बूत बनाने के लिए क्या कोई रिप्रिजेंटेशन सरकार को मिला है, अगर हां तो उसके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : सरदार भगत सिंह का बूत लगाने के लिए दिल्ली में हमने कोई सोचा नहीं है । दोदिन के बाद फिर कमेटी की मॉटिंग होने वाला है ।

श्री शिंकरे : मुझाब मिला है या नहीं मिला है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरी बात आप सुन तो लीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be patience on both sides; each side has to hear the other.

Shri Shinkre: Will you please ask them to answer? Is it the answer to the question?

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: More patience should be exercised from the government benches.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य श्री बड़े भ्रतों तक मत्रो रह चुके हैं । मैं भ्रतों कर रहा था कि जहां तक सरदार भगतसिंह के बूतका ताल्लुक है अभी तक कमेटी ने इस पर खास तौर पर गौर नहीं किया है । कमेटी की मॉटिंग दो तीन दिन में फिर होने वाली है । इस सुझाव पर हम सोचेंगे ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I suggest that no statues should be installed till we have proper sculptors who can do

the things properly because whatever has been installed is absolutely ugly.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a question of opinion. I do not subscribe to the viewpoint of the hon. Member.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sculptor? It is not a question of opinion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it one of the recommendations of this Committee that the statues which are installed should not be installed on the traffic islands at the main intersections of the roads and may I know whether in pursuance of this, all the statues which are installed are going to be shifted from where the statues are standing at present?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a recommendation of the Delhi Development Authority that no statue should be put up on the roundabouts. One statue was put up—the statue of Lokamanya Tilak—on the round about near Harding Bridge, and the intention is to remove it and take it to outside the Red Fort.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : पहले गृह-मंत्री पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त ने एक बार इसी सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि सरदार पटेल की प्रस्तर प्रतिमा विजय चौक पर लगाई जाएगी । बाद में इस निर्णय को यह कह कर बदल दिया गया कि विजय चौक पर कोई प्रतिमा नहीं लगाई जाएगी, वह स्थान खाली रहेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो निर्णय था क्या इस में फिर कोई परिवर्तन हो गया है और कोई प्रतिमा वहां लगाने का निश्चय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पहली बात का तो मुझे कोई इल्म नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : यहां उनकी घोषणा हुई थी । पंत जी ने यह घोषणा की थी ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने कहा है कि मुझे इल्म नहीं है । सरदार पटेल का स्टेचू पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में लगाया जा चुका है जो

बहुत प्रच्छा है। विजय चौक का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है अभी भी हमारा कोई इरादा वहाँ स्टेनू लगाने का नहीं है। जो हमारा इरादा है वह यह है कि पहले राष्ट्रपति और पहले प्रधान मंत्री के बूत विजय चौक से जो सड़क इंडिया गेट की तरफ जाता है उस सड़क के दाईं बाईं तरफ हम लगाना चाहते हैं। विजय चौक में लगाने का अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

श्री शशि रंजन : जो हमारा तजुर्बा है और हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय का भी तजुर्बा होगा, यह है कि जो भी प्रस्तर मूर्तियाँ लगाई गई हैं वे बहुत गन्दी हालत में हैं, चिड़ियों इत्यादि द्वारा उनको बहुत गन्दा कर दिया गया है और उनको सफाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है। उनको देख कर एक दिल में दर्द उठता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस और ध्यान देंगे कि जो भी मूर्तियाँ लगाई जायें उन के प्रादर के स्थल से उनको बराबर साफ रखा जाए ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक मेरा ताल्लुक है उमान देने से ही मेरा ताल्लुक है। उमान देने से ही मेरा ताल्लुक है। मेंटेनेंस लोकल बाडी का काम का है या उस कमेटी का है जो कि उन मूर्तियों को स्थापित करवाती है। माननीय सदस्य का जो सुझाव है वह मैं लोकल बाडी को भा. मिजवा दूंगा और उस कमेटी को भा. मिजवा दूंगा जो कि उन मूर्तियों को स्थापि करवाती है।

श्री ड० नू० त्रिबेदी : ये जो मूर्तियाँ लगाई जा रही हैं क्या ये सारी को सारी उन प्राद-मियों को लगवाई जा रही हैं जो कि कांग्रेस के नेता रहे हैं या उनका; भा. लगाई जायेंगी दूसरों को भी लगवाई जायेंगी, जैसे डा० यामा प्रसाद मुकुर्जी ये जिन्होंने जम्मू और कश्मीर को भारत वर्ष में रखने के लिए अपनी जान भी दे दी या ? उनको मूर्ति लगाने पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : बात यह है कि नेशनल लांडर्ज की मूर्तियाँ हम लगाते हैं। उस में एक शर्त यह है कि कोई न कोई कमेटी सामने प्रानी चाहिये जो उस खर्च के लिए अपने प्राप को पेश करे। अगर यह सब हमारे सामने प्राए किता कमेटी की तरफ से कि डा० मुकुर्जी का बूत दिल्ली में लगाया जाए तो कमेटी उस पर विचार करेगी, संचिगी। लेकिन एक प्रश्न मैं कर देना चाहता हूँ सदस्यों के सामने। हमारा इरादा यह नहीं है कि तमाम के तमाम जो हमारे नेशनल लांडर्ज हैं उन सब को मूर्तियाँ दिल्ली में ही लगाई जायें। उनको सोचना पड़ेगा कि और स्थानों में कहीं उनको लगाया जाए या दिल्ली में ही लगाया जाए।

Shri Narasimha Reddy : When third-rate men on the Treasury Benches are providing themselves with bronze statues, is it not lowering down the enormous prestige of our national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and others, to throw them down and equalise them with these third-rate gentlemen?

Shri Mohr Chand Khanna : I have not followed.

Mr. Speaker : Nor could I follow it.

श्री बागड़ी : जब किसान, जब किसान के नाम पर भी कोई मूर्ति लगाई जाएगी ?

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Tuticorin Thermal Power Station

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S.N.Q. 9. **Shri M. P. Swamy :**

Shri Malachand :

Shri Balakrishnan :

Shri Kanakasabal :

Shri Nesamony :

Shri Kasinatha Dorai :

Shri Reddhar :

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

(a) the stage at which the proposed Tuticorin Thermal Power Plant Scheme stands at present;

(b) the time by which the plant is likely to generate power; and

(c) whether Government will expedite the scheme in view of recurring power failures from the Hydrel Power Projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Thermal Power Stations aggregating to 960 MW have been sanctioned for Madras State for the Fourth Plan so far. This is besides an addition of 405 MW of hydro power from continuing and new schemes. The size of the fourth Plan for power sector has not yet been finalised; sanction of further projects will have to await this.

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know the reasons for the delay in giving clearance to this project, since the approval was given some 18 months back at a meeting consisting of the Irrigation and Power Minister, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Member-in-charge, Mr. Thacker, the Union Finance Minister and the Industries Minister of Madras?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): First of all, there was no such meeting. Secondly, I wish to state that since that informal conversation, a further 400 MW of power had been sanctioned for the State.

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know whether the minister knows that the absence of this power plant at Tuticorin has been a serious handicap for maintaining the voltage in the Tirunelveli district, where energy-intensive industries like caustic soda plant, cement plant and a number of textile mills are located?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There should be no such difficulty in the normal operations. The distance of Neiveli from

this area is about 260 to 270 miles, which is of the same order as the distance between Bhakra and Faridabad, and power is being obtained from Bhakra for Faridabad.

Shri Malachami: In view of the fact that power shortage during the fourth plan in Madras State is estimated to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ million KW and so many new power-consuming industries are coming up and by a proper linking of the grid system it would be possible to improve the power supply in the southern region, may I know what steps will be taken to expedite the Tuticorin thermal plant?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The load survey conducted in 1965 had shown that the load demand in 1971 may be 1800 MW. This has been fully provided for. Actually the power sanctioned is in excess of the load demands.

Shri Nesamony: When the scheme was proposed, was it not in the contemplation of the ministry that this Tuticorin scheme is essential for the improvement of the industries in Tirunelveli district?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is sufficient power in Madras Grid to supply to all the places.

Shri Reddhar: May I know what percentage of power is used in the other States for industry and lift irrigation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the purpose of agricultural pumping in Madras, the power consumption is of the order of 24 to 25 per cent and the Madras Government is to be congratulated for this. In other States it is only 5 per cent. For the industries, it is about 55 per cent.

Shri Muthiah: May I know if it is a fact that Mr. Dharma Teja, a private industrialist, made a generous offer to the Madras Government to construct a thermal power station at Tuticorin and offered to provide technical know-how and foreign exchange, and, if so, why should the Central Government hesitate to accept the offer and allow it to proceed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The question is not one of agency. The question is one of giving further sanction to the project. As pointed out by my colleague, further sanction of projects will have to wait for the finalisation of the fourth plan.

Shri E. Ramanathan Chettiar: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the statement made by the Industries Minister of Madras only a few days ago in regard to the disappointment that has been caused in Madras by the news that the Tuticorin thermal plant will be delayed? I would also like to know whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned it and only the Ministry is holding it up on some technical grounds?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have seen the report referred to by the hon. Member. The Planning Commission has not sanctioned it, has not approved it, has not included it in any of the plans. It is very unfortunate to say that the ministry is holding it up.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government going to have a re-assessment of the demand of power from other States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab also?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Yes, Sir, at the last conference of ministers it was agreed that we will have a re-assessment of the needs not only of one State but of all the States.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know what is the demand target for power suggested by the Planning Commission by the end of the Fourth Plan and what is the Ministry's assessment on this?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a general question on power; it is only about Tuticorin.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Keeping in view the average consumption rate of electricity in the country, how do Government propose to correct the imbalance between the State of Madras, having the highest consumption

today in the country, and some of the other States which have got the lowest consumption?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Like Uttar Pradesh—Uttar Pradesh has the lowest consumption rate.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is true that the per capita consumption in some of the States is quite good, including Madras. We are trying to correct that imbalance. There are four States: Andhra, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, where it will not be even near half the average consumption rate in the country. We are trying to correct that imbalance.

Abolition of the Post of Block Development Officer in Madhya Pradesh

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S.N.Q. 10. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaitya:
Shri B. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought the advice of the Union Government with regard to their proposal to abolish the Office of the Block Development Officer;

(b) the grounds on which the abolition is proposed by the State Government;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved or disapproved;

(d) the reasons in either case; and

(e) the financial and administrative consequences of the said abolition?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On enquiry, we learn that the State Government have taken a decision to abolish the post of Block Development Officer on the grounds that since the bulk of the work in a block concerns the agricultural sector, the Department of Agriculture could attend to it directly through its own hierarchy.

(c) and (d). The Government of India is opposed to any such move.

Some hon. Members: Why, why?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That may lead to the ruination of administration in the country.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, shall I be permitted to continue?

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is better he sits down and allows the members to express their opinions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister should be allowed to read the answer.

Shri S. K. Dey: Agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation and minor irrigation are closely inter-related. In order to maximise the impact of these programmes on agricultural production, co-ordination at the block level is an even greater imperative today. Indeed, the experience in the IADP district fully bears this out.

(e) While the resultant economy will not be significant, the administrative consequences will be serious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think, Sir, the House would like to congratulate the Government of Madhya Pradesh on their wise decision.

Does the Government not consider that this proposed decision to abolish the office of the BDO in Madhya Pradesh is really conducive to economy

and efficiency? both and, if so, does Government propose, under article 353(a) of the Constitution—vesting powers in the Government during emergency—to issue similar directions to all the other States, in the interest of economy, as the Madhya Pradesh Government have done?

Shri S. K. Dey: I have already stated in the answer that there are four departments at the State level which are working for the agricultural programme—one is agriculture; the second is animal husbandry; the third is co-operation and the fourth is minor irrigation and irrigation. Now, these departments are independent of each other and they have their representatives at the block level and unless there is a co-ordinational arrangement at the block level, these four officers and their work can never be co-ordinated. In fact, the Food and Agriculture Minister throughout has been insisting that co-ordination has been one of the biggest handicaps in the way of agricultural programmes apart from other things. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the State Government informed the Union Government, in view of the opposition made by the Minister just now, as to the manner in which the work envisaged by the Minister will be co-ordinated and, considering that the post is abolished but the block is not abolished, who will be the head or the chief officer of the block now—the block head....

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough; he has provided enough amusement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What will happen to the much misused jeep and other paraphernalia of the BDO formerly?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is a question of the quality of the Block Development Officer. If the present block development officers are not adequate, obviously, they must be replaced by such others who can prove adequate. In fact, I have had a discussion with the Chief Minister only yesterday on this

subject and he himself recognised the weight of the argument that there has to be somebody at the block level to co-ordinate the activities. I suggested to him that if the present block development officers have a revenue mentality he should try to send them back to their departments and try to put people belonging to agriculture or other development departments to co-ordinate these activities.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, विकास खंडों के प्रारम्भ होने से पूर्व विकास खंडों से संबंधित कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रश्न जैसे सुरक्षा जिसको डिस्ट्रिक्ट एजुकेशन आफिसर देखता था, इरीगेशन की प्राबलम डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर देखता था और कृषि की समस्याओं का कृषि अधिकारी समाधान करता था, तहसीलदार उनके नीचे रहते थे और उसकी देखरेख करते थे। विकास खंडों का निर्माण करके सरकार ने इस काम को और दोहरा कर दिया जिससे कार्य में और शिथिलता आयी। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो यह बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय लिया है जिससे 18 लाख रुपये की बचत हुई है तो क्या इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं एक बार इस सदन में कहा था और विकास खंडों के कार्यक्रम से असन्तोष व्यक्त किया था, इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है उसी प्रकार का निर्णय दूसरे राज्यों को भी लेने की प्रेरणा देगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey : I have already stated, whatever the decisions, there has to be somebody at the block level to co-ordinate these activities. Now, as the House is aware, we had these different departments functioning in isolation from each other even at the time of our independence. There was the Grow More Food Committee which went into this whole question and they recommended the establishment of a co-ordination arrangement there with officers of the various development de-

partments functioning at the block level through a multi-purpose functionary like the village level worker. Now, if individuals do not function adequately, one does not condemn the whole institution.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : It is not the individual; the office.

Mr. Speaker : I will not call the next Member unless hon. Members observe silence. They continue their remarks, their commentary as the Minister is answering the question. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस की सम्मिलित बधाई मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जरूर पहुंचवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आपको किसी ने रोका है, आप भेजवा दीजिए न। आप रेजोल्यूशन भेजिए, वह पास हो जायगा। मगर यह तो नहीं कि यहां साथ साथ बोलते जाय तो पहुंच जायगी यह बघाई।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सामुदायिक विकास खंडों की स्थापना राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा की गई थी तो सारे देश में इन सामुदायिक विकास खंडों को समाप्त करने के लिए यह जो राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद है क्या सरकार ने उनसे बातचीत की या उन्होंने कुछ अपनी प्रतिक्रिया भेजी है ? यदि हां, तो क्या ?

Shri S. K. Dey : If the National Development Council feels that the Community Development programme must be abolished, the Community Development Blocks also must be abolished, certainly nobody is standing in the way of their doing so.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या विकास मंत्री जी की यह मालूम है और यह पता लगाया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बर्षा आदि के न होने के कारण प्राथमिक स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उस स्थिति को हल करने के लिये ही यह कदम उठाया गया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Of course, there are difficulties, but there are many other ways of exploring avenues for economy.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट ऑफिसर की पोस्ट को हटाकर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वहाँ के जो दूसरे ऑफिसर्स थे उनको उनके जिला स्तर से पेरेंट डिपार्टमेंट में तब्दील करके एग्रीकल्चर उत्पादन के काम में तेजी करने के लिए यह एक क्लिफायट का काम किया है, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I think the intention was economy and also to try to bring about intensification of agricultural programmes. But it is quite obvious, as I have said, that there must be someone to co-ordinate the activities. As the House is aware, even for the new approach that the Minister of Food & Agriculture is advocating for intensive agricultural programme, he is expecting the Collector to play a very important role for co-ordinating the various activities at the district level and this will be impossible unless there is similar co-ordination arrangements at the levels below.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: In view of the unsatisfactory working of local bodies all over the country, will the Government let us know if they insist on handing over the Development Blocks to local block panchayats which have already become a place for clique, groupism and corruption?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not prepared to accept it at all because Panchayati Raj institutions are doing excellent work. (Interruptions). I would request the hon. members of this House to go and see the position, particularly in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

श्री विद्या चरान शुक्ला: Has it not been indicated to the hon. Minister that the Agricultural Extension Officer in the Block will henceforward do all the co-ordination work because all these agencies in the Block are primarily connected with agriculturists and if so, does not the Government think that this will be an improvement over the present system?

Shri S. K. Dey: This question was very thoroughly studied by a Committee which was specially appointed for this purpose, headed by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and in which we had a number of Ministers of Agriculture from the States. They came to the conclusion that there must be a very high level officer in charge of agriculture and all the related subjects at the State level; also at the district level a similar arrangement must be followed, and preferably a person with agricultural experience must be made the block development officer. That was the recommendation. In fact, we have been throughout insisting that instead of recruitment from revenue officers, the block development officers must be drawn from the development departments.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Is it the idea of the hon. Minister to sabotage the scheme that has been put forward by the Government of Madhya Pradesh by putting forward this view before the Members here that the block development officer is the only officer who can function as the co-ordinating agency for agriculture and irrigation etc.? Is it his idea to sabotage the scheme?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know how the question of sabotage comes.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Because long speeches are being delivered by the hon. Minister and long lectures are being delivered by him over this.

Shri S. K. Dey: A question was asked by an hon. Member and I was under obligation to give the answer which I considered reflected the position as I knew. What else can I do?

Can I refuse to provide an answer to the question that has been asked here.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: On a point of order. Can an hon. Minister.....

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Yesterday, you gave a ruling....

Mr. Speaker: First the rule has to be quoted and then the point of order.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is a general sign of relief and happiness among the farmers in Madhya Pradesh at the wise decision of Madhya Pradesh Government? May I know whether in view of the democratic and responsible character of this Government, and in view of the fact that they are quick to sense the farmers' feelings and the feelings of this House, would the Government withdraw their opposition to this proposal? I would like to know the views of the hon. Prime Minister on this?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not at all aware of the reaction of the farmers in Madhya Pradesh.

An hon. Member: That is the whole trouble. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing this question because there is so much of excitement. But if the thing were to go on like this, then I shall have to leave it here and pass on to the next item.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The consensus seems to be that the Department itself should be abolished.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We also want to ask one or two clarificatory questions.

Mr. Speaker: I find that every hon. Member is putting forward his own arguments to advance his own point of view.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: I seek your protection, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Rather, I seek protection from the hon. Member that he might sit down now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that apart from the particular recommendation of the Madhya Pradesh Government that the post of block development officer should be abolished, there is a feeling in the country that the Department of Community Development should be abolished altogether because under the community development programme, the community had not developed but only the Community Department had developed?

श्री मधु लिखड़े : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि सामुदायिक प्रखंड विकास योजनाओं के अन्दर व्यवस्था पर, नौकरशाही पर, मकान, जीप और भत्ते आदि पर 90 से ले कर 60 फीसदी तक कुल खर्चा होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इस मंत्रालय से ले कर नीचे के जो प्रखंड विकास अधिकारी, ग्राम सेवक आदि सारे हैं इन सब को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के इस निर्णय के अनुसार वह जो पंचायती राज्य की घोषणा की गई थी उस पर क्या असर पड़ेगा और उस सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is quite obvious that if the block administration, as we know it today, is disturbed, there will be no panchayati raj in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: What was the purport of the talks between the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the Community Development Minister here? Did the Chief Minister of M.P. agree to have some co-ordinating agency at the block level? Was there any suggestion regarding that?

Shri S. K. Dey: As mentioned earlier, I discussed this question with the

Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh only yesterday morning. He recognised the weight of the argument that there must be an officer to co-ordinate the activities of the different inter-related agencies at the block level. He said he would discuss with his colleagues at Bhopal and would let me know in about a week.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are certain other jobs which have to be done at the block level, e.g., at the thana health centres as well as at the social education centres. Is it proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to take these over under the Directorate of Education and the Directorate of Health and do away with it under Community Development; and under the new scheme where an agricultural officer co-ordinates agricultural activities?

Shri S. K. Dey: We do not know. If there is no co-ordinational arrangement, obviously we would revert to the arrangements, as prevailed, exactly as they were just after independence.

श्री उ० वृ० त्रिवेदी : क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वही बात महसूस की है जोकि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने महसूस की थी और जिसकी कि वजह से उन छादमियों को वहां पर काम किया गया ? ऐसा इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने यह महसूस कर लिया कि उनका काम सिवाय कांग्रेस की बढ़ाई करने के और कुछ न था इस वजह से उन को निकाला गया ।

सभ्यता महोदय : श्री व्यास ।

Shri Radhela! Vyas: May I know whether the work of the Community Development which was sanctioned by the National Development Council will be reviewed again by the NDC in view of the decision of the Madhya Pradesh Government and the reactions of the other States also, because the IDC consists of the Chief Ministers of all the States and our Prime Minister and other Central Ministers will so be there? Before any decision is taken, will it be done....

Mr. Speaker: So many arguments should not be there.

Shri S. K. Dey: In view of the investments that have already been made in this programme over so many years, it is quite obvious that if a radical decision is to be taken, it can be taken only by the National Development Council which approved the programme from the first stage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Barrage on the River Kosi

*747. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Yogendra Jha:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to construct another barrage down the stream on the river Kosi in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal under consideration?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A preliminary proposal to construct a second barrage near about Dagnara, about 26 km. downstream of the existing Kosi barrage at Hanumannagar, is under study. No decision has been taken.

War Risks Insurance

*748. **Shri A. N. Vidyalaankar:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shrimati Matmoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to extend the Insurance against fire and damage to the properties affected by action of war; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A proposal to

introduce a scheme of voluntary insurance of buildings, goods vehicles and public service vehicles against war risks is under consideration.

Bridge across Hooghly

*750. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra;**
Shri N. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has favoured the construction of a new bridge across the Hooghly to connect Calcutta with Howrah; and

(b) if so, whether it will be a rail or road or rail-cum-road bridge?

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

(b) It will be a road bridge.

Bird and Co.

*754. **Dr. Ranon Sen:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 528 on the 9th September, 1965 and state whether the fines imposed on M/s. Bird and Co., and some of its topmen have been recovered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Out of the total penalty of Rs. 1,65,35,000 imposed on M/s. Bird & Co., their associate firms and the persons concerned in the case, a sum of Rs. 47,65,000 has been recovered so far.

Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta

*756. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1689 on the 25th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta propose to issue 9,80,000 new ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each out of which 5,88,000

shares are to be offered to the British Oxygen Co. Ltd., London;

(b) if so, whether Government's approval has been given to capital issue on these terms; and

(c) if so, whether this does not amount to violation of Government's earlier assurance that further and further Indian participation in this Company would be encouraged?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No, Sir. In this issue, the participation of the British Oxygen Ltd. is 60 per cent and the percentage of the total holdings of the British company has been reduced though marginally.

Location of Major Projects

*757. **Shri P. C. Borooah;**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have asked for the comments of the Central and State Governments for guidance in deciding the locations of major projects, wholly by economic and technical considerations so as to maximise the use of indigenous resources, rather than insisting on a wide dispersal of industries for promoting a regional balance in economic growth; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The locational policy for major industrial undertakings was discussed by the N.D.C. Committee on Industry, Power and Transport. The Committee recommended that in the case of public sector, while heavy and basic projects based on raw materials, power etc. should be located on economic considerations, reasonable alternatives should be examined for other projects and those which help to develop backward areas as well as make up imbalances in d-

velopment should be preferred. The Planning Commission is in agreement with the views expressed by the N.D.C. Committee.

Drinking Water Supply for Madras City

*758. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to augment supply of drinking water to the Madras City from Cauvery source has been finalised;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, when the project is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government propose to start work on this Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. As detailed plans and estimates have not been worked out so far, it is not possible to indicate as to when this Scheme would be finalised.

D.A. to Central Government Employees

*759. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the abnormal rise in prices in recent months, the average consumer price index has gone up;

(b) if so, the latest available average consumer price index;

(c) whether Government have decided to increase the dearness allowance of Central Government employees to neutralise the rise in prices;

(d) if so, the slab of pay upto which the increase is proposed to be given;

(e) whether it is a fact that due to the abnormal rise in prices, there is discontentment and frustration among the low-paid employees; and

(f) if so, in what way Government propose to remove their genuine financial hardships?

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

(b) The twelve-monthly average at the end of October, 1965 was 164.92.

(c) According to the Pay Commission formula, the next review of the rates of Dearness Allowance admissible to Central Government Servants is due only when the twelve-monthly average reaches 165.

(d) Does not arise at present.

(e) and (f). Low-paid employees have been granted dearness compensation from time to time to relieve hardship. Rates of D.A. were raised twice in 1964 with effect from 1st February and 1st October when the 12-monthly average registered 135 and 145.9 points respectively. Rates were again increased with effect from March this year when the average went up to 155.8.

Rural Electric Co-operatives

*760. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a scheme to intensify rural electrification works through rural electric supply co-operatives;

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) and (c). One or two rural electricity co-operatives of each State Electricity Board area will be formed as a pilot project. If the experiment is found to be successful, the scheme would be extended further. The rural electricity co-operatives, when formed, will be closely linked with the rural industrial processing co-operatives. The programme of rural electricity co-operatives would be complementary to the activities of the State Electricity Boards in the field of rural electrification.

विदेशी मुद्रा

*761. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन रोटरी क्लब तथा लायन्स क्लब तथा अन्य ऐसे कितने क्लब हैं या संस्थायें हैं जिनका हैड ऑफिस (मुख्यालय) विदेशों में है ;

(ख) इन क्लबों द्वारा विदेशों में प्रति वर्ष कितना धन भेजा जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या इस तरह सरकार का ध्यान है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा का अक्षय्य होता है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री डॉ० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ख). वर्तमान विनियमों के अनुसार, विदेशी मुद्रा का लेनदेन करने वाले अधिकृत बैंकों को, रिजर्व बैंक की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना, किसी भी कैलेण्डर वर्ष में किसी प्रार्थी को, वास्तविक क्लबों तथा वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और शिक्षा संस्थाओं को चंदा या सदस्यता शुल्क के रूप में 20 रुपये तक की विदेशी मुद्रा-भेजने की अनुमति देने का अधिकार है। सरकार के पास रोटरी क्लब और लायन्स क्लब के अपने-अपने मुख्यालय में भेजने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा देने के लिए केवल दो

प्रार्थना-पत्र भेजे गए थे। रोटरी क्लब को विदेशी मुद्रा की, एक-एक लाख ६० की दरकमें भेजने की अनुमति क्रमशः दिसम्बर 1954 और जून 1956 में दी गयी थी। लायन्स इंटरनेशनल को 1962 में 4,000 डालर भेजने की अनुमति दी गयी।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा में भेजी गयी कुल रकम और उसके फलस्वरूप होने वाला विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यय बहुत अधिक नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Recruitment of Income-Tax Officers

*762. Shri Rameshkhari Prasad Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether all the Income-tax Inspectors who have passed the departmental examination and are otherwise duly qualified and are awaiting promotion as Income-tax Officers (Class II) have been absorbed in the existing vacancies of Income-Tax Officers (Class II); and

(b) if not, the reasons for not considering their cases and going in for *ad hoc* recruitment on such a large scale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Saha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The reasons for *ad hoc* recruitment generally are to infuse new blood, select people from a larger sphere and to further improve the tone and standard of the service.

Lucky Draw Schemes in Delhi

*763. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Rameshkhari Prasad
Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Companies in Delhi operating Lucky Draw Schemes;

(b) whether the operation of these schemes is regulated by any law; and

(c) if not, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interests of those who have already invested large sums of money towards these schemes?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is believed that 39 companies are now conducting such schemes.

(b) These schemes are in the nature of lotteries and are illegal according to the provisions of Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) The public have been warned against these schemes. The books and records of six companies offering these lotteries have recently been seized and the question of prosecuting some of the sponsors of these schemes is now under consideration.

Food Poisoning Cases in Delhi

*764. **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that samples of sweets collected from Sadar Bazar Halwai and other Halwais in the capital were sent to Patiala for examination under the seal of Police;

(b) if so, whether the report has since been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Samples of sweets were

collected by the police from the halwai shop in Sadar Bazar and sent to Patiala for chemical examination. No such samples of sweets were collected from any other halwai.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report of the Chemical Examiner, Patiala shows that no poison was found in the samples.

Economy Drive

*765. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: ;||

(a) the extent of success achieved as a result of the scheme evolved by his Ministry for an economy drive in the Plan and non-Plan expenditure of the various Ministries at the Centre; and

(b) the extent to which the ten per cent cut suggested by him has been carried out by these Ministries/Departments?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to discuss with the administrative Ministries and take steps to curtail or suspend activities which can be dispensed with. The Committee has before it the target of reducing the non-plan budgets of Ministries in 1966-67 by 10 per cent to 15 per cent as compared to the current year's provision. It has examined 22 Departments of Government so far and made specific suggestions for economy and limiting the budget. Certain other suggestions which have been thrown up are still being pursued and a definite picture will emerge over the next two months. Generally, it has been decided that provision of vacant posts, T.A., other charges and buildings should be strictly limited. The effort so far has indicated promising results for keeping down non-Plan expenditure and releasing resources. The effect of these will be reflected in the budget estimates to be presented to Parliament early in 1966.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

*766. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 515 on the 9th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the team set up to collect necessary material for the effective enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1964, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Raids to unearth Black Money in Bombay

*767. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax authorities in Bombay have seized account books and other concealed documents, safes and lockers in extensive raids against black money during the last few days;

(b) whether Government have assessed the amount of tax evasion in all such cases; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those responsible for such tax evasion?

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

(b) The extent of tax evasion can be known only after the scrutiny of the seized material is completed.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Foreign Assistance for Fourth Plan

*768. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Team has arrived for discussions on the foreign assistance needs of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the projects for which World Bank assistance has been sought and the total value of the assistance asked for?

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

(b) Since the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised, the Government of India have not so far approached the World Bank for aid for Fourth Plan Projects.

Fire in Indraprastha Power Station, New Delhi

*769. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2267 on the 16th September, 1965 regarding fire in the Indraprastha Power Station, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the report of the police inquiry has since been received;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions;

(c) the action taken against the 13 officials found guilty by the General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. The final report is yet to be received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Explanations received from the officers are at present under examination.

Use of Radio-isotopes

*770. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made and the extent of coverage of the use of radio-isotopes for diagnosis and treatment of diseases in the various parts of the country;

(b) whether any assessment has been made or is proposed to be made as to the requirements of suitable equipments for the proper use of radio-isotopes, if all the hospitals working in the country want to use radio-isotopes; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Agricultural Production Programmes

*771. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation appointed by the Planning Commission to evaluate agricultural production programmes has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, their main recommendations to step up agricultural production?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Programme Evaluation Organisation was set up in 1952 to evaluate the community development programme and other intensive area development schemes. Since 1960-61, the Organisation has been undertaking problem-oriented studies dealing with selected plan programmes. The results of each evaluation study are presented in the form of reports. In the sphere of agriculture, it has studied some of the agricultural input programmes like improved seed, fertilizer, irrigation etc. and also gone

into problems of administrative co-ordination. It has, however, made no detailed study of agricultural production as such. Reports on the particular aspects of agricultural programme studied by the Organisation are listed below:

- (i) Multiplication and Distribution Programme for Improved Seed.
- (ii) Problems of Minor Irrigation.
- (iii) Soil Conservation Programme for Agricultural Land.
- (iv) Problems of Coordination in Agricultural Programmes.

These reports have already been supplied to Parliament for its Library. Each of these reports gives in the concluding Chapter summary and suggestions.

Pakistan's Demand for Canal Water Supplies

*772. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the reaction of Government to Pakistan Government's demand for the supply of Indus waters through the Central Bari Doab Channels near Madhopur on a temporary basis?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The Government of Pakistan's suggestion that its share of water in the Central Bari Doab Channels be delivered in the Ravi river below Madhopur, as a temporary measure, is not covered by the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960.

Survey of Transport in Eastern Region

2133. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of all modes of transport in the eastern region of India which was to be financed by Government and the World Bank has since been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement.

The Joint Technical Group on Transport Planning, an organisation established jointly by the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Civil Aviation, has initiated a Regional Transport Survey of the region comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The survey is being undertaken by a special organisation set up in Calcutta to which the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways and Transport have contributed personnel. A team of five specialists provided by the World Bank is participating in the work of the survey as part of the organisation set up under the aegis of the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning. The World Bank is meeting the cost of these specialists, local costs being provided by the Government of India.

The objects of the survey are:

- (1) assessment of the available facilities on the different modes of transport and of the transport requirements of the region at the end of the Third Plan;
- (2) identifying existing traffic bottlenecks on the transportation system as a whole and consideration of measures such as may be required to remove these bottlenecks;
- (3) assessment of future transport requirements of the region, keeping in view its potential economic development over a period of 10—15 years and the transport facilities required to sustain such development.

Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the first phase of the work of the regional survey, including collection of basic data such as flow maps for 18 princi-

pal commodities, highway traffic surveys for 60 focal points and various aspects of the economy of the region as a whole.

State-wise Per Capita Income

2134. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the collection of statistics relating to the per capita income, State-wise;

(b) whether Government figures broadly confirm the results about unequal distribution of income as between the States with the inquiries conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have planned any remedial action for the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. The Central Statistical Organisation is still continuing its studies.

(b) It is not possible to test the validity of the estimates given by the National Council of Applied Economic Research until the studies by the Central Statistical Organisation have been completed.

(c) Promotion of Balanced Regional Development through the successive Five Year Plans is an accepted policy of the Government.

Ret Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2135. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hydro Power Division of the Orissa Government has drawn up a blue-print of the Ret Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the cost and irrigation potential;

(d) whether it is an economic project;

(e) when it is likely to be taken up and when completed; and

(f) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be produced as a result of the execution of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Orissa have prepared a preliminary report called the 'Kalahandi Master Plan', which covers the Ret Irrigation Project also.

(b) (i) Dam

Type: Rolled earth fill
Length: 2750 ft.
Height: 97 ft. above river bed.

(ii) Reservoir

Gross storage: 2290 M. cft.
Live storage: 2130 M. cft.

(c) (i) Estimated Cost
Rs. 181.64 lakhs

(ii) Irrigation benefits

Kharif—22,000 acres
Rabi—11,000 acres

(d) This will be known when the detailed project report has been prepared.

(e) The State Government have not yet drawn up a programme for implementation of the project.

(f) This has not been assessed by the State Government as the report is only a preliminary nature.

Udanti Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2136. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hydro Power Division of the Orissa Government has drawn up a blue-print of the Udanti Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the cost and irrigation potential;

(d) whether it is an economic project;

(e) when it is likely to be taken up and when completed; and

(f) how much more food is likely to be produced as a result of the execution of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Orissa have prepared a preliminary report called the 'Kalahandi Master Plan', which covers the Udanti Irrigation Project also.

(b) (i) Dam

Type: Rolled earth fill.
Length: 1435 ft.
Height: 164 ft. above river bed.

(ii) Reservoir

Gross storage: 9513 M. cft.
Live storage: 355 M. cft.

(c) (i) Estimated Cost
Rs. 672.57 lakhs

(ii) Irrigation benefits:

Kharif—78,600 acres.
Rabi—39,300 acres

(d) This will be known when the detailed project report has been prepared.

(e) The State Government have not yet drawn up a programme for implementation of the project.

(f) This has not been assessed by the State Government as the report is only of a preliminary nature.

Indra Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2137. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hydro Power Division of the Orissa Government has drawn up a blue-print of the Indra Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District;

- (b) if so, the broad details thereof;
- (c) the cost and irrigation potential;
- (d) whether it is an economic project;
- (e) when it is likely to be taken up and when completed; and
- (f) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be produced as a result of the execution of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Orissa have prepared a preliminary report called the "Kalahandi Master Plan", which covers the Indra Irrigation Project also.

- (b) (i) *Indra Dam*
Type: Rolled earth fill.
Length: 1920 ft.
Height: 90ft. above river bed.
- (ii) *Reservoir*
Gross storage: 4922 M. cft.
Live storage: 4500 M. cft.
- (iii) *Sunder Weir*
Length: 400 ft.
Height: 10ft. above river bed.
- (c) (i) *Estimated cost*
Rs. 255:680 lakhs.
- (ii) *Irrigation benefits:*
Khariff: 46,700 acres.
Rabi: 23,350 acres

(d) This will be known when the detailed project report has been prepared.

(e) The State Government have not yet drawn up a programme for implementation of the project.

(f) This has not been assessed by the State Government as the report is only of a preliminary nature.

Jonk Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2138. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hydro Power Division of the Orissa Government has

drawn up a blue-print of the Jonk Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District;

- (b) if so, the broad details thereof;
- (c) the cost and irrigation potential;
- (d) whether it is an economic project;

(e) when it is likely to be taken up and when completed; and

(f) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be produced as a result of the execution of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Orissa have prepared a preliminary report called the "Kalahandi Master Plan", which covers the Jonk Irrigation Project also.

- (b) (i) *Dam*
Type: Rolled earth fill.
Length: 2085 ft.
Height: 70 ft. above river bed.
- (ii) *Reservoir*
Gross storage: 2874 M. cft.
Live storage: 2550 M. cft.
- (c) (i) *Estimated cost:*
Rs. 176:08 lakhs.
- (ii) *Irrigation benefits:*
Khariff: 26,400 acres.
Rabi: 13,200 acres.

(d) This will be known when the detailed project report has been prepared.

(e) The State Government have not yet drawn up a programme for implementation of the project.

(f) This has not been assessed by the State Government as the report is only of a preliminary nature.

Sagada Irrigation Project (Orissa)

2139. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hydro Power Division of the Orissa Government has drawn up a blue-print of the Sagada

Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District;

(b) if so, the broad details of the project;

(c) the cost and irrigation potential;

(d) whether it is an economic project;

(e) when it is likely to be taken up and when completed; and

(f) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be produced as a result of the execution of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (f). The ayacut contemplated under Sagada Project is now proposed to be commanded by the tail race water of the proposed Upper Indravati Hydro-Power Scheme, which is under detailed investigation. As such, the investigation of Sagada valley has temporarily been deferred by the State Government.

Water from Jamuna Bed, Delhi

2140. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so made in the exploration work of tapping off water from underneath the Jamuna bed to augment the water supply in the capital;

(b) the time by which this work will be completed; and

(c) the total cost of the project?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) All works required for exploration work of tapping off water from underneath the Jamuna bed have been completed, excepting the pumping test for determining the permeability of the strata.

(b) This work is expected to be completed in about a month.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the cost of the project. The

total expenditure likely to be incurred on the exploration works amounts to Rs. 82,000/- approximately.

Multi-Storied Garage in New Delhi

2141. Shri Wadliwa:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a multi-storied garage in Connaught Place, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) The preliminary designs and estimates prepared by the architect have been approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The detailed drawings and estimates are now under scrutiny.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary for Kailash Colony, New Delhi

2142. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census of Central Government employees and their families residing in Kailash and Greater Kailash colonies of New Delhi has been conducted;

(b) whether any representations have been received that in view of a large concentration of Central Government employees in those areas, a C.G.H.S. dispensary should be located there or at least a Mobile Van should visit that area regularly; and

(c) if so, the action taken on those representations?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. However, the number of families of the Central Government employees residing in Kailash and Greater Kailash colonies

of New Delhi, who avail themselves of the C.G.H.S. benefits at the Andrews Ganj Dispensary, at present, is about 200.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of families of Central Government employees residing in these colonies is small and is already catered for by the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Andrews Ganj, which is roughly 2 miles away and connected through good means of communication. As such the establishment of a separate Static Dispensary or provision of a mobile van is not justified at present.

Water Supply in Badagara, Kerala

2143. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing water supply to the Badagara Municipality in Kerala;

(b) the nature of work now in progress;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(d) the amount spent so far; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In order to provide immediate relief to the most difficult areas within the Badagara Municipal limits, an interim scheme of sinking tube wells has been undertaken.

(b) The overhead tank and temporary pump house have been completed. All the other works are in progress.

(c) Rs. 3,55,400.

(d) Rs. 1,64,100.

(e) Necessary instructions have been given to the concerned Officers to complete the work at the earliest.

Electricity Supply in Badagara, (Kerala)

2144. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend electricity to Kottakkal, Pakkayil and Puduppanam in the Badagara Municipality of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the same will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Land Reforms in Mahe

2145. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the progress made in carrying out land reforms in Mahe as envisaged by the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): In Mahe due to its geographical proximity with Kerala, the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 was extended there with effect from July 1, 1958. The enactment of a comprehensive legislation based on the Kerala Land Reform Act is under the active consideration of the Government of Pondicherry. Meanwhile, ejection of all tenants and sharecroppers has been stayed under the Mahe (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Regulation, 1963 and the life of the Act is being extended up to the end of December, 1966.

Double-Storey Quarters in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

2146. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct double storey and multi-storey Government quarters by

demolishing the existing single storey quarters in the Gole Market area;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It has been decided to demolish the existing single-storeyed quarters in the area and to build multi-storeyed flats. The decision will be implemented in convenient phases. In phase I, 720 double-storeyed type I quarters have already been built on Panchkuin Road. Plans for the next phase have been prepared and are under consideration. The work will be taken up next year if funds are available.

Construction of Houses on vacant Plots

2147. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last date for the construction of Houses on Vacant plots in Delhi has been extended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Terms of the lease for nazul lands under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works and Housing, including the lands in rehabilitation colonies, provide for completion of construction on plots within a specified period generally of two years. In the case of rehabilitation colonies, a Press note was issued on the 5th November, 1963, permitting lessees of rehabilitation colonies to construct houses by the 31st December, 1964, failing which Government reserved the right to resume the plots in accordance with the terms of the lease.

However, in view of the shortage of cement and other essential building

materials, the Land and Development Officer has been authorised to grant extensions of one year at a time to plot holders for completing the building, if he is satisfied that the lessee is anxious to build but was prevented from doing so for good reasons.

In so far as lands under the control of the Delhi Administration are concerned, they too take into consideration the genuine difficulties of the plot holders before exercising their right to resume un-built plots.

Site for Range for National Rifle Association of India

**2148. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1530 on the 12th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to allocate the site near Mehrauli (Delhi) for the range to the National Rifle Association of India in view of the present emergency in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to advance loan to the National Rifle Association of India for the completion of such a range?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 90 acres of land was offered by the Delhi Administration to the National Rifle Association of India on Palam-Mehrauli Road for setting up a firing range before the present emergency on payment of Rs. 13 lakhs to meet the cost of acquisition of this land. The Association requested that the land be allotted to them free of cost. The Scheme of "large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi" however does not envisage

allotment of land to any Institution or Association without payment of the cost of acquisition of the land.

(b) The Ministry of Education sanctioned grants of Rs. 72,000/- and of Rs. 3000/- in 1959-60 in favour of the Association for payment of premium and ground rent of land measuring about 95 acres which was allotted by this Ministry to the Association on the southern side of the Upper Ridge Road. Subsequently, the Association refunded the above amount, as the allotment had to be cancelled since the area was situated in the 'green belt' and no structures could be erected in it. At present, no request of the Association is pending with the Government for the advance of loans for construction of a firing range.

Expenditure Tax

2149. **Shri Karal Singhji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of Expenditure Tax realised up to the 31st March, 1965 ever since it has been re-enforced?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 42,11,000.

Koyna Project

2150. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the completion of the Koyna Project, Stage II;

(b) the present power output at Koyna Project;

(c) whether any electricity is being supplied to Goa from Koyna project; and

(d) how much of the electricity produced at Koyna project is used for the purpose of (i) agricultural deve-

lopment and small-scale industries, and (ii) large-scale industries in the Poona—Bombay region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The progress of works on Koyna Project stage II todate is as follows:—

Civil Engineering Works:—Concreting of the dam to the final height and dimensions completed; concreting of the hoist towards in progress; work on pressure shafts practically completed; concreting of turbine pits and switch-yard completed.

Electrical and Mechanical Works
Erection of turbines and generators in progress; manufacture of butterfly valves for the pressure shafts completed; switchgear, transformer structure, 220 kv cables under various stages of progress.

Anticipated date of commissioning: The first generating Unit (75) MW is expected to be commissioned by end of January 1966.

(b) At present power is generated by Koyna Stage I alone having an installed capacity of 240 MW. Actual power output during August-October 1965 was 415 million kWh.

(c) No.

(d) Power generated by Koyna Project is being fed into the Maharashtra Grid system which is being operated by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Out of the total energy sold by the Board during 1964-65 from this grid, 25.8 million kWh (6.15%) was given to irrigation, 94.5 million kWh (22.40%) to small-scale industries and 111.7 million kWh (27.75%) to major industries.

शारदा गंगा प्रिड

2151. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री अशु लिम्बे :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री सिंघाई श्रीर विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का शारदा गंगा प्रिड दिल्ली से जोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे दिल्ली में बिजली की कितनी सप्लाई बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंघाई श्रीर विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी. हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के शारदा-गंगा प्रिड में दिल्ली को नियमित रूप से बिजली देने का कोई विचार नहीं है । दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद सम्पर्क के शीघ्र तथा दिल्ली-मुरादनगर सम्पर्क के 1966 के उत्तरार्ध में पूर्ण हो जाने पर संकट काल में पूर्वोक्त सम्पर्क में 10 मेगावाट और अपरोक्त सम्पर्क से 100 मेगावाट बिजली दी जा सकती है ।

गर्म-निरोध में अनुसन्धान

2152. श्री डा० ना० सिंघारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में पैदा होने वाले 'प्लामु' नामक एक फूल का गर्म-निरोध के लिए मफलतापूर्वक प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) केरल सरकार ने बताया है कि "प्लामु" नामक फूल गर्म-निरोध की एक प्रभावकारी औषधि माना जाता है । किन्तु हम दावे का

न अभी क्रमिक रूप से परीक्षण हुआ है और न इसे निर्विवाद ही माना गया है ।

(ख) इस औषधि की प्रभावकारिता के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये राज्य सरकार आयुर्वेद अस्पताल, त्रिवेन्द्रम में एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना चालू करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है । इस औषधि को भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद के पास भी भेजा जा रहा है ।

बम्बई पत्तन पर पाकिस्तान को भेजी गई मुहरबन्द पेटियों का जस्त किया जाना

2153. श्री गुलशन :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1965 में बम्बई पत्तन पर ब्रिटेन द्वारा पाकिस्तान को भेजी गई 200 मुहरबन्द पेटियां जस्त की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें क्या था ; और

(ग) उनमें कितने रुपये के मूल्य का माल था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सि० ल० कृष्णभाषारी) :

(क) और (ख). गूची में हाइड्रोजन पर प्राक्-साष्ट बताये गये माल के 200 ढुमों का (न कि मुहरबन्द पेटियों का) एक जत्था "एस० एम० उत्तर प्रदेश" नाम के भारतीय जहाज में लिवरपूल में पाकिस्तान के लिये चढ़ाया गया था । युद्ध के कारण जहाज पाकिस्तान नहीं जा सका और माल को बम्बई में उतार दिया गया, और वह वही पड़ा है । माल को पकड़ा नहीं गया है ।

(ग) पता नहीं है ।

Tube-wells in Punjab

2154. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for financial help for the erection of tube-wells in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, the Punjab Government submitted a scheme for approval.

(b) The scheme for constructing 128 tubewells has been approved.

C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary

2155. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2769 on the 29th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposed C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary has since been set up at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Due to non-availability of suitable accommodation, it has not been possible to set up a C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi so far.

Bombing of Hussainiwala Headworks

2156. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Pakistani attempts to bomb Hussainiwala Headworks and several other places regulating the supply of water to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether it is a clear violation of the International Treaty; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). There was shelling of the Hussainiwala Headworks by Pakistan resulting in some damage to the Headworks structures. The Indus Waters Treaty does not provide for situations arising out of any bombing or shelling. Under the Treaty, annual proportionate working expenses for Hussainiwala Headworks are recovered from Pakistan and the cost of repairing the damage caused by the shelling will be included in these expenses.

Housing Shortage

2157. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the National Buildings Organisation has prepared a paper on the housing shortage in E.C.A.F.E. region;

(b) if so, the main feature of the paper;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the housing shortage in India keeping in view the steps suggested in the paper; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the paper on the Table?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). A copy of the Paper on 'Current Housing Policies and Programmes in the Countries of the ECAFE Region' prepared by the Director, National Buildings Organisation as ECAFE Consultant, has been placed in the Parliament Library. In so far as the suggestions made in the Paper to overcome the housing shortage in India are concerned, necessary action

is already under the consideration of the Government.

Balance of Payments Loan from U.K.

2158. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how the 'Balance of Payments Loan of Rs. 13.3 crores received from U.K. is used in maintaining a flexible import policy; and

(b) the quantum of loan during the year 1964-65 for this purpose and how it was utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The loan is not tied to imports for any project or to imports from out of any limited list of goods. It can be used to reimburse ourselves for payments made by us after the 2nd August, 1965 for imports from U.K. of any type of goods and services required for our economic development programmes. Consequently it enables us to exercise considerable flexibility as to the manner of its use as a constituent of the resources which determine the import policy.

(b) The quantum of loan for this purpose during the year 1964-65 was £15 million (Rs. 20 crores) and it was utilised, as this loan will be, for financing the import of various types of goods and services required for our economic development programmes both in the public and the private sectors. The quantum of the balance of payments loan in the current year is also £15 million, of which £5 million was made available in June and has been fully drawn. In each of the earlier three years of the Plan also the quantum of balance of payments assistance from U.K. has been £15 million.

Conference of Building Societies

2159. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the 29-nation Conference of Build-

ing Societies held in London on the 4th October, 1965;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the Conference; and

(c) whether India is likely to receive any assistance in the programme for extending housing facilities in India?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c). The proceedings of the Conference have not yet been received.

एक भारतीय द्वारा विदेश में एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

2160. श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में एक भारतीय को विदेश में बनस्पति थी का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना रुपया विदेश ले जाना पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णामाचारी) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) नकद रकम भेजने का अनुमति नहीं दी गयी है ।

Sale of Confiscated Goods

2161. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open depots abroad for the sale of confiscated smuggled goods;

(b) if so, in which countries;

(c) the expenditure involved;

(d) whether any depots have also been set up in India for the sale of such goods; and

(e) if so, the amount of such goods sold at different depots in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement showing the amount of such goods sold at different depots in India is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-5352/65.]

Hospital in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

2162. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a provision in the Third Five Year Plan to construct a hospital in Gulabi Bagh near Andha Mughal in Delhi;

(b) if so, what was the amount involved;

(c) the progress of the project so far; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Rs. 20 lakhs, out of which Rs. 14 lakhs were for capital works.

(c) and (d). Possession of the land required for the purpose was taken over on 9th June, 1964. However, the land is heavily squatted upon by unauthorised persons. Steps to evict them are being taken.

Jhuggi Jhompri Scheme in Delhi

2163. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for Jhuggi Jhompri Scheme for Delhi in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much amount has been utilised upto the 31st March, 1965 (i) for acquisition of land and (ii) for development purposes;

(c) how many plots of 25 square yards and 80 square yards have been developed and allotted;

(d) how many quarters have been constructed upto the 31st March, 1965; and

(e) how many plots are likely to be developed and quarters constructed by the 31st March, 1966?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 9.00 crores.

(b) (i) For acquisition of land
.. Rs. 348.90 lakhs

(ii) For development purposes
.. Rs. 198.50 lakhs

(c) Number of plots
developed & allotted
(upto the 31st March, 1965)

25 Square yards	15,637	10,312
80 square yards	3,803	3,565

(d) and (e). No tenements have been completed so far. 3,872 tenements are, however, under construction and are likely to be completed by July-August, 1966. About 15,000 additional plots of 25 square yards are also likely to be developed by the 31st March, 1966.

Zonal Plans under Delhi Master Plan

2164. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many zonal plans are required to be prepared by the Delhi Development Authority under the Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) how many plans and for which areas have been finalised so far;

(c) how many plans are under preparation; and

(d) how much time it would take to complete this work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Out of the 136 Zones in which the total urbanizable area of Delhi (upto 1981) has been divided, the Delhi Development Authority is required to prepare the Zonal development plans for 123 Zones. The remaining 13 Zonal Plans are to be prepared by other authorities.

(b) 21 Zonal development plans for the following areas have so far been finalised by the Delhi Development Authority:

- (1) D-1 (Connaught Place and its extension).
 - (2) D-4 (Parliament Street area).
 - (3) D-5 (D.I.Z. area—Gole Market area).
 - (4) C-1 (Kashmere Gate).
 - (5) C-2 (Qudsia Garden).
 - (6) C-3 (Civil Lines area).
 - (7) C-11 (Northern Ridge).
 - (8) C-12 (Old Secretariat).
 - (9) D-17 (Nizamuddin and Jangpura).
 - (10) D-18 (Kilokri).
 - (11) D-19 (Lajpat Nagar).
 - (12) D-20 (Mubarakpur Kotla).
 - (13) F-2 (Kailash, Srinivaspuri and Lajpat Nagar IV area).
 - (14) F-3 (Siri area).
 - (15) F-1 (Friends Colony).
 - (16) F-7 (Okhla).
 - (17) F-4 (Safdarjang).
 - (18) F-6 (Moti Bagh).
 - (19) and (20), F-10 and F-16 (Malvia Nagar; and
 - (21) E-7 (Jhilmila).
- (c) 52.
- (d) This work is expected to be completed by March, 1987.

Private Colonies in Delhi

2165. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private colonies in Delhi alongwith the number of residential plots therein approved by the

erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust and the Delhi Development Provisional Authority during their existence; and

(b) the names of private colonies alongwith the number of residential plots therein approved by the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi upto the 31st October, 1965?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Engineers and Geologists

**2166. Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve close co-ordination between engineers and geologists and to develop specialisation in engineering geology?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Close liaison exists between engineers and geologists. Geologists are associated with major projects from the investigation stage to the completion of the projects. The Geological Survey of India have established three regional units in engineering geology for assisting the projects located in the respective regions. Resident Geologists are posted in some of the major engineering projects to deal with geological problems.

There is an Engineering Geology Division in the Geological Survey of India, consisting of officers who have specialised in engineering geological problems. In order to further develop specialisation in this field, the Geological Survey selects Geologists, having an aptitude for this type of work, from its cadre and gives them in-service training in the subject.

Raids in Kanpur by Income Tax Authorities

2167. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaitya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Officials assisted by the City Police of Kanpur raided a number of business premises in the city of Kanpur on the 1st November, 1965 and seized unaccounted cash and ornaments worth nearly Rs. 20 lakhs; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Raids were carried out but the value of unaccounted cash and jewellery seized was only Rs. 4.4 lakhs.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

Panchayat Samiti Industries in Orissa

2163. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa for the establishment of Panchayat Samiti Industries in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The amount allotted by the Centre to the Orissa State Government for 1965-66 for all schemes relating to Small Scale Industries is Rs. 27 lakhs (Rs. 16.6 lakhs as loans and Rs. 10.4 lakhs as grants) and this includes assistance

for establishment of Panchayat Samiti Industries also.

Construction of Quarters for Employees of A.G., Orissa

2169. **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 for the employees of the Accountant-General, Orissa at Bhubaneswar?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Work of construction of 256 residential quarters of different categories was awarded in August last and upto date roughly 25% of the work has been done.

Grants to Orissa

2170. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump-sum grant has been made to the Orissa Government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

S.C. & S.T. Employees in Office of A.G., Orissa

2171. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working at present in the Accountant-General's Office at Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) the number out of them belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, separately?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1826.

(b) Scheduled Castes 114. Scheduled Tribes 26.

Nagarjunasagar Project

2172. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water will be released from the Nagarjunasagar Project for irrigation purposes in June, 1966; and

(b) if so, how much area will be covered from that water supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) About 3.8 lakh acres.

Seizure of Currency

2173. Shri Kandar Lal;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian currency amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 and several incriminating documents have been seized by the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate from the Office of a businessman in Central Bombay in the first week of November, 1965; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The officers of the Enforcement Directorate at Bombay and Madras, searched simultaneously on 5-11-65, certain premises in Bombay and Madras and seized Rs. 1,64,350 in Indian currency and various documents.

(b) Further enquiries by the Enforcement Directorate are under way and on completion of the same, necessary action will be taken under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Mysore

2174. Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the number and names of major power and irrigation projects started in Mysore State with the Central Assistance in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans;

(b) the amount of the Central assistance given for these projects;

(c) how many of them have been completed; and

(d) how many shall have to be taken on to the Fourth Plan for completion?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a), (c) and (d) A statement containing the requisite information is attached. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5353 (ii)/65.]

(b) No earmarked Central assistance for any individual irrigation or power project has been given to the Government of Mysore. The State Government have, however, been given, miscellaneous loan assistance every year, for the execution of their Plan Projects, including the irrigation and power projects listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5353 (ii)/65.]

Newsprint as Mosquito Killer

2175. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the Statesman, dated the 10th November, 1965 that a Harvard research programme has discovered the news-print used by the New York Times as a source for a new hormone which inhibits sexual maturing in some insects and can be used effectively to kill mosquitoes; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import reasonable amount of the said news-print for experiment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Harvard University is being contacted to obtain details regarding the hormone as well as the results of their experiments.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा

2176. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बन्द किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यह कहाँ ले जाया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। मितव्ययिता लाने के लिये अस्थायी रूप से ऐसा किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ).: प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशी मुद्रा रखने के कारण गिरफ्तारी

2177. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 नवम्बर, 1965 के पास-पास तीन व्यक्तियों को विदेशी मुद्रा रखने के कारण दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गई और उन व्यक्तियों के विवरण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सि० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के

अधिकारियों ने 4 नवम्बर 1965 को नई दिल्ली के श्री जगदीश मित्र नाम के व्यक्ति के पास से 300 अमरीका डालर पकड़े। श्री जगदीश मित्र तथा दो अन्य व्यक्तियों को जिन पर यह सन्देह था कि उनका इस मामले में हाथ था, गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। श्री जगदीश मित्र के खिलाफ मामले का प्रवर्तन निदेशक ने न्याय निर्णय कर दिया है। गिरफ्तार किये गये बाकी दो व्यक्तियों को बाद में रिहा कर दिया गया।

राज्यों के विद्युत् मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2178. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री वारियर :

श्री बालुबेहन नायर :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नवम्बर, 1965 में राज्यों के सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रियों की एक बैठक प्रापातकालीन सिंचाई और विद्युत् योजनाओं पर विचार करने के लिये हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों के सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन 26 और 27 नवम्बर, 1965 को दिल्ली में हुआ था। जिन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श हुआ उन में से कुछ ये हैं : सिंचाई व बिजली की उन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की गति में तेजी लाने जो कि निर्माण की अग्रिम अवस्था में है ताकि अगले दो से तीन वर्ष के दौरान एसी परियोजनाओं में अधिकतम लाभ उठाया जा सके। द्विविध तथा बहुविध शस्योत्पादन, जहाँ सम्भव हो, के लिये तथा पम्पों को बिजली देने के लिये ग्राम विद्युत् की गति में तेजी लाने के लिये उच्च प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया गया।

Ranjit Hotel, Delhi

2179. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ranjit Hostel, Delhi was originally intended for ladies; and

(b) if so, the reasons for converting it into a Hotel?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In 1962, the rules for allotment of Government houses in Delhi provided that single men and women officers would not be eligible for allotment. There was a demand for hostel accommodation for 1427 single men and 215 single women officers. To meet this demand a proposal for construction of a men's hostel on Lodi Road and of a women's hostel on Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road was mooted. The construction of the hostel on Maharaja Ranjit Singh Road with 280 rooms was sanctioned in March 1963. Later that year, the Central Government took a decision that the distinction between single and family officers for purposes of allotment of Government accommodation should be annulled and that single officers should also become eligible for allotment of Government accommodation from the general pool just like married officers. Further, the Ministry of Works and Housing took over the Working Girls' Hostel on Curzon Road with accommodation for about 258 women. A separate ladies' pool of accommodation was also created to ease the housing problem of lady officers of Government. In the light of these developments, it was felt that there was no longer any need for separate hostels for single men and women officers. It was consequently decided that, as there was also an acute shortage of hotel accommodation in Delhi which prevented foreign tourists of moderate means from visiting India in large numbers and valuable foreign exchange was thus being lost, the Lodi

and Ranjit Hostels should be converted into Government Hotels.

New Office Buildings

2180. **Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new office buildings are to be constructed on the plots where the Offices of the Estate office and Director-General, Employment and Training were so far located; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No building is to be built on the site where the hutments occupied by the Directorate of Estates formerly stood. This area is to be kept open under the Master Plan of Delhi. The site of the hutments occupied by the Directorate General of Employment and Training will be utilised partly for an office building and partly for Parliamentary buildings. The office building will provide about 1.62 lakhs square feet of office space at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.24 lakhs, excluding departmental charges. Details of the Parliamentary buildings have not yet been finalised.

Gold Smuggling in U.P.

2181. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-six tolas of allegedly smuggled gold have been seized from the possession of a goldsmith in Baharsich District, Uttar Pradesh by the Central Customs authorities on 14th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On 14th November, 1965 the Central Excise Officers apprehended a gold dealer of Bahar-

which at Lucknow and seized 650.040 grams (55.73 toals) of gold bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 3,483/- at international rate from him.

(b) The person was arrested. Investigations are in progress.

Power Production in States

2182. **Shri Reddhar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power produced at present by each State; and

(b) the quantum of power supplied to industry and to lift irrigation in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library—See No. LT-5354/65].

L.I.C. Policies

2183. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Practitioners of Ayurveda are registered by the Life Insurance Corporation for purposes of medical examination of policy holders; and

(b) the position of practitioners of Unani system of medicine in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Practitioners of indigenous system of medicine are eligible for appointment as authorised Medical Examinors of the Corporation in areas where allopathic practitioners are not available within a reasonable distance, provided they hold qualification in Integrated Medication and have been trained in and have adequate experience of the use of diagnostic techniques.

Unani Advisory Committee

2184. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Unani Advisory Committee;

(b) the recommendations made by the Committee during the last 5 years; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The functions of the Unani Advisory Committee are:—

(i) to examine and evaluate schemes of research in Unani, and

(ii) to recommend the extent of financial assistance to be given.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

<i>Recommendations made by the Unani Advisory Committee</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
1. Formulation of uniform syllabus.	A uniform syllabus has been drawn up.
Establishment of a Post-graduate Training-cum-Research Centre.	Establishment of a Centre in the Aryurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, is under examination.
3. Setting up of Pharmacopoeia Committee.	This has been setup.
Appointment of technical staff in the Ministry.	This has been implemented.
5. Translation of important books of Unani medicine.	This is under consideration.

Unani System of Medicine

2185. Shri S. M. Banerjee will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to utilise gainfully the vast and rich resources of the Unani system of medicine, thereby effecting a substantial saving in the foreign exchange by reducing import of medicines; and

(b) whether Government have examined the possibilities of research in the Unani system of medicine which can be defence-oriented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Working Group for Indigenous Systems of Medicines for the Fourth Five Year Plan Projects have recommended a number of schemes for unani which have been suggested for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. It is possible that in the long run when these schemes are implemented, there may be a saving of foreign exchange due to reduced import of medicines.

(b) This is being examined.

Graduates in Unani System of Medicine

2186. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani Graduates trained in Family Planning and absorbed in the Family Planning Schemes so far; and

(b) if none, steps Government propose to take in that direction?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) State Governments have been requested to give training in Family Planning methods to the holders of degrees or diplomas in indigenous system of medicine before they can be appointed to the Family Planning Programmes.

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पालना, राजस्थान में तापीय बिद्युत् संयंत्र

2187. श्री ए० ला० बादपाल : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1965 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 372 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालना में तापीय बिद्युत् संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव राजस्थान सरकार से इस बीच मिल गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामचर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Committee to Examine Permanent Staff Requirements

2188. Shri Warrier:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up to examine the permanent requirements of different Departments as recommended by the Second Pay Commission in para 12 chapter XLVI of their Report; and

(b) if not; the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commission's recommendation was carefully considered. It was felt that examination of permanent staff requirements of all the Departments of Govt. by one or two Committees would take long and unduly delay the issue of revised orders. Accordingly, in March 1960 instructions were issued authorising conversion of 80 of the temporary posts, which had been in existence for a continuous period of not less than 3 years and were required for work of a permanent nature, into permanent ones.

प्रभूति गृह

2189. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खडिया ग्राम, काया बडियापुर, मुंगेर के ग्रामवासियों ने उस गांव में एक "प्रभूति-गृह" बनाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के पास अर्जी भेजी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेश पर स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रायोग बिहार के निदेशक ने प्रसैनिक गल्प चिकित्सक, मुंगेर से 18 जनवरी, 1965 को पूर्ण रिपोर्ट मांगी थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रभूति-गृह बनाने के लिए किसी केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता दी जा सकती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रस्ताव का व्योरा जाने बिना उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है ।

Backward Regions

2190. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether States with regions determined as backward on the basis of the indications given by the Planning Commission have made additional financial provisions in their Third Five Year Plan for the development of those regions; and

(b) if so, the State-wise figures of such allocations?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). While no specific additional provision was made

for all such regions, the programmes for development of such regions were financed as part of the State Plans. Special attention was given to some of the areas like Ladakh in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, certain Eastern districts in Uttar Pradesh and the hill districts of Assam, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Freeze Dried Plasma

2191. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centres for processing and production of freeze dried human plasma and how many of them have started production;

(b) how many bottles of dried plasma have been produced upto the 15th October, 1965; and

(c) the arrangements made for liquid plasma and for how long it can be preserved in good condition?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT/5355/65.]

Assistance to Sugar Industry

2192. Shri Vishwanath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry has urged Government to provide substantial increase in the cash credit limit and a reduction in the Bank margins to achieve the Third Plan target of 3,500,000 metric tonnes of sugar in the ensuing sugar season; and

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

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

(b) The needs of the sugar industry have been taken into consideration while framing the credit policy for the current busy season.

Smuggling in Bombay

**2193. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold and luxury consumer goods valued at Rs. 17 lakhs were seized in Bombay on the 18th November, 1965;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the smuggled gold had foreign markings;

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits; and

(d) the consumer goods seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). On 18th November, 1965, 830 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 51,875/- at the international rate, 10,532/- watches, Rs. 40,000/- of Indian currency and other consumer goods worth about Rs. 3,04,350/- were seized at different places in Bombay.

(c) Two persons were arrested. The cases are under investigation

(d) Besides watches, the consumer goods were textiles, record players, transistors, playing cards, blades and fountain pens.

Educational Allowance to Government Employees

**2194. Shri Jedhe:
Shri V. T. Patil:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government employees are paid educational allowance monthly on submission of a certificate once only in an academic year from the educational institutions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual tuition fee is refunded only to Government employees on quarterly basis and that too after the sub-

mission of the tuition fee receipts for all the previous three months;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(d) whether Government also propose to refund the actual tuition fees monthly on the same basis as is done in the case of payment of educational allowance; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) No, Sir. The educational allowance is paid monthly at fixed rates on the basis of certificate to be furnished by Government servants twice a year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Unlike the Children's Educational Allowance, which is paid monthly at fixed rates, the scheme of reimbursement of tuition fees provides for reimbursement of fees actually paid only. This necessitates proper verification prior to payment. To avoid unnecessary work all round, reimbursement is made on a quarterly instead of monthly basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) If reimbursement of tuition fees is made monthly it will increase tremendously the work in all administrative offices.

Industrial Projects Built with Soviet Assistance

2195. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial projects which have been built in India with the Russian collaboration or cooperation till the 30th November, 1965; and

(b) the kind of assistance given by the Soviet Union?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) and (b). The Government of the USSR have ex-

tended seven credits of the total value of Rs. 484.31 crores for the implementation of several development projects in India. A statement indicating the projects financed under the Soviet Credits is given below:

STATEMENT

1. Steel Plant at Bhilai and its expansion.
2. Steel Plant at Bokaro.
3. Refractories Plant at Bhilai.
4. Steel Foundry for Railways at Naini, Allahabad.
5. Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi and its expansion.
6. Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur and its expansion.
7. Coal Mining Projects at Korba.
8. Coal Washery at Kathara.
9. Thermal Power Station at Neyveli and its expansion.
10. Thermal Power Station at Singrauli.
11. Expansion of Thermal Power Station at Korba.
12. Hydro-electric Power Station at Right Bank of Bhakra.
13. Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh.
14. Surgical Instruments Project at Madras.
15. Synthetic Drugs Project at Hyderabad.
16. Precision Instruments Plant at Kotah.
17. Precision Instruments Plant at Palghat.
18. Heavy Electricals Plant at Ranipur.
19. Compressors and Pumps Project at Naini, Allahabad.
20. Oil Refinery at Barauni and its expansion.
21. Oil Refinery at Koyali and its expansion.
22. Exploration, development and production of oil and gas.

Anandapur Barrage Scheme

2196. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation of Anandapur Barrage Scheme meant to augment the inadequate water supply of Hadgarh Dam Project of Orissa has now been completed; and

(b) if so, the amount Government propose to provide for expenditure on the scheme during the running work-season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The project report is under preparation by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

National Defence Gold Bonds and Defence Loans Schemes

- 2197. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bata Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Krishnaopal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total subscription to the National Defence Gold Bonds Scheme upto the 30th November, 1965; and

(b) the total subscription to the two National Defence Loans Schemes upto the 30th November, 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The subscriptions received upto 30th November, 1965 are:

National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	2520 Kilograms
4½% National Defence Loan, 1968	Rs 7.15 crores
4½% National Defence Loan, 1972	Rs. 6.59 crores

**Conference of Chairmen of State
Electricity Boards**

2198. **Shri Muthiah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards was held at New Delhi on the 24th November, 1965;

(b) if so, the important subjects discussed thereat; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held on two days i.e. 24th and 25th of November, 1965.

(b) and (c). A summary of the conclusions reached at the Conference of the Chairman of State Electricity Boards held on 24th and 25th November, 1965 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library—See No. LT-5356/65].

Fertility Drugs

2199. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in 'Life (Vol. 39 No. 4) dated the 23rd, August 1965' that administration of two fertility drugs 'Pergonal' and 'Extractions of Gonadotrophics' have yielded wonderful results; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import these drugs for experimental purposes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, the news about the fertility drugs in question has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The drugs are still said to be undergoing trials in other countries and knowledge about them is also limited. There is no proposal of importing it for experimentation at present.

Loan from U.K.

2200. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Ramasanku Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have advanced 2½ million Sterling to India in part performance of the Agreement recently signed for a loan of 10 million Sterling; and

(b) if so, the details of the credit in part performance of the Agreement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The recently signed agreement for a general purpose loan of £ 10 million provides that the Government of India may draw upon it to reimburse itself for payments made in sterling after the 2nd August, 1965 for imports from U.K. of goods and services required for our programmes of economic development. Accordingly a sum of £ 2.87 million (Rs. 3.83 crores) was drawn up to 25th November, 1965 from this loan. The loan can be drawn upon by the Government of India as and when required by it on presentation of necessary documents; there is, therefore, no question of part performance by the British Government. The entire loan is expected to be drawn before the terminal date viz. 30th June, 1966.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जंसलमेर
क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई

2201. श्री प्रकाशचंदर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्ती :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के बाड़मेर
और जंसलमेर क्षेत्र में पाइप लाइन से पानी
पहुंचाने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार
कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर
कितना अनुमानित खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय
कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री इयाम चर जिन्ध) : (क) राजस्थान की
सरकार ने यह सूचना दी है कि वे बाड़मेर
और जंसलमेर को पानी ले जाने की किसी
भी ऐसी स्कीम पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक नल

2202. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगी कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली
में अधिकांश सार्वजनिक नलों को हटाये
जाने के संबंध में निम्न गये निर्णय के फलस्वरूप
नलों द्वारा प्रदूषण हो जाने वाली कठिनाई
को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार
ने निगम को ऐसा न करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई
आदेश जारी किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निगम को
पानी की अधिकतम सफाई करने के बारे
में भी कोई आदेश जारी किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली नगर
निगम से सम्पर्क बनाये हुये है और दिल्ली
की अभिवृद्ध जनसंख्या की बढ़ती हुई मांगों
की पूर्ति के लिये दिल्ली में पानी की पूर्ति को
बढ़ाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम पहले से ही
कार्यवाई कर रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Gold seized from Passengers at
Allahabad

2203. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold
weighing about 600 tolas valued at
Rs. 1.5 lakhs was seized from two
passengers at the Allahabad Railway
Station on the 23rd November, 1965
by the Central Customs and Excise
Staff; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the
matter

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T.
Krishnamachari): (a) In the early
morning of 24th November, 1965 the
Central Excise Officers seized 600
tolas of foreign-marked gold valued
at Rs. 41,250/- at the international
rate from two passengers at Allaha-
bad Railway Station.

(b) Both the passengers were ar-
rested and afterwards released on
bail. The matter is under investiga-
tion.

Seizure of Gold at Allepey

2204. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 600
grams of gold were seized on the

23rd November, 1965 at Alleppey (Kerala) by the Gold Control Official of the Central Excise, Cochin from jewellery shop in Mullakhal; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 430.300 grams of gold including ornaments were seized from a licensed dealer's shop at Alleppey on the 23rd November, 1965 for alleged contravention of Gold Control Rules.

(b) Departmental proceedings are being taken to adjudicate the case.

Committee of Economists

2205. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion to form a Committee of Economists to deal with certain fiscal matters during the emergency has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eviction from Shops and Quarters in Government Colonies

2206. Shri Valvi:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the number of cases in which allottees of shops in Government colonies and quarters in the General Pool accommodation in New Delhi were served with notices ordering Eviction from the respective shops and quarters on charges of subletting during this year till September;

(b) how many of these allottees preferred appeals within the prescribed period and how many of these appeals were disposed of within the notice period:

(c) what is the time-limit, if any, under the rules on the time taken for the disposal of these appeals, if so, whether these are supposed to be disposed of within the prescribed notice period; and

(d) the number of cases in which penal rent was imposed for the failure to vacate within the period of notice, and how many of them had to suffer penalty of levy of rent on market rate while still waiting for the disposal of appeals made by them within the prescribed period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There were 28 cases in which allottees of shops in Government colonies were issued notices ordering eviction of unauthorised occupants as the allotments had been cancelled in the name of allottees on the ground of subletting.

(b) Appeals were filed in the courts of law in 26 cases. Seven of those appeals have been disposed of.

(c) No time limit is prescribed under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 or in the Rules framed thereunder for disposal of these appeals by the Court.

(d) In all the 28 cases, enhanced rent was imposed, as a result of cancellation of allotment. Only in five cases, rent assessed at the enhanced rates has been paid.

Rent payable for Government Accommodation in New Delhi

2207. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of standard rent payable under F. R. 45-B and pooled standard rent under 45-A for types II and III accommodation in the various localities of New Delhi; and

(b) the amount of rent charged on the basis of market rates for the above two types of accommodation?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-5357/65*].

Tawa Project

2208. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to make available additional Central assistance during the current year for financing the Tawa Multi-purpose Project, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh over and above the allocation in the State Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Central Government have sanctioned additional assistance for financing Tawa Project to the extent of Rs. 1 crore during the current year over and above the allocation in the State Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Former Employees of Bank of China

2209. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2298 on the 16th September 1965 regarding former employees of the Bank of China and state:

(a) whether the amounts due including the retrenchment compensation claims have been paid;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the payments will be made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The Calcutta High Court has passed an order on the 29th November, 1965 appointing the official liquidator as the sole trustee for the staff welfare

Fund and the provident fund at the Bombay branch, with a direction to disburse the amounts to the eligible ex-employees. Steps are being taken by the official liquidator to make the payments quickly. As regards the amounts due on account of retrenchment compensation, the claims in the prescribed form have not yet been filed by the ex-employees.

Development of Cities

2210. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town and Country Planning Organisation has suggested that all Municipal Corporations should set up Town Planning Departments or units under them for the implementation of Master Plans for city developments; and

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

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

(b) The suggestion was considered and endorsed by the conference of Municipal Corporations held recently at Varanasi and the resolution passed by it will be duly brought to the notice of the Corporations and the State Governments for appropriate action.

Raiding of Business Concerns in Jalaun and Kanpur

2211. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhvaliya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income-tax officials raided three business concerns, two at Jalaun and one at Kanpur, on

or about 23rd and 24th November, 1965 and seized incriminating documents; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Enquiries are in progress.

Mysore Rural Water Supply Schemes

2212. **Shri A. S. Alva:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of aid given to the State Governments to finance rural drinking water supply schemes;

(b) whether the Mysore Government have forwarded any such schemes during current calendar year, and if so, their number; and

(c) the assistance given by Government for all such schemes and the total amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 50 per cent cost of the schemes approved by the Government of India under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is given as Central grant.

(b) 36 Rural Water Supply Schemes have been received from the Government of Mysore, during the current financial year.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 270.79 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of Mysore during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 for all the Centrally aided schemes in the Health Sector including Rural Water Supply Schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes.

Underground Drainage Scheme, Mangalore

2213. **Shri A. S. Alva:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given aid to the Mysore Government to finance the underground drainage scheme of the Mangalore Municipality in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned as grant and/or as loan;

(c) the total estimated cost of the scheme and the amount so far spent;

(d) whether the work is held up due to want of funds or any other cause; and

(e) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (e). The Government of India have approved the Mangalore underground drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 143 lakhs. Central assistance for this scheme is given by way of loan.

The amount of loan obtained by the State Government and the other details have been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Food Poisoning Cases in Delhi

2214. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Eaghunath Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) out of 20,209 kilograms of food-stuff destroyed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, how much belonged to Sadar Bazar *halwai* and how much to other *halwais* (separately), if any;

(b) whether any action has been taken against these *halwais* other than Sadar Bazar *halwai* also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof? **Nayar**): (a) The details of the food—
The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila stuffs destroyed are given below:—

1 Sadar Bazar Halwai	2611 kgs.
2 Halwais in the City North Zone	67 kgs.
3 Halwais in the City South Zone	1149 kgs.
4 Sadar Paharganj Zone except Sadar Bazar Halwai	14682 kgs.
5 Civil Lines Zone	889 kgs.
6 West Zone (Rajauri Garden Area)	380 kgs.
7 Shahdara Zone.	431 kgs.
TOTAL	20209 kgs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The details of the action taken are as under :

Name of Zone	No. of pre- mises in- spected	No. of notices served	No. of premises closed
1 City North Zone	149	7	3
2 City South Zone	65	22	1
3 Sadar Paharganj Zone except Sadar Bazar Halwai	250	260	2
4 Karol Bagh Zone	81	17	4
5 Civil Lines Zone	245	69	..
6 New Delhi South Zone	81	18	..
7 West Zone	155	145	..
8 Shahdara Zone.	303	13	..
TOTAL :	1329	551	10

जाकम बांध

2215. श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में जाकम नदी पर बांध के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस बांध पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) उक्त बांध पूरा हो जाने पर कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी और कितने वाट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयाम चर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). जाकम परियोजना का दो चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। चरण 1, जिस में एक 'पिक-अप विपर' और तह्र प्रणाली शामिल है, लगभग पूर्ण हो गया है। मार्च, 1965 के अगस्त तक इस पर 23 लाख रुपये व्यय होने की संभावना है। 4000 एकड़ की सिंचाई क्षमता उत्पन्न कर दी गई है। किन्तु नहरों में भारी उल्लेख के कारण सिंचाई क्षमता 5

वास्तविक उपयोग लगभग केवल 600 एकड़ में हुआ है। नहरों को पक्का करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस उद्देश्य के लिये 1966-67 के दौरान 2 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और तब तक काम के पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। इससे 4000 एकड़ की सिंचाई संभाव्यता का पूरा उपयोग हो जाएगा।

परियोजना के चरण 2 में पिक-अप विवर के 6 मील प्रति स्रोत एक संचय बांध का निर्माण तथा इस की नहरों का और विस्तार शामिल है। सारी स्कीम पर 233 लाख रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है और इससे 32000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। इस स्कीम से बिजली उत्पन्न नहीं होगी।

Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.

2216. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Engineers (Civil, Electrical and Horticultural) in the Central Public Works Department eligible for confirmation in accordance with Govinda Reddy Committee's recommendations accepted by Government; and

(b) the number out of them so far confirmed and when the remaining will be confirmed?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Mangalore Water Supply Scheme

2217. Shri A. S. Alva: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have forwarded to the Centre an estimate for the augmentation of the Mangalore Water Supply Scheme to increase the present capacity to cater to a population

of five lakhs and also requested for a grant and/or loan for such a scheme; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) The scheme was returned to the State Government for modification in the light of certain comments made by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation (Directorate General of Health Services) after a site inspection. The modified scheme is still awaited from the State Government.

Raid on Chit Funds

2218. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices of several chit fund companies promoting lucky draws were raided in Delhi by the crime branch of the Delhi Police following a large number of complaints of cheating received by the Registrar of Chit Funds and their account books seized; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigations carried out in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes. The books and records of six companies engaged in carrying on illegal lotteries have been seized.

(b) The question of prosecuting four out of the six companies is under consideration. Investigations are in progress in the case of the other two companies.

Sone Barrage-cum-road Bridge

2218-A. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sone barrage-cum-road bridge at Indrapuri near Dehri-on-Sone has been recently opened for traffic;

(b) the special features of the project and its general utility;

(c) the total amount spent on the project; and

(d) whether Government propose to levy special toll tax on the users?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The bridge was inaugurated on 21-11-1965; the barrage is not yet complete in all respects.

(b) The Project consists of—

(i) a barrage (with a road bridge over it) and two link canals;

(ii) remodelling of the existing canal system, including new distributories; and

(iii) Western and Eastern High level canals.

The Sone Barrage Project is a replacement work of the existing 90 year old Sone anicut. It will stabilize irrigation in 7.34 lakh acres of the present command of Sone and, in addition, irrigate 3.07 lakh acres within the existing command.

(c) Rs. 1178 lakhs up to March, 1965. Rs. 307 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1965-66.

(d) The Bihar Government have not yet taken any decision. Till the Barrage is completed, only regulated traffic will be allowed on the bridge to avoid dislocation of work.

Overtime Allowance

2218-B. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overtime allowance system as recommended by the second Pay Commission has since been discontinued;

(b) if so, the details of the new system of overtime allowance; and

(c) the limit, if any, for drawing the overtime allowance per month?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The limit is 1/3rd of monthly emoluments. This can be relaxed in special circumstances to 50 per cent of monthly emoluments in the case of personal staff.

Credit Deliveries from Japan

2218-C. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan had suspended credit deliveries to India in the wake of Indo-Pak hostilities;

(b) if so, whether she has now resumed the normal trade relations with India in respect of credit deliveries; and

(c) if so, the details of the first such consignment to arrive in India and the date of its delivery?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Japan had temporarily suspended approval of some contracts under the latest Yen credit, but contracts under the other Yen credits were not affected. Normal deliveries have, however, since been resumed. The first shipment was to have taken place on the 7th December, 1965 and the goods are expected to arrive in India shortly.

Scarcity and Backward Areas

2218-D. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of scarcity and backward areas of the country at present;

(b) the criteria on which they are so demarcated or adjudged; and

(c) the steps taken to improve those areas?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Regarding Scarcity Areas, the possibility of taking up pilot projects for the integrated development of compact blocks is being explored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with concerned State Governments who have been requested to furnish necessary data. It is proposed to depute Teams of Technical Experts to assist the State Governments in preparing the pilot projects after the areas have been identified.

As regards Backward Areas, replies to the Planning Commission's letter of January 5, 1965 enclosing a list of selected indicators of development have been received from all State Governments except Madras. On the basis of the data, the question of identifying the backward areas is under consideration. After the areas have been identified, provisions for the accelerated development of such areas to the extent possible will be made in the State Plans.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2288, DATED 18-9-1965, REGARDING RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF KERALA.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): For the reply given on the 16th September, 1965, to Unstarred Question No. 2288, substitute the following reply:—

(a) Yes.

(b) Out of the total budget provision under Local Development Works Programme for the year 1965-66 for the execution of rural water supply schemes, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Kerala.

The possibility of allocating additional funds to the State Government under the Local Development Works Programme is being explored.

12:30 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION ON STRIKE OF CGHS DOCTORS

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवास) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय सी० एच० एस० के डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के बारे में एक बक्तव्य प्राज देने वाले थे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब तो प्राज जबाब देने को तैयार थे मगर उन माननीय मेम्बर ने मुझे यहाँ लिख कर भेजा कि वे प्राज चूँकि यहाँ पर नहीं होंगे इसलिए इसे कल पर रखा जाय। (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : एक मेम्बर के न होने से मंत्री जी अपना जबाब प्राज न दें यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : खैर मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। मगर अन्य माननीय सदस्य प्राज ही मंत्री महोदय का जबाब सुनना चाहते हैं और मगर मिनिस्टर साहब उस के लिए तयार हों तो मैं अभी उसकी इजाजत दे देता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): We would like to make a statement on the subject.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को तब तक बोलना शुरू नहीं करना चाहिए जब तक मैं उन्हें न बलाऊँ।

Shri P. S. Naskar: Could we make it in the afternoon?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, 4 O'clock. It would be taken up at 4 O'clock.

12:31 hrs.

RE. POINTS OF ORDER

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, under rule 376(2)—I am following your directions given yesterday, to which even my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, reluctantly agreed, that it will come into force from today. Sub-rule (2) says that a point of order with regard to the arrangement of business before the House can be raised at any time.

Mr. Speaker: But with my permission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course.

Mr. Speaker: First, he should get my permission. Then I will give him time afterwards.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The proviso says it can be raised. Will you kindly see the proviso to sub-rule (2). It says:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between....."

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I know that, I have read it. I referred to that rule the other day, but I am telling him: let me have this first, and I will give him an opportunity.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कईबाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तोक समा को कार्यवाही चलाने के नियम 376(1) के अनुसार एक अवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इन में

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of those rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House . . ."

मैं आप के सामने नियम 357 और 352 को रखना चाहता हूँ, जिन के मत-

लब को समझना है। नियम 357 को मैं पहले पढ़े देता हूँ। इस नियम के अनुसार, किसी भी सदस्य को एक निजी सफाई देने का अधिकार है, च है मदन के सामने वह सवाल न भी हो। कहिये, तो मैं नियम 357 को पढ़ दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को समझ गया हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : द्वारा नियम है, 352, जिस में लिखा है कि जब एक सदस्य बोल रहा हो, तो वह किस अन्य सदस्य के खिलाफ कार्य आरोप नहीं लगा सकता। उस में कहा गया है :—

"A member while speaking shall not— . . ."

(ii) make a personal charge against a member;"

मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिखता हूँ कि जनसंघ के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कल तीन चार बार—और प्रक्सर—हम कई लोगों पर यह आरोप लगाया कि हम सरती प्रसिद्धि के लिए यहां कार्यवाही करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीन पब्लिसिटी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: चीन पब्लिसिटी माने सस्त प्रसिद्धि। महंगा प्रसिद्धि कितनी होती है, उस बात को छोड़ दीजिए।

इस के दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू तो हमारे दिमाग का है—कि हमारा नायत कौसी है : यह कि हम यहां पर जो कार्यवाही करते हैं, उस से हमारा नाम मशहूर हो। अगर मैं इस सवाल को उठाना चाहता, तो इन सदस्यों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कराने के लिये इतना ही काफी होता, क्योंकि आखिर इनको हमारी नायत का कैसे पता चल गया ? और अगर हम इन का नायत को इतने लग जायें, तो मामला कुछ गड़बड़ हो जायेगा न ?

उस के साथ साथ मैं दूसरा सवाल उठाना हूँ—नायत का नहीं, बल्कि परिणाम का—

कि क्या हमारे काम को देखते हुए सबमुच हम लोगों को उपर्युक्त प्रसिद्धि मिलती है या धीरों को मिल जाया करता है । कल का ही जिक्र से लाजिए । जहां तक प्रसिद्धि का सवाल है, कहां किसी अखबार में मैंने नहीं देखा कि हम लोगों ने क्या बात उठाई । धीर मैं आप से यह बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाम तो आप चाहे जित दल के छपवा दिया करें, लेकिन बात हमारा छपवाया करें । हम में धीर दूसरे उन दलों में, जो अपने आप को विरोधी कहते हैं, फर्क यही है कि वे अपने नाम छपवाने को आकुल रहते हैं, जब कि हम अपनी बात छपवानेको आकुल रहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो मुक्तमरन आना चाहिए । आप मुझ से क्या व्यवस्था चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि "मन्ती प्रसिद्धि" के मामले में आप इस सदन की एक कमिटी बिठा दें, जो पता लगाये कि क्या ऐसे विरोधी दलों को ज्यादा प्रसिद्धि मिलती है, जो सरकार के साथ मिली कुत्सी करते हैं, या हम लोगों को मिलती है, जो सरकार का संघा विरोध करते हैं, हालांकि वह सभ्य होता है । इस कमिटी के द्वारा यह अपने आप पता चल जायेगा । या आप स्वयं इस बात का पता लगायें ।

धीर अंगर नीयत का पता लगाना है, तो मैं आप से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आजकल खुद बहुत दुर्खा हूँ कि एक वक्ता तीर पर जनसंघ वाले मुझ से नाराज है— मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जनसंघ वाले आखिर तक मुझ से नाराज नहीं रहेंगे । धीर यह वक्ता नाराजगी है—, लेकिन इस वक्ता नाराजगी को अंगर नीयत के हिसाब से भी से लें, तो आप इस पर भी एक कमिटी बिठा दें कि क्या इस में "काशी" बनाम "हिन्दू" का मामला था जाता है ।

श्री उ० शू० त्रिवेदी (मसौर) : कूल 41 के अन्तर्गत मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इनमिनुएशन ।

श्री उ० शू० त्रिवेदी : माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, के बारे में मेरे मन में बड़ी इज्जत है, लेकिन वह कभी कभी मंथे न चलते हुए टेंडे चल जाते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह पुराना स्वभाव है उनका ।

श्री उ० शू० त्रिवेदी : इस से दुःख होता है । अब उन्होंने आप पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि आप नाम छानते हैं । हम को तो यह कभी मालूम नहीं था कि स्पीकर साहब, यानों हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे या उन के नाम किसी अखबार में छपवाने हैं । यह बात उन्होंने आप के ऊपर एक लांछन के रूप में कही है । इस तरह का इम्पुटेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । हमारे बारे में उन को जो कुछ कहना हो, उस के लिए उन को पूरा छूट है । उस पर हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । हम उन से निपट सकते हैं । (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लाल बहादुर जो की मदद से —वैसे नहीं निपट सकते हैं ।

श्री उ० शू० त्रिवेदी : बगैर किसी की मदद के निपट सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इन दोनों की बाहर भेज दीजिये, ताकि ये एक दूसरे से निपट सकें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसे ये स्वयं बाल-ममर्यक लोगों की मदद लेते हैं, वैसे ही ये दूसरों की भी समझते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ठीक है कि अब मेम्बर साहबान को एक दूसरे के खिलाफ़ बहना

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

हो, तो ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना ही चाहिये। मैं इस से इतिफाक करता हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बागबंका) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह बीच में बोलन ठीक नहीं है। जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ, तो माननीय सदस्यों को खामोश रहना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसलिये बोलते हैं, ताकि फिर अखबार में आ जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि मैं नाम दूसरों का छपना दिया करूँ और मजमून, सत्रजेक्ट, उनका छपवा दिया करूँ। न मैं डायरेक्टर आफ पब्लिसिटी हूँ और न मैं इन्फर्मेशन आफिसर हूँ। मेम्बर साहबान को तो सेंट्रल हाल में जा कर कारेसगंडेंट्स से मिलने का मौका मिल जाता है और कई साहब—मैं किसी के बरखिलाफ़ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, कोई मुझ से नाराज न हों,—तो यहां स्पीच देते ही वहां चले भी जाते हैं, लेकिन मुझे तो मौका नहीं मिलता कि मैं जा कर किसी से बात कर सकूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे यहां भी ऊपर देख कर भाषण करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह बात कहना निहायत नामुनासिब है। किसी का नाम छपवाने या न छपवाने में मेरा कोई दखल नहीं है।

मैंने कल खुद जो कुछ कहा था, वह अखबार वालों के लिए था—और यह मेरी अपनी राय है—कि यहां पर प्रेस को तमाम फ्रीडम है, लिबर्टी है, उस में कोई दखल नहीं दे रहा है, न गवर्नमेंट देती है और न मैं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह बात देख कर क्लि में कुछ जरूर होता है, अफसोस जरूर होता है कि जब यहां कोई ऐसा हादसा हो कि स्पीकर

का कहा नहीं माना गया, तो बेनर हेडलाइन्ज आती है और जब कोई अच्छी स्पीच हो, तो कहा जाता है, "ही आल्सो स्पोक"।

प्रेस को हमारी तो अपील ही हो सकती है कि सब बातें फेयर और जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से आनी चाहिए। मैं कल मेम्बर साहबान को कह रहा था, लेकिन मेरी वह अपील प्रेस की तरफ मुखातिब थी कि वे इस बात को समझें कि इस बारे में शिकायत रहती है। अब वे मालिक हैं कि जिस तरह से वे चाहें, करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कल लांछन लगाया गया है कि वे भीप पब्लिसिटी के लिए कार्यवाही करते हैं। यह तो किसी की राय हो सकती है और मैं उस को रोक कैसे सकता हूँ? इस तरह एक दूसरे पर इल्जामात चलते हैं। मैं यही कह सकता हूँ, कि किसी पर इस तरह के इल्जामात सोच कर लगाए जायें, ऐसे ही न लगाए जायें। लेकिन अगर किसी पर ऐसा इम्प्रेशन क्रीएट हो, तो यह इस की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। चूंकि उस के मन पर ऐसा असर होता है, इस लिए वह उस को कहता है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिस में मैं रूज के नीचे यह फंसला दे सकूँ कि आगे कोई माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं कहेगा कि सो एंड सो इज जस्ट स्पीकिंग टु दि प्रेसरीज। यह तो सभा में और सोसायटी में और पार्लियामेंट में आम तौर पर कई दफा कहा गया है। इस में मैं और कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कारंबाई से निकलवा क्यों दिया ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी के हिन्दुस्तान में पहले पेज पर यह चीज आई है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप अपने खुद के कार्य को देखें। आपने कारंबाई में

से वह सस्ती प्रशस्ति निकलवा क्यों दी अगर आपने उसको अनुपयुक्त नहीं समझा ? मैं फिर अर्ज करता हूँ कि हमें अपना नाम नहीं चाहिये, बात चाहिये। बात नहीं छपी है अखबार में। खाली नाम छपे है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे न कहें, प्रेस वालों से कहें। अगर नहीं चाहिये तो उनको कहें

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अखबार वाले आप से डरते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अजीब बात है कि मुझ से अखबार वाले डरते हैं। मेरे पास कौन सा ऐसा . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विशेषाधिकार वाला बहुत जबर्दस्त

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, the session is coming to a close and generally calling attention and short notice questions are allowed liberally. Actually some very important questions have come up but you have disallowed them. May I request you, before the session closes tomorrow, to allow at least tomorrow some of these questions to be answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into them, what these questions are and I will certainly see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want your permission to raise a point of order under rule 376. The point of order relates to the rights of Member. You have disallowed the calling attention notice on the PTI strike.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to discuss that, what I have disallowed. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has drawn my attention to it and I will 2169(A)LS-5.

look into that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to submit to you about the interpretation of the rules. Am I not entitled to say something about this? It is going on throughout the country . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No, not about the rejection of the call attention notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We give notices much earlier and if we get your rejection or some other reply earlier, we can, as you often say, please come and discuss if you are not satisfied with it, come and discuss it with you. We gave notice yesterday. Just at this moment, when the question hour is going on, we are intimated that our call attention notice regarding the PTI strike has been disallowed. How can we go and approach you now; the strike has already started and we gave the notice yesterday, twenty hours before . . . (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरी बात सुन कर सबका आप एक साथ जवाब दे दें। राज्य सभा और लोक सभा दोनों में एक ही किस्म के ध्यानाकर्षण के प्रस्ताव दिये जाते हैं। कई ऐसे मौके घाने हैं कि यहा तो उनको नामंजूर कर दिया जाता है लेकिन वहां उनको मंजूर कर लिया जाता है और उनका जबाब भी घा जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस लोक सभा का ज्यादा महत्त्व है और यहां ऐसा ङंग नहीं बरता जाना चाहिये कि वहां पहले चेंज घा जाए और यहां न घाने पावे।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I have a submission to make—not with regard to this. Yesterday I found in the newspaper that a question was allowed in the Rajya Sabha regarding the closure of the textile mills. I along with some others gave notice and I want to know why it was not allowed here?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath says that that information has come in the

[Mr. Speaker]

Press; that is why I have rejected. I have to act independently. Supposing notices are received the same morning here also and there also, we have no consultation by which I and the Presiding Officer of that House sit together and decide what is to be admitted and what is not to be admitted. The hon. Members also must appreciate that they are half the number of the Lok Sabha, less than half; they want work for the time that they have and we want time for the work that we have. Hon. Members do not seem to realise that . . . (Interruptions). All the other procedures have been made the same as we have. Therefore, they will have naturally that advantage. It is an independent House, sovereign House. I cannot interfere in their affairs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But on general policies there should be some uniformity; it cannot be diametrically opposite, the two Houses.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Prime Minister is responsible to this House and not to the other House. How can he reply there and not here?

Mr. Speaker: If a notice is admitted there, the Minister has to reply there. How can he refuse to reply there? Do hon. Members suggest some super authority over these two presiding officers who may ultimately decide that this should be done for both?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): If it so happens, Sir, that the Minister concerned accepts a short notice question for the other House and refuses to accept a short notice question more or less to the same effect in this House, it is a matter which should be looked into.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It seems to be the same.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a question about the short notice question, certainly I will look into it . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Supposing a matter of urgent public importance like the PTI strike comes in the Rajya Sabha, what is our position? Kindly protect our interest. The president of the employees' association is Mr. Amarnath Vidyalankar, a member of this House. We have lent our support to their efforts and we wanted to avert the crisis but that has taken place unfortunately. The big business houses are controlling it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Over 1000 employees are affected.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Apart from the merits of the case, I am suggesting only one thing. Your reply to us on such occasions had been to meet you. Now it is not possible for me to meet you. I am only putting this question. We gave the call attention notice yesterday. As you say, if I had met you possibly you could have discussed with me in the Chamber. I gave notice of the PTI strike, an important matter. It has already started in this country. I was communicated the information of rejection just during the question hour. How can I come and discuss with you. If it had come earlier, possibly I would have been able to put before you certain points which possibly would have given you further light on this matter to consider that decision.

Mr. Speaker: It is possible that it might have happened. The hon. Member should realise that the question, the call attention notice, in the present case, was received in the afternoon. Certainly I am to be excused when I am not there at every moment, that as soon as it is received I can look it up. That is to be considered as having been received on the next day because I consider it only

in the morning from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M. I am here; I am here till the last moment when the Marshal ushers me in I am receiving the notices and considering them. Where is the earlier occasion when I can inform the hon. Members because I am considering them till 11 O'clock. Therefore, the only occasion that comes is when the question hour is going on. There is no other alternative for me. If he could suggest some remedy, I am prepared to consider them and see if a better procedure could be evolved.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मेरी बात भी सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पचास मिनट इस में चले गये हैं ।

श्री लिमये : मैं अपने आप बोलता हूँ, मैंने आपकी आज्ञा में बोलना है । कभी ऐसे नहीं बोलना शुरू कर देता हूँ ।

आपने कहा है कि यह जो मसला है इस पर आप अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न दोजिए और आप उस पर विचार करेंगे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दो अल्पसूचना प्रश्न मंजूर हो गए थे लेकिन कल मुझ को बताया गया कि दो में से एक आपको चुनना है, जो स्वीकृत हुए हैं उन में से एक को चुनना है । अब नया कौसे आएगा ? कल सत्र समाप्त होने जा रहा है । यह पी० टी० आई० का मामला है, उड़ीसा में बच्चों की विक्री का सवाल है । मेरी विनती है कि एक दो ध्यानाकर्षण के प्रस्ताव आप मंजूर कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने कर सकता हूँ? सारे मामले को आप देखें । दो में ज्यादा तो कोई माने नहीं रखता है । कितने में शार्ट नोटिस बनेंगे? पांच, सात उस रखें? यह कैसे मुम्किन हो सकता है । दो में अधिक नहीं रख सकता हूँ । मैं यही कर सकता हूँ कि अगर कोई जरूरी मामला और यह समझ

कि इसका प्रांसर माना चाहिए तो जैसे मैंने कह रखा है, जैसे पहले फैसला दे रखा है, उनके प्रांसर के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँ कि वे टेबल पर ले कर दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : एक तरीके की बात आप ने पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, साहब ।

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA GOVERNMENT LAND ASSIGNMENT ACT, AMENDMENTS TO KERALA LAND ACQUISITION RULES, AND FOREST SETTLEMENT RULES.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) The Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 71/64 in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th March, 1964.
- (ii) The Rules for the implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme of settlement of landless agricultural labourers on Government Poramboke lands, published in Notification No. 50513/A3/62/RD in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1963.
- (iii) The Rules for the assignment of Government lands

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

for the purpose of Settlement of landless agricultural labourers under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the settlement of such labourers, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 715/1963 in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1963.

- (iv) Notification No. 79182/A3/63/RD dated the 9th January, 1964, making certain amendments to the rules for the assignment of Government lands for the purpose of settlement of landless agricultural labourers under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the settlement of such labourers.
- (v) S.R.O. No. 30/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th January, 1965, making certain amendment to the Rules for the assignment of Government lands.
- (vi) S.R.O. No. 117/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1965.
- (vii) The Rules for the Assignment of Government Land in Development Areas for industrial purposes, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 97/64 in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1964.
- (viii) S.R.O. No. 231/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964.
- (ix) S.R.O. No. 303/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1965, making certain amendments to the special rules for the lease of Government lands for tobacco cultivation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5331/65].

(2) a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 219/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st July, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Acquisition Rules, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 61 of the Kerala Land Acquisition Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5332/65].

(3) a copy of the Forest Settlement Rules, 1965, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 186/65 in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965, under section 77 of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation, dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5333/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN REFINERIES

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1964-65, 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.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5334/65].

STATEMENT RE: ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Statement No. I.—Thirteenth Session, 1965.
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III.—Twelfth Session, 1965.
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII.—Eleventh Session, 1965.
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. X.—Tenth Session, 1964.
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII.—Seventh Session, 1964.
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XX.—Fourth Session, 1963.
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII.—First Session, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5335 to 5341/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Sir, on a point of order. Under rule 323, coupled with the general rule that Members of the House should abide by your directions—that is the general rule—you were pleased to direct the Finance Minister, I believe last Wednesday or Thursday, perhaps, that he should make a statement this week on the various sins of omissions and commissions that his Ministry has committed, giving reasons for the same. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: He promised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was forced to promise. That was about a week ago, and we expected that the statement would be laid much earlier. May I ask whether there is

any truth in certain reports to the effect that the Finance Minister forwarded to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs a statement embodying the reasons three or four days ago, and, if so, the reasons for the delay in submitting it to the House. Under rule 323, there is a Committee on Government Assurances, and normally, the House would expect—and I am sure you would agree with me—that the Committee on Government Assurances must have sufficient time to consider all those statements that have been laid by Ministers on the Table. I am afraid, coming at this fag end of this session, the Committee is being practically, virtually, balked of its right to speedily scrutinise the assurances, etc., in respect of which the statement has just now been made. Unfortunately, I think the Committee will be handicapped and hamstrung by the delay that has taken place with regard to the statement on those assurances.

Lastly, the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha, in its analysis, has said that out of all the assurances since 1962 April, first session, of this third Lok Sabha, till the budget session of 1965—there were so many assurances given during that period—311 still remain outstanding. I would like to know—I am sure the Secretariat must be having a record of that also—after this statement that has been laid on the Table of the House today, how many assurances still remain outstanding now, and the session to which they relate.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have got a statement. If the hon. House wants to know the details and if the Speaker permits me, I will read it out so that the House would understand the position. Or, if you like, I shall place a copy of it on the Table of the House. (Interruption). Now, the statements laid today include information in respect of the following two assurances on which some Members were anxious to have the information immediately: first, expendi-

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

ture including foreign exchange on visits of Ministers abroad, and secondly, expenditure including foreign exchange on visits of Officers abroad. These two assurances were given in the August-September, 1965 session only and should not be considered to be pending implementation for a long time.

The statement also includes information about implementation of an assurance regarding foreign exchange spent on foreign technicians employed in India. A reference about this was made by the Minister of Finance the other day. This has been pending since 1962. It is true. The delay in its implementation has already been explained by the Finance Minister the other day.

The factual position about assurances is that during the term of the present Lok Sabha, a total of 2,363 assurances were given up to the end of the last August-September, 1965 session. Out of these, 2,130 have been implemented. This means that over 90 per cent of the assurances have been implemented. The outstanding assurances of early years, particularly of 1962 and 1963 are: 1962, 4 and 1963, 10. Out of the four assurances pending since 1962, we have requested the Committee on Assurances to delete one in respect of foreign collaboration for the construction of a second shipyard at Cochin for the reason that the project report from a Japan firm—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries—has not so far been received. (Interruption). It is a very queer name. An agreement is expected to be signed with this firm only after getting a report from them.

The details in respect of the three others are as under: first, on the assurance given by the Transport Minister, regarding the number of steamers taken on time charter or voyage charter during the second Plan, the latest position is that the

information has already been collected by the Ministry and is being consolidated. It is expected to lay this information early in the next session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do you think three years is not a long enough period?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am giving the factual position. I am giving you the names of the Ministries also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Blacklist them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Just listen. I am giving you the factual position. Secondly, on the assurance by the Minister of Transport regarding the amount of foreign exchange paid during the second and third Plans for construction or acquisition of ships from abroad, as the information relating to it has to be collected from numerous Indian shipping companies in the private and public sectors, a certain amount of delay has taken place in implementing it. The Minister of Transport has promised to send us the information at an early date.

On assurance No. (iii), the assurance given by the Health Minister regarding a comprehensive scheme for rural water supply scheme for Rajasthan, the information is not forthcoming from the Government of Rajasthan. They have been reminded by the Ministry from time to time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Too busy with party politics.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Maybe. The implementation of this assurance can be had only after receipt of the information from the Government of Rajasthan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Send reminders to them.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Several reminders have been sent to them. There is a procedure adopted in the Department for culling out assurances from the debates. So, this is the position more or less.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the Committee on Assurances to examine this: what has been laid and what remains, and then to make a report to me by the next session.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ASHOKA HOTELS,
AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON,
AND**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF JANPATH HOTELS,
AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) (i) Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, 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.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5342/65].

- (2) (i) Annual Report of the Janpath Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 6179A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5343/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION, LTD., NEW DELHI.

Shri P. S. Naskar: On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) a copy of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clauses (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—
 - (i) S.R.O. No. 394/65 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 2nd November, 1965.
 - (ii) S.R.O. No. 402/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th November, 1965. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5344/65].
- (2) a copy of Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65; 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5345/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagasan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:— [Shri Alagasan]

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, along with the

[Shri Alagesan]

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5346/65.]

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND KERALA SALES TAX (LEVY AND VALIDATION) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1696 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1750 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1751 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1752 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (v) G.S.R. 1753 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1754 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1790 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1965.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1794 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5347/65].

- (2) a copy each of the following Rules under section 159 of

the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-third Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1740 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1741 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1742, in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1743 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1744 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notifica-

tion No. GSR 1745 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1746 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninetieth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1747 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-first Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR 1748 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninety-second Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1749 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5347/65].

(3) a copy of the Kerala Sales Tax (Levy and Validation) Act 1965 (President's Act No. 4 of 1965) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5349/65.]

12. 58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मडल (जयनगर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा की बैठक से सदस्यों की अनुपस्थिति सम्बन्धी समिति की काल्पनिक रिपोर्ट के दौरान हुई 15वीं बैठक का कार्यवाही सारांश सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.58½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1965.'

12.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: APPLICABILITY
OF PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT
TO PUBLIC SECTOR UNDER-
TAKINGS.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make the following statement on the issue of the payment of bonus.

Before the issue of the Payment of Bonus Ordinance, 1965 on the 29th May, 1965, the employees in the Public Sector Undertakings were not entitled to any payment of profit-sharing bonus. However, with the specific approval of the Cabinet, *ex-gratia* payments had been allowed in the past to employees drawing upto Rs. 500 p.m. in some undertakings. These *ex-gratia* payments covered roughly 38,000 employees out of total employment in the public sector of about 4 lakhs at the end of 1963-64.

13 hrs.

Only those establishments in the public sector which are not departmentally run and which compete with establishments in the private sector, were included within the purview of the Bonus Commission. The Bonus Commission recommended that if not less than 25 per cent of the gross aggregate sales turnover of a public sector undertaking consists of sales of services and/or products which compete with the products and/or services produced and sold by units in the private sector, then such undertakings should be deemed to be competitive and the bonus formula should apply to such units. The recommendation of the Commission was accepted, and has since been given effect to by Section 20 of the Bonus Ordinance as well as the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

On December 2, 1965 the Cabinet decided that:—

- (i) all non-competing public sector undertakings should pay *ex-gratia* to their employees

amounts which they would be liable to pay as bonus if they were to fall within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act;

where such an undertaking has made *ex-gratia* payment in the past, the amount of such payment should be treated as absorbed in the amount determined as in (i) above. In other words, no claim of employees to payment determined on the lines of the Bonus Law as an addition to payment on the scale of *ex-gratia* payment in the past should be accepted. If the past *ex-gratia* payment had been higher than the amount worked out as in (i) above, the level of past *ex-gratia* payment should be maintained;

the principle in (ii) above should also be followed in the case of competing public sector undertakings.

the applicability of (ii) and (iii) above in individual cases should be conditional upon the maintenance of the level of performance of the undertakings.

This decision will not apply to the public sector undertakings which have been specifically excluded from the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 under section 32 of that Act, and also to the departmentally run undertakings like Railways, Defence establishments, Government of India Press, Mints, Opium Factories, etc.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is the Minister aware that more than, I believe, 1000 employees of the Press Trust of India have gone on strike on this issue of bonus, *inter alia*, some other demands? May I know what steps are being taken to normalise the situation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Minister stated that railways and

defence will also be covered. I want to know whether only the defence employees working in the ordnance factories will be covered or all the civilian employees incidentally connected with defence production numbering about 3 lakhs will also be covered.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में जो नगरपालिकाओं के अन्दर हैं, जैसे यातायात बन्दरू में वेस्ट का है या गैस का हो सकता है, बिजली का हो सकता है, क्या इन उद्योगों का शुमार होगा और उनके लिए भी यह बोनस का नियम लागू होगा ?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Does this decision mean that those categories who were completely excluded from the purview of the Act such as LIC employees and Government Finance Corporation employees will all be eligible for this *ex-gratia* payment?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Just now the Minister said about competing and non-competing industries, and said employees of both will be entitled for a certain amount of bonus. He has also said that railways, defence and other establishments managed by departments are excluded. May I know why that part of the railways and defence which is concerned with production like workshops should be excluded?

Mr. Speaker: No arguments need be advanced. Only questions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Is the Minister aware that in 1962 and 1963 the management of the PTI gave to its employees a certain amount of bonus and now under this bonus law on which he has made a statement, they want to reduce what they have been already getting? Is it the intention of the law to punish those who have got a certain amount or to assure a minimum amount to those who are not getting it?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): I wanted to ask this question as well. I also want to know whether the employees of State transport would be covered. What would be their position?

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether State-sponsored industries and companies will also be covered. There are some Central and State combined industries. I want to know whether they are also covered.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I do not know what happens to Bharat Electronics, which has got practically a monopoly in electronics. I raised the objection on the last occasion that you should now allow other importers to counter-act the productive influence of Bharat Electronics. The point is, you cannot say the private sector is competing with us and the private sector shall have bonus and we shall not have. It is the right of the labourer to have his bonus....

Mr. Speaker: No arguments; only clarification.

Shri Joachim Alva: Also about the PTI, who have the monopoly of news.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): May I know if the realisation of bonus amount will be brought under the Industrial Disputes Act, because if there is a dispute, the employees are entitled to refer that matter to the courts under the Industrial Disputes Act? Then, there are some States which under the Cooperative Act have provided this clause that the banks under the Cooperative Act....

Mr. Speaker: It is too long for a clarification.

Shri K. N. Pande: I want to know whether the employees employed in cooperative banks are entitled to get bonus or not.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): The law has provided the minimum.

[Shri Mohammad Elias]

May I know if the *ex-gratia* amount will be more or less?

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I want him to clarify the position in regard to railway workers.

Mr. Speaker: There were so many questions. Has he been able to note them down?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: To the extent I remember, I will answer. If I forget, they will help me.

Let me first take up the PTI employees. On behalf of the management as well as on behalf of the employees representations have been made orally to me. Some papers have been handed over to me. I do not know whether I should take them as representations in writing. All the same, the point is they are demanding more bonus than offered by the employers on the plea that last year they got more money. But the plea of the employers is that they do not have so much money as they had last year. They are prepared to implement the provisions of the bonus legislation. The management are also prepared to allow the Government to refer this issue to adjudication. I thought it would be better if the employers and employees could come to an agreed settlement. Efforts are being made. In fact, even in the bonus legislation, under section 34(3) provision is made for such mutual agreement between the employers and employees to settle the question of bonus according to a formula other than the one mentioned or contemplated in the Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Strike has taken place and unless he intervenes effectively, there is no hope.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Delhi Administration are in charge of labour relations here; we are not directly responsible for it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should bring pressure on them; they are bad employers. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He should be allowed to exert that pressure; he is replying and Members should listen to him patiently.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Meanwhile we have asked the Delhi Administration to look into the matter. I am not sure whether they have started conciliation. I hope conciliation would start. After conciliation starts, if a settlement is arrived at during the conciliation, it is well and good. If conciliation fails, a failure report will be submitted to the appropriate government and that government will again consider whether that particular issue is a fit one for reference for adjudication. That is all that I can say in that regard.

Shri Indrajit Gupta asked whether the institutions or establishments specifically excluded under section 32 would be covered by this decision. Probably, he did not carefully listen to what I said at the *lag end* of my statement. I have clearly stated that those institutions which are specifically excluded from the application of this Act, under section 32, will not be covered by this decision. They are excluded.

With regard to defence, let me say, if they are departmentally run this decision would not be made applicable, but if they are run through some corporation...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly follow my question. My question is a specific one. Ordnance factories are essentially controlled and run by the Central Government. I wanted to know whether only the ordnance factory units which are productive units will be covered by this new announcement or all employees connected or incidentally connected with defence production.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That would again depend on this fact, namely, whether they are run departmentally or whether are managed through a corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no corporation in defence.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister should not yield; he should go on.

Shri Joachim Alva: I may mention that the departmental railway waiters have not been paid their wages for the last two months.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Railways are departmentally run. Post and Telegraphs also. I have already mentioned that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The question was one of competing or non-competing workshops.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Departmentally run public sector undertakings will not derive any benefit either under the Bonus Act or on account of the decision recently taken by the Government.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Whether they are competing or non-competing?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: They will not derive any benefit irrespective of the fact whether they are competing or non-competing. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now.

Shri K. N. Pande: Sir, my point has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: We will see some other time.

13.14 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. REPORT OF
RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by **Shri S. K. Patil** on the 8th December, 1965, namely:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-à-vis the General Finance which was presented to Parliament on the 29th November, 1965."

Shri Alvares may continue his speech.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, yesterday we discussed the report of another Commission, the Finance Commission, which deals with the relation of finances that can be shared between the Union and the State Governments. The Railway Convention Committee is another of this type which deals with relations between the Union Government and one of its departmentally run undertakings—the Railway undertaking.

While appreciating the fact that the Railway undertaking is agreeable to pay a higher dividend on the capital-at-charge, one must realise that this is not sufficient. Much has been made of the fact that the Railways are paying a dividend. But let me remind the hon. Minister that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said sometime ago that all public sector undertakings must pay dividend on amount invested up to 10 per cent, otherwise it would be difficult to establish the viability of any particular undertaking. The Railways are there, whether they are viable or not,

[Shri Alvares]

and since they constitute perhaps the most important infra-structure of our economy, they will be there whether they run into a loss or they make a profit.

The affluence of the Railways today is not a real one. There have been various circumstances contributing to it. Therefore, there is a need of measures for an overall economy so that the real position in the Railways may be ascertained. So I hope that what the Railway Convention Committee has decided, for increasing the interest rates as well as of the dividend on the capital-at-charge, will be progressively increased to approximate 10 per cent in the future.

But may I ask whether this question of increasing the interest rates is in conformity with the rate at which capital has been borrowed? Much of this capital represents capital borrowed at lower rates of interest many years ago. The fact that the Committee decided to increase the interest rates up to 1963-64 and thereafter goes to show that much of this capital has been recurring and every recurring capital, as one knows, comes in for a higher rate of interest at successive borrowing stages. Therefore, all interest on capital invested must bear the current rate of borrowing interest, and I would like to know whether this rate as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee is at the current interest rates at which Government generally borrows money to be invested in the Railways.

The second point that I would like to make is about the development fund and amenities. I see that the Railway Convention Committee or the accountants in the Railways have made a dichotomy between development and amenities. The provision made for development is too low, when we look at the state of the traffic in the country, the manner in which the passengers are made to

travel, we find that not only are these conditions miserable but they are also a disgrace to the country.

13.17 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Third-class passengers, as I have said in my speech during the discussion on the Railway Budget some time ago, will not have even sitting room even at the end of the Fourth Plan. If this is the condition in which the third-class passengers, from whom an overwhelming portion of the railway revenues are derived, are made to travel, may I ask why there is such a low provision for development fund? After all, as I have said, the major income comes from the third-class passengers, and if the development fund is so low it means that the provision for amenities for passengers will not be commensurate with the need, and therefore the passengers will be made to travel in this disgraceful condition for, perhaps, in perpetuity. Therefore, there is a need for provision of a higher proportion for the development fund and I do hope that when the Railway Budget is formulated for the next year this point will be taken care of.

The third point that I would like to refer is in regard to amortization. There is a very welcome reference that there is an element of over-capitalisation in the Railways. It is mentioned at Rs. 119 crores. Rs. 119 crores in proportion to Rs. 2675 crores may not look much. It does not look much either in proportion or in percentage. As a percentage it represents over-capitalisation of only 5 per cent. But Rs. 119 crores as a block is certainly a fantastic figure, and the fact that the Railway Convention Committee has been able to persuade the Government to take steps to amortize this amount is welcome. But I am sure, at the same time, that if a committee is set up of the Railway Board itself which ferrets out more

items or more investments which are useless and which can be very well amortized, then there can be two favourable consequences. The first will be, as the capital is amortized interest charges will be reduced and there will be more money to pay for dividend. Secondly, there is the advantage of loan that is amortized, in the sense that loans paid back to Government, which had been invested hitherto by Railways, can be invested by Government elsewhere. There is today a stringency of capital and if capital is tied down by over-capitalisation in the different projects as well as in the private sector, this represents money that is tied down to no purpose at all.

As the Railway Convention Committee has suggested, Rs. 119 crores in the first instance should be amortised in the sense that effort should be made to repay Government part of the loan that the Railways have taken and I hope that measures will be undertaken whereby more capital could be repatriated back to the creditor, that is, the Government. In this way the Railways can save on interest charges and also permit the Government to reinvest the amortised money or loans in other undertakings in the country.

The next subject that I would like to refer to is in regard to the amounts paid to the State Governments in lieu of passenger tax. Yesterday, I had drawn attention to the Finance Commission's Report where certain States had complained that there was a gradual attrition in the number of items on which they could tax people in the country and, therefore, there was reduction of the elasticity of their revenues. The complaint was made that while reducing the amount on taxable items, the Government of India, at the same time, was not sufficiently exploiting those items which were taxable and which were surrendered to the Government of India for taxation.

Similar is the question of tax on passengers. The States were persuaded by the Government of India to surrender this item of taxation to the Centre and in lieu thereof the Railway revenues gave back to the States Rs. 12.5 crores by way of compensation. Again there is a complaint that because of increased traffic earnings, which means extra passengers travelling, even the increased compensation given to them was not sufficient to compensate them for what they would have earned if they had levied, what you may call, the terminal tax. There must be a measure of consultations between the Minister of Railways and the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of the States. If the Centre is progressively taking over items of taxation from the States, obviously, the States will be left with lesser number of items for taxation and will not be able to make up for their development plans. Therefore, may I suggest that the Railway Minister should meet the Finance Ministers of States and find out ways and means by which this item of Rs. 16.25 crores, which is an increase over the Rs. 12.5 crores, may be further increased so that the States, which are complaining of lesser compensation given to them, may be satisfied.

One last reference is in respect of certain moneys given to the States for provision of certain measures to avoid accidents. While the States have been complaining that they are not getting sufficient finances and there is reduction in their revenues, at the same time, there is a legitimate and genuine complaint from the Centre that the States are not utilising the money for the purpose for which it was given and are diverting it to other schemes. This is a danger. The money made over to the States for the purpose of taking certain emergency measures to avoid accidents etc. should be so utilised; therefore, the Railway Minister, when he makes over this money, should take adequate precaution to see that this

[Shri Alvares]

money is utilised for the purpose for which it was meant.

There is nothing more that I have to say on this question of the Railway Convention Committee's Report. I may only state this finally that the Railways are today enjoying an artificial affluence and this cannot continue for ever. All over the world the Railways run at a deficit and are subsidised by the Government. The Railways in India are in a fortunate position of running the industry as non-competitive. If there is a further demand on railway earnings either by way of dividends or by way of deficit in running, all that the Railway Minister can do is to come before Parliament and ask for an increase in fares. There is a protection for his revenues which is not there in other cases. Therefore I call it artificial affluence. The affluence is of an artificial type.

As development grows there is bound to be competition from other forms of transport and I hope the Railway Minister, and the Convention Committee when it meets next time, will take this into consideration and see that the Railway revenues are placed on a sound footing and that the artificial affluence which the Railways today enjoy will be of a more permanent nature.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, we have before us the recommendations of the Fourth Railway Convention Committee. These are excellent recommendations. Among them we see that a very wise decision has been taken for increasing the annual dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues. Then, the States are going to benefit a great deal more—in fact, an additional dividend of 1 per cent is going to be made available to the States in future. Then, provision for depreciation has been made at a higher rate. A gradual beginning has also been made for amortisation of the unproductive portion of the

capital-at-charge. Finally, we have the increase in the provision for railway amenities to passengers. Actually, a sum of Rs. 3 crores, as in the previous period, has now been increased to Rs. 4 crores annually.

We agree with the Railway Minister that the railways have been making a continuous progress and have been able to maintain a satisfactory working relationship with the General Revenues. In view of these facts, I am sure, this House will want to approve these recommendations.

Now I wish to say just a word about the position of the States as a result of these recommendations. The States will benefit. The States used to get in the past Rs. 12.5 crores as payment in lieu of passenger tax. Now they will be getting Rs. 16.25 crores. That is not all. They will actually be getting much more—in fact, they will be getting on the average something like Rs. 18 crores annually because the recommendation of the Convention Committee is that an additional 1 per cent on the capital invested up to 31st March, 1964, should be paid to the General Revenues to be transferred to the States. As the Railway Minister has informed us yesterday, that will come to an average of about Rs. 18 crores annually. With this increase in the availability of resources to be transferred to the States, we have to consider certain chronic complaints of the States.

The States have been saying, and they have made representations to the Fourth Finance Commission, that the fixed lumpsum amount that is made available to them does not provide any element of elasticity, any element of growth; in other words, the amount that the States are to receive should grow with the growth of Railway earnings from passenger traffic. From the way in which the recommendations of the Fourth Railway Convention have provided it, we see that there is definitely an element of elasticity as desired by the States

because the amount available to the States is bound to increase as the amount of the dividend increases in course of time.

We can, of course, appreciate that the States are chronically in a state of want for resources. The purpose of providing the extra amount that is going to be made available to the States by this arrangement of paying one per cent extra dividend is that the States should be able to provide their portion of the resources required for providing safety measures and such other amenities. The existing arrangement, it seems, is that the Railways only try to provide only a certain portion of the cost of safety measures. Supposing there is a requirement that a level-crossing be eliminated or an under-bridge or an over-bridge be provided, then the present practice is that the Railways provide a road of 24 feet width and the cost of approach roads and the cost of any greater width in the road required by the States or by the road authorities or Municipal Corporations as the case may be, has to be met by the States or the Municipal authorities. That presented a difficult problem for the States in their present stringent condition in respect of available resources for such purposes. Therefore, by this new recommendation of the Convention Committee, which is going to leave to the States a balance of something like Rs. 3.75 crores in addition to getting a lump-sum payment which has been raised to Rs. 16.25 crores, the position will greatly improve and I hope that the States will use these extra resources so made available to them for the purposes for which they are intended.

With these words, I support the motion.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. U. Misra.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of order. I am sure the House will agree that, when you are in the Chair, there must be quorum in the House.

2189 (A) LSD—6.

Mr. Chairman: There should be quorum when I am not in the Chair.

The bell is being rung.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. Dr. U. Misra.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): We have no objection to giving more contribution to the General Revenues as recommended, but Railways are also taking loans from the Government with interest. Why should these loans not be given interest-free, so that much of the savings of the Railways can go towards the amenities fund of passengers as well as of the employees?

The question at present is what amenities the Railways give to their employees, leave apart the passengers. The Railways themselves admit that they have providing housing only for 60 per cent of their employees and 40 per cent of their employees have not yet been provided housing facility. Even in regard to the 60 per cent of the employees who have been provided with the housing facility, you will find that some of the houses are so old and dilapidated that they are not fit for human habitation; some of them are those which were built during the days of the British regime for the native coolies; drivers and firemen, who belong to a very important category of employees, have been allotted these houses. Whereas the rent, which was Rs. 3½, has gone up to Rs. 24 or 25. This is the condition with regard to housing facility and thus if the Railways can utilise the money for that purpose, over and above the money which they are spending now, the position will definitely improve. I spoke during the 1963 budget that Railways, being the largest employer, should show some social security examples. It is my experience that more employees in the Railways suffer from T.B. than

[Dr. U. Misra]

those in any other organisation. There is no provision for mass X-raying or for providing medical facilities properly to the railway employees. I do not know how long the railways will take to provide such amenities.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I draw your attention to the fact that the discussion that we are now having is on the railway convention and not on the general railway budget or any supplementary Demand of the railways? So, questions not relating to the particular motion before the House are irrelevant. So, you may kindly ask the hon. Member not to speak about the other things but to speak only on the railway convention.

Dr. U. Misra: I am speaking in connection with the contribution of the railways to the general revenues. Instead of what is being recommended, I am suggesting what other amount is to be given, and, therefore, I think that I am completely within my rights when I refer to these things.

Before these moneys are given to the general revenues, I feel that the money should have been utilised for all the expenses which I have pointed out.

I feel also that the railway finances could have been bettered by taking proper care of railway properties. Many of the railway properties are neglected and there is a large amount of pilferage. If the pilferage is stopped and railway property is taken proper care of, the revenues of the railways can grow.

There is one other point that I want to make in regard to the depreciation fund in the railways. I think that the railways do not have a proper account in regard to this fund. I feel that this depreciation fund has been accounted in an arbitrary way. Whatever amounts should have been put in the replacement fund have been put in the depreciation fund. I would, therefore, submit that the railways

should have a proper accounting of their assets so that the depreciation fund may be properly accounted.

Then, I would like to make one submission on the question of payment to the States, about which the previous speakers also have spoken. Rs. 12.5 crores was being given to the States before. Now, it will be one per cent over the investment, and so straightway it will go up to Rs. 16.25 crores and the balance will be for the safety arrangements. But I would like to know what mechanism is there to see whether this money has been properly utilised by the States and whether the safety arrangements are provided properly by the States.

We have been discussing for long about the question of gates and over-bridges.

श्री हुकूम खन् वल्लभाय उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आपकी ध्वस्त्या चाहता हूँ।
सदन में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Dr. U. Misra may now resume his speech.

Dr. U. Misra: Some sort of machinery should be set up to see that this money is really spent for safety purposes. There is a gate at Patna where an accident and a death occurs every day, but nothing has been done either by the railways or by the State concerned to avoid accidents and deaths.

In regard to users' amenities, the amount has been increased from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores. This represents an increase of Rs. 1 crore only. I wonder whether this is not a cruel joke. I do not know what amenities the passengers will have with this increase of Rs. 1 crore, considering the number of passengers on the railways.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): We welcome the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, and we are glad also that almost all the recommendations have been accepted by Government. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. The last recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee is to the effect that the Committee recommends that the provisions for the users' amenities to be provided out of the railway development fund may be raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores per annum during the next five-year period. I think the hon. Railway Minister is agreeable to that.

We, the Members of Parliament, are associated with the National Railway Users' Consultative Committee. There are also zonal users' consultative committees where the Members of the State Legislatures and other interests also are represented. That is good as far as it goes. And we feel that this extra sum of Rs. 1 crore will be well spent. But in this connection I would place one proposal before the House and the hon. Minister for consideration. We have so many informal consultative committees here attached to every Ministry. But, as regards the railways, there is only the users' consultative committee for the whole of the railways. There is no body which can look to the finances and the working of the railways. The hon. Minister may kindly consider where it is not possible to establish another informal consultative committee for the railways also as is the case with the other Ministries. Even in the case of the Finance Ministry which did not have such an informal consultative committee before, we are now having one such committee. Therefore, I would press that for the railways also there should be established one such informal consultative committee.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In the olden days we used to have a standing finance committee for the railways also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This year, I find that the Railway Convention Committee wanted information about the detailed working and expenditure of the railways and that was supplied to them. But I would submit that every year we must look into the working of the railways. This is my humble suggestion.

I wholeheartedly support the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and request Government to consider my proposal.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I wish to sound a note of dissent, or rather a note of discord, because I do not want that a very active, clever and amiable Minister like my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil, should be too complacent about the achievements of the railways which he calls every now and then the largest public sector undertaking doing excellently.

I am not opposed as such to the Resolution brought forward by my hon. friend, on a short-term policy basis, but I am opposed to it on a long-term policy basis, because I feel that if we want to call ourselves or continue to call ourselves a welfare state, then we must stop once for all calling the railways a public undertaking being worked on commercial lines, because in an under-developed country like ours, where thousands and thousands of square miles do not have a rail track or a railway station, if the Railway Ministry want to operate the railways in the land on a commercial basis only, when can we, and how can we, expect any rail line within the reach and access of the average citizen of the country? They will say that those lines are unremunerative, and if in one or two cases they have built some unremunerative tracks because they were necessary from the point of view of defence, that is no reason to expect from the railways a spreadover of

[Shri Shinkre]

the railway lines to every region of the country where there is no railway transport now available.

Therefore, I think the railways must be brought under the general supervision of Parliament so that Parliament could make the railways implement a programme of action in respect of extension of railway lines set by us. Until and unless the railways reach the people at large, until there is a railway station at least within two miles of every village which has 500 or more people, I am not prepared to give my hon. friend any encomium or eulogy, because I think we will still be lagging far behind the minimum that is expected from a public utility like the railways.

Although I agree with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Asoke Mehta, that public undertakings must render or give some interest, profit or dividend to the public finances, I am not with him so far as the railways are concerned, because I am not prepared, in this under-developed country, to extend this rule to the railways which with the other essential amenities or utilities constitute something on which the public have first priority from Government. I can appreciate the Central Government wanting more and more money every now and then, for not always good things, for so many of their whims. But that is no justification for the railways being run on a commercial basis, as they want to. All right. I concede that for a few more years, they might continue working the railways on the commercial principle. But if they always want to work it on that principle, why not invite first-class Railroads from America and tell them to work the railways in India, first-class Rail Roads like Pullman, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific who will provide better trains and better amenities. What difference will that make?

So the railway administration must set themselves this task of extending and spreading the railway network so that it is within easy reach of every common man in India. By way of amenities they do so many things which ultimately bring no benefit to the common man. For instance, they have provided some air-conditioned coaches for third class. What is the actual result thereof? Those passengers who would otherwise have travelled first-class are nowadays travelling third class (air conditioned), because they get better comfort and sometimes even better accommodation in that class. Most of these third-class air conditioned coaches ply between urban centres like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and so on and so forth. This is no benefit to the common man. They might say that it is the third class which has been provided with air-conditioned accommodation. But the poor third-class passenger in this country can hardly afford to pay even the normal third class fare prevailing in this country. How will he be in a position to travel third-class (air conditioned)?

So my request to the hon. Minister is that he should look into it. In the name of amenities to third class, do not provide amenities to those who can afford to spend more but are not spending what they ought to otherwise, because they get better accommodation in a lesser class and pay (*Interruption*). I do not want any amenities which ultimately go to benefit those people who can afford to pay more. Such people must contribute to the growth of the nation more than the poorer sections of the community.

It is on the basis of the short-term policy as such that some of the hon. Members who were on the Convention Committee have made these recommendations. Otherwise, I fail to understand how socialist Members like Shri Indrajit Gupta and others would have agreed to let the rail-

ways make such a profit and contribute it to the general revenues, because after all, although the country needs more and more finance, that is no justification for a first-class public utility like transport to be considered in the same class as other public undertakings. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect.

Before I conclude, I will also draw his attention to what somebody told me only the day before yesterday. This is a news that has come straight from the horse's mouth. It is that the Railway Board has already dropped the idea of a broad gauge line between Miraj and Marmagoa harbour. I say he should not fall a prey to any manoeuvring and deprive the country of something that is very essential, because no other port will give the country such easy outlet to the iron ore export from that area, once the rail line between Miraj and Marmagoa is made broad guage.

श्री प्र० सिंह सहगल (जंजगीर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं अपने विचार रखने की कोशिश करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो आपकी रिपोर्ट है उसकी रेकमेंडेशन को देखते हुए हमें यह कहना पड़ेगा कि 31 मार्च 1964 को जो हमारा कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर था वह 5.5 था और उसके बाद जो इस वक्त बढ़ाया जा रहा है 1 परसेंट का वह इसलिए बढ़ाया जा रहा है कि इसमें से जो धामदनी होगी, पहले तो 12.5 करोड़ पैसेंजर के फेयर कार्टेज था जो स्टेट्स को हम देते थे लेकिन अब यह बढ़कर के 16.25 करोड़ हो जायगा और इससे स्टेट्स को जो यह फायरेंस मिलेगा उससे वह जो उनके लेबल फ्रासिग्स हैं, धाने जाने के रास्ते हैं, फ्रासिग्स हैं उनका भी बढ़ा सकेंगे, ठीक कर सकेंगे, प्रोवर ब्रिजेज के ऊपर खर्चा कर सकेंगे और नये ब्रिजेज भी बनाने चाहें तो बना सकते हैं और उस को भी ठीक कर सकते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहूँ कि यह जो एक परसेंट का इन्फ्रीज था है कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर में 31 मार्च

1965 को यह जनरल रेवेन्यू में जाना चाहिये और उसके साथ साथ जो यह हमारा क्रेडिट-ब्यूशन है 16.25 करोड़ का वह स्टेट्स को चला जायगा। इसमें जो पैसेंजर के फेयर होंगे उससे वह बैलेंस हो जायगा और इससे अपने अपने पार्श्व में प्रोवर ब्रिजेज या सेपटी वर्क्स जो कुछ भी उनको करने है वह कर सकेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँ कि रेलवे रेवेन्यू से जो एप्रोप्रिएशन डिप्रिप्रिएशन रिजर्व फंड का होता है उसको बढ़ाना मैं प्रति आवश्यक समझता हूँ और ऐसा ही रिक्मेंडेशन कमेटी का भी है।

14 hrs.

जो वर्तमान नियम हैं रेलवे एक्सपेंडीचर को कैपिटल रेवेन्यू, डिप्रिप्रिएशन रिजर्व फंड और डेबेलपमेंट फंड में एलोकैट करने के उनमें कोई प्राल्टरेगन करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मेरे मित्र जो इस पर बोले, श्री भलवारिस, वह इस समय यहां नहीं हैं। उनके सामने कुछ प्रांके रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की करेंट एन्युअल बॉरोइंग रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट सन् 1961-62 में 4 परसेंट थी, सन् 1962-63 में 4.25 परसेंट थी, सन् 1963-64 में 4.25, सन् 1964-65 में 4.50 और सन् 1965-66 में 5 परसेंट थी। इसी तरह से एवरेज रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट ग्रान गवर्नमेंट बॉरोइंग्स सन् 1961-62 में 3.59 परसेंट थी, सन् 1962-63 में 3.66 परसेंट, 1963-64 में 3.75 परसेंट, 1964-65 में 3.94 परसेंट और 1965-66 में 3.90 परसेंट थी। इसी तरह से डिवीडेड रेट एक्चुएली एप्लीकैबिल 1961-62 में 4.25 परसेंट थी, सन् 1962-63 में 4.25 परसेंट थी, 1963-64 में 4.50 परसेंट थी और 1964-65 में 4.50 परसेंट थी, और फ्रेश कैपिटल पर 5.75 परसेंट है।

[श्री अ० सिंह सहगल]

इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं आप से यह अर्ज करूंगा और खास कर मंत्री महोदय से जो कि यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और जो बहुतही एक्सपीरिएंस्ड हैं कि उन्होंने कार्य को बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री सामन्त जी ने कहा है, कि और मंजालयों की तरह उनको भी अपने यहां पर एक इन-फारमल कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनानी चाहिए और उसके सामने एक्सपेंडीचर और सब चीजों को लाएँ ऐसा करके मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश की ज्यादा भलाई कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो रिपोर्ट है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the hon. Minister want?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Some 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be called at 2.40.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I feel happy at the conclusions arrived at by the Railway Convention Committee, and I lay stress particularly on three or four points.

One is this increase in the share of passenger tax to be provided to the States from Rs. 12:50 to Rs. 16:25 crores. That will be very helpful for the States. Over and above that, the Committee has provided some more help to the States of one per cent or more for the safety measures to be adopted by the States, i.e., overbridges, underbridges and level crossings. These are very important things and could not be undertaken by the States before because of the condition that the States have to provide half the share of the expenses before they can draw upon this fund. Now, with this additional provision made by this Committee, the States will be relieved of that burden and will be able to take advantage of the provi-

sion made in introducing safety measures in their own areas.

When I say this, I should make reference to one particular safety measure that is necessary. There was one overbridge in south Calcutta on the Tollygunge side. Because the bridge was low, consequently the road had to be low and it used to be continually waterlogged during the rains, causing immense difficulty in traffic. The railways deserve our thanks for having provided the expenses for raising the overbridge higher, so that the road could be raised higher, relieving the city of waterlogging, much to the relief and health of the citizens of that part of the city.

There is a similar bottleneck in North Calcutta on the main road that goes from Dum Dum airport through Belgatchia to Shyam Bazaar side. There is an overbridge which is low and consequently the road also is low, and during the rains it becomes almost impassable even for the airlines coaches. These coaches are rather high, even they find it difficult to negotiate that part of the road under the overbridge because the road is low and the bridge is low. This particular overbridge will have to be raised, and I hope that with the additional funds provided by the Committee to the States, this will be possible, and the railways will kindly see to it that it is done.

Another additional advantage given is that the depreciation fund has been increased, and from the depreciation fund improvements in the railways have to be done. So, the increase in the depreciation fund is also to our advantage.

The third thing is about passenger amenities that will be added, and for this also the railways and the Committee deserve our thanks. I am particularly interested in the North-East Frontier Railway, and I am happy at the conclusion that the

Committee has come to. They say: "... the existing arrangement in regard to dividend being paid at the average borrowing rate of Government on the capital-at-charge of the Commercial Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway and other special elements of capital may continue at at present."

This is a very helpful suggestion.

In this connection, I would like to make another suggestion. Part of this Northeast Frontier Railway is regarded as a strategic line. I would impress upon the hon. Minister that the entire Northeast Frontier line should be regarded as strategic line from the other side of the Ganges up to the farthest point in Assam, and whatever expense is required to convert the different parts of the line into broad gauge or for making small extensions of the line in broad gauge to different border points with Pakistan should be sanctioned and executed, no matter whether they give sufficient return to the railways or they cause loss to the railways. Because of the strategic character of the line, this should be provided for. I would particularly mention two points on the Pakistan border which have mentioned in the House more than once—the point where the railway line touches Pakistan at Radhikapur, and the proposed line where it touches the Pakistan side at Hilli. These should be taken up for execution as a strategic line without minding the cost, and without minding even whether they bring in a certain amount of deficit in return to the railways.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ रेलवेज ने किया है वह सब के सामने है और कोई बिना जो कुछ लिफ्ट क्यों न हो उस क. मराहना किये बर्गर नहीं रह सकता। इस रेलवे मंत्रालय ने वाकई एक काम ऐसा किया है जिसने देश के डिफेंस में सब से ज्यादा सहायता की है। लेकिन कुछ

समझ में नहीं आया कि इस वक्त जो यह एक करोड़ हाया एमनिट.ज के लिए बढ़ाया गया है उस से क्या फायदा होगा ? भारत में 45 लाख घादमः रोजाना सफर करते हैं तो 45 लाख घादमियों के सफर का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो एक करोड़ की एमनिट.ज दी गई है वह डार्ई दिन में खत्म हो जायेगी। अगर एक हाया को वैर्जेर को एमनिट.ज का दिया जाय तो वह तमाम रकम डार्ई दिन में खत्म हो जायगी। अगर वाकई एमनिट.ज देनी है और वाकई देश में समाजवाद लाना है तो उस का उपाय यह है कि सब से पहले सैलूस बन्द किये जाय उस के बाद ऐयरकंड.गंड डिव्हे बन्द किये जाय और फिर उस के बाद फस्ट क्लास बन्द किया जायें। देश में सच्चा समाजवाद उसी वक्त प्रायेगा जब कि गर.ब घादमियों के लिए महुलियत बढेंगे। मेर. समझ में नहीं आता कि हम मेम्बर बन कर क्या हो गये ? मैं एक हल चलाने वाला घादमः हूँ। मैं तीन बीतों का किसान हूँ। मेर. समझ में नहीं आता कि हमेशा से मैं बडं क्लास में सफर करता रहा हूँ तो अब मेम्बर बनने के बाद बडं क्लास में क्यों सफर नहीं कर सकता ? मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मैंने सब से कम सफर किया है। मैं जानता था कि देश के ऊपर इस समय संकट है और ऐसे समय डिफेंस के लिए रेलों का बहुत जरूरत है। मैंने इस हाउस में घा कर सब से कम यात्रा की है क्योंकि मैं समझता था कि मैं इसी तरह रेलवे मंत्रालय की देश के डिफेंस के काम में सहायता कर सकता हूँ कि मैं सफः बहुत ह. कम करूँ। यहाँ मेरे पास एक उपाय है कि मैं अपने सफरको घपना. यात्राका कमसेकम करूँ। आज र्थः अगर सैलूस कम नहीं हुए. ऐयः कंडं खड कम नहीं हुए और फस्ट क्लास कम नहीं हुए तो इन 45 करोड़ इसानों के लिए हर गि.ज का ई सुविधा ह.दिल नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए माननं ब मंत्रों से जिन्होंने इतने बडे बडे मसले हल किये हैं उन से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज यह जरूर घपना फसला दें कि हम ने ऐयरकंडं जख को पहले कदम के तौर पर बन्द कर दिया

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

आगे चल कर और भी जनता को सुविधा के लिए काम करेंगे। सैलूस का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है जबकि हमारे जवान तीन, तीन फुट इस वक्त वर्फ के अन्दर खड़े हुए हैं। अब वह हमारे जवान तो वहां मोर्चों पर तीन फुट वर्फ के अन्दर खड़े हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे अफसरान क्या बगैर सैलूस के नहीं चल सकते? वे जरूर चल सकते हैं। जो सैलूस में चलते हैं वह फर्स्ट क्लास में चलें। मेरे जैसे आदमियों के तो दर्द हो जाता है अगर मैं फर्स्ट क्लास में चलू क्योंकि मैं तो पत्थर की शिला के ऊपर सोता हूँ। आप मेरे घर पर चल कर देख लें। मैं पत्थर पर या मैं लोहे के तख्त पर सोता हूँ और जब कर्मा मजबूरी में फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर करने का मौका आ जाता है तो मेरे सिर में दर्द हो जाता है, मुलायम गद्दे सिर को पकड़ लेते हैं। सब से पहले हम लोग कुर्बाना कर के दिखलायें। हमारा काम है कि हम फर्स्ट क्लास को छोड़ें। मिनिस्टर्स और एम० पी० का सबसे पहले फर्ज है कि थर्ड क्लास में सफर करे। थर्ड क्लास के लोगों के लिए सुविधाएं बढ़ायी जायें।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि देहरादून जैसा मोन्ट इम्पोरटेंट स्टेशन जहां मिलिटरी अकादमी है, जहां फीरेस्ट इंस्टीच्यूट है, देहरादून जोकि देश का प्राखिरी स्टेशन है, देहरादून जहां से अगर बाराहूती हवाईजहाज से जाया जाय तो केवल 5 मिनट का सफर है उस देहरादून में रीसेजर्स के ठहरने के लिए कोई रिटायरिंग रूम नहीं है। ऐसी जगह कम से कम 100 रिटायरिंग रूम होने चाहिए। हरिद्वार जहां कि एंट्रिबायोटिक्स का कारखाना है हरिद्वार में हमारा सब से बड़ा कारखाना लगा है बिजला का हैबी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स उस का तभी फायदा हो सकता है जब कि कम से कम 100 रिटायरिंग रूम देहरादून में हों।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त किये दे रहा हूँ। रूड़की का रेलवे स्टेशन जहां कि आज तक कोई क्रॉसिंग बिज नहीं है। वह हमारे डिफेंस का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। वहां पर हमारे देश की ही नहीं अपितु एशिया भर की सब से बड़ी इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी है। गवर्नमेंट वर्कशॉप वहां है। रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट वहां पर है। इरीगेशन का इंस्टीच्यूट वहां पर है ऐसी हालत में वहां पर जरूर ओवरबिज होना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था न होने से अभी सारा शहर ढका पड़ा रहता है। दिल्ली से देहरादून जाने वाली और देहरादून से हरद्वार जाने वाला ट्रिफिक आध, आध घंटे रुका रहता है, फाटक आध, आध घंटे बन्द रहता है। इसलिए वहां पर ओवरबिज बनाया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। देहरादून में कम से कम 100 रिटायरिंग रूम बनाये जायें। जिनके बच्चे मिलिटरी अकादमी में वहां पर पढ़ते हैं उन के ठहरने के कोई सुविधा नहीं है। फीरेस्ट इंस्टीच्यूट में जिनके बच्चे पढ़ते हैं उनके वास्ते वहां पर ठहरने का कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जब इतने प्रबल मिनिस्टर देहरादून के हैं तो वहां पर कम से कम 100 रिटायरिंग रूम जरूर होने चाहिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am astounded by some of the suggestions made by the hon. Members who have preceded me. One hon. Member went so far as to suggest that the railways should be handed over to the United States of America so that they could be run more efficiently . . .

Shri Shankre: Is he sure of what he is saying? The records may be consulted for his clarification.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sure. Our railways have been doing splendidly all these years and we need not have any expert or any such persons to run our railways. Another hon. Member said that 100 retiring rooms should be provided in Dehra Dun. I

have been to Dehra Dun and I have had the privilege of staying in the railway retiring rooms. I tell you that I was the only occupant there and all the other rooms were empty. The man in charge of those rooms said to me: why don't you stay for a few days more?

It is a very good report and as Mr. Shinkre put it, there is something like uniformity about the recommendations. Even those persons who differ from the government have given their blessings to this report. I feel the existing rates of allocation of expenditure between capital, revenue, depreciation reserve fund and the development fund are so well balanced and adjusted and are so well administered that I believe that one could not tamper with these allocations. If one does so, I think the railways will suffer a great deal. One hon. Member said that there should be a railway consultative committee for all the railways. All the Members will be in that consultative committee. All of us are interested in that. We have zonal consultative committees; that is good enough. Very little money has been given to the users' amenities. This year it has been raised to Rs. 4 crores. I hope with a little adjustment here and there the hon. Minister will be able to provide a few more amenities to the users.

Formerly teachers and students, these two categories used to have lots of privileges when they travelled by railways. Now some of them have been withdrawn. I would request the hon. Minister to restore those privileges. He should also think a little more kindly of those voluntary organisations which are working for the good of the country—not those which get most of their funds from the government but those which get most of their funds from their members. He should think more generously about them.

I am glad that strategic lines have been given preferential treatment.

But what are those strategic lines? I think almost all the lines in India are now strategic lines. If we have another conflict with China or with Pakistan, most of the lines in the northern railway, some of the lines in the north-eastern part of India and some of the lines even in the north-western part of India will become strategic lines. I believe that some kind of re-thinking must be done so far as strategic lines are concerned; we should also foresee the emergency that will arise some day on account of the aggression by one country or another or by both countries and we should differentiate between strategic lines which are sensitive and alive all the time and those strategic lines which become sensitive only occasionally. I think that kind of differentiation has got to be made; otherwise there will be no end to the troubles so far as the railway ministry is concerned.

The last point is this. The Committee has suggested, in respect of the payment in lieu of the passenger tax, instead of a fixed amount of Rs. 12.50 crores a year, as at present, an additional one per cent on capital invested be paid to the general revenues. I want to ask one question. How is this money going to be spent? I feel unhappy; I think that the States are not good partners of the railways or the Railway Ministry. When they want new stations, new lines, they clamour for them, but when it comes to the establishment of an overbridge or having some other thing in which the railways can co-operate with them, they sleep over them. 17 years passed before an overbridge was constructed at Ambala. I think that was a miracle, because the State Government continued to resist it; an overbridge is needed at Rajpura, and I think that is still in the making; I do not know when it will be completed. I believe that so far as these manned level crossings, overbridges and underbridges are concerned, the Railway Ministry should take upon itself the responsibility of constructing them.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

If the State Governments can give us land for the Beas dam, for the Bhakra dam, for the Nangal fertiliser factory, for the heavy water factory, for the Nagarjunasagar project and for other hydro-electric works, I do not see any reason why they cannot be more appreciative of the hazards of travelling where human beings are concerned, when there are no level crossings and when overbridges and underbridges are wanting. I believe that the Railway Minister should call a conference of the Chief Ministers of States and in consultation with them evolve a policy so that this thing becomes real. Otherwise, as everybody knows, so many persons lose their lives only because our railway crossings, in several places, are not manned.

With these few words, I support the Resolution.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह जान कर आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय मुसाफ़िरों और अपने कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं पर ध्यान दिये बिना केन्द्र को यह रकम देने के लिये प्रस्ताव लाया है। सब से ज्यादा कठिनाई छोटी लाइन के मुसाफ़िरों को होती है। प्राप जानते हैं कि मैं ईस्टर्न यू० पी० से आता हूँ, जहाँ पर रेलवे की बहुत जरूरी जगहों पर भी ओवरब्रिज नहीं हैं। उ०-मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि बलिया एक निहायत इम्पोर्टेंट स्टेशन है, लेकिन लगातार कहने के बाद भी वहाँ पर ओवरब्रिज नहीं बना है। बाराबंकी की भी वहाँ पोन्डीशन है। हमेशा यही बात कही जाती है कि भ्रमणर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट प्राधा खर्च दे, तो प्राधा खर्च हम देंगे, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कभी इस तरह ध्यान नहीं देती है।

मंत्री महोदय और माननीय सदस्य बड़े क्लास में सफ़र कर चुके हैं—शुब चाहे व एयर-कन्डीशन्ड में सफ़र करत हों—, इसलिए वे जानते हैं कि बड़े क्लास के मुसाफ़िरों की क्या

दशा है। प्रादमी बर्ड क्लास में बकरियों और जानवरों की तरह यात्रा करते हैं। बँहा मुसाफ़िरों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है न बँटने की सुविधा है, न सोने की सुविधा है और न रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा है।

रेलवेज में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की भी वही हालत है। यह ठीक है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पैसे की जरूरत है, लेकिन इस बात की भी तो जरूरत है कि जिन लोगों से पैसा लिया जाता है, उन की सुविधाओं की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाये। लेकिन यहाँ तो उल्टी स्थिति है। हम देखते हैं कि एयर-कन्डीशन्ड डिब्बे दिल्ली से कलकत्ता या बम्बई तक ख़ाली घसीटे जाते हैं और उन में कोई मुसाफ़िर नहीं जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन के किराये बहुत ज्यादा हैं। और जिन लोगों के पास पैसा है, वे प्लेन से जाते हैं। इसके बावजूद गाड़ियों में एयर-कन्डीशन्ड डिब्बे घसीटे जाते हैं।

बर्ड क्लास की तरह फ़र्स्ट क्लास की भी दुर्दशा होने वाली है। इस मुल्क में इतने पास-होल्डजं हो गए हैं कि फ़र्स्ट क्लास के मुसाफ़िरों को जगह नहीं मिलती है। रेलवे से जितना भी मुनाफ़ा मिलता है, उस से सरकार पहले इतने डिब्बे प्रोवाइड करे कि लोग आसानी से सफ़र कर सकें। मैं फ़र्स्ट क्लास की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर फ़र्स्ट क्लास को रखना ही है, तो सब लोगों को फ़र्स्ट क्लास की सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें, बर्ना कुछ लोगों को बिल्कुल जानवरों की तरह से ले जाना और दूसरों को देवता की तरह से रखना उचित नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंटर को जितना भी रेवेन्यू दिया जायेगा, वह तारा रेलवे प्राफ़ि-सर्ज पर खर्च होगा। हम जानते हैं कि रेलवे के जेनेरल मैनेज्मं को मिनिस्ट्रजं से भी ज्यादा सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। और उनकी तल्ब़ाह भी उन से तीव्रनी है उनको सैलूस, दुनिया भर

के चपरासी, नौकर-चाकर वगैरह तमाम तरह को मुविधायें दी जाती हैं। इसके भलावा भी वे नाना प्रकार की फ्रैसिलिटीज हासिल कर लेते हैं। मैं गोरखपुर के एक भ्रक्षर के बारे में जानता हूँ, जो सब से ज्यादा करप्ट और रबी हैं, लेकिन उस को सब से ज्यादा मुविधायें मिली हुई हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय रेलवे बजट पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है। हाउस के सामने रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बूँकि इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सैटर को पैसा दिया जा रहा है, इस लिए हम को हक है कि हम रेलवेज के मुसाफिरों को सुविधायें देने के लिए कहें।

सबसे पहले रेलवेज का पैसा ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने पर खर्च किया जाये। इस के भलावा छोटी लाइनों को समाप्त कर के बड़ी लाइनें बनाई जायें। यह बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि इस वक्त छोटी लाइन पर सफर करना बड़ी मुसीबत का काम है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे विभाग सिर्फ पैसा कमाने के लिए कोई बतिये की दुकान नहीं है कि जितना हो सके, मुसाफिरों की लूटो, उन की जेब काटो, और उनको सुविधायें कोई न दो। सरकार रेलवेज से जो कुछ भी कमाना है, यह जरूरी है कि वह पहले रेलवेज की इम्प्रूवमेंट पर खर्च किया जाये। और अगर उस से कुछ बचे, तो वह दूसरे कामों पर खर्च किया जाये।

मेरा विश्वास है कि रेलवे मंत्री इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और खाम तौर से छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियों को इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश करेंगे, क्योंकि इस वक्त उन में यात्रा करना आम आदमी के लिए असम्भव हो गया है।

श्री डा० ना० सिन्हा (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे कन्वेन्शन समिति की सिफारिशों का स्वागत करता हूँ। खाम तौर से समिति ने पैसैजर्ज एमिनिटीज के लिए जो एक करोड़ रुपया और दिया है, उसके

लिए कैंडीबाद देता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि इसके लिए कम से कम तीन करोड़ रुपये और दिये जाने चाहियें—और इस प्रकार यात्रियों की एमिनिटीज के लिए कुल छः करोड़ रुपये होने चाहिए—, क्योंकि जब मुसाफिरों के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे, उस वक्त मुसाफिरों की संख्या क्या थी और आज क्या है, अगर इन दोनों को मिलाया जाये, तो यह रकम कम मानूम होती है,। खैर, जो कुछ भी दिया गया है, वह ठीक है। लेकिन वह रकम कैसे खर्च की गई है और कैसे खर्च की जाती है, इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बहुत से काम ऐंभ हैं, जो रेलवेज पैसैजर्ज की एमिनिटीज में नहीं आते हैं। जैसे प्लैट-फार्म का रोज करना तो रेलवे के खर्च और लाइन के खर्च में जाना चाहिए, लेकिन उसको मुसाफिरों की एमिनिटीज में डाल दिया गया है। उसको वहां से निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसमें बहुत सा पैसा लग जाता है और मुसाफिरों को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, व नहीं मिलनी हैं।

जगह-जगह पानी पिलाने के लिए और दूसरे कामों के लिए जो आदमी रखे जाते हैं, उन की देख-भाल नहीं होनी है। आप जा कर देखिए कि रेलवे के कितने कुन्नी और मजदूर प्राइ प्राइवेट नौकर हैं जेनेरल मैनेजर डी० टी० एस० और स्टेशन मास्टर प्रादि के, लेकिन उन का खर्च रेलवे से दिया जाता है। हर स्टेशन पर दस, बारह, पंद्रह आदमी ऐंभ हैं, जो रेलवे अधिकायियों के प्राइवेट नौकर हैं, लेकिन उन को वेनन रेलवे में मिलता है। अगर इस पैसे को बचा कर दूसरे कामों में खर्च किया जाये, तो उस से रेलवे को भी अधिक लाभ होगा और डिसिप्लिन भी मेनटेन होगा।

अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री जिन्दे, ने कहा कि रेलवे लाइन और रेलवे स्टेशन किसी गांव से दो मील से ज्यादा दूर नहीं होने चाहिए। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

रेलवेज्झ प्रौर रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट में को-भ्रांडिनेशन होना चाहिए प्रौर जहां रेलवे लाइन न जा सके, वहां रोड का डेवेलपमेंट करके बसिज दी जायें, जिससे लोगों को यातायात की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकें। जिन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में रेलवे लाइन ले जाने में बहुत खर्च पड़ेगा प्रौर उससे फायदा नहीं होगा, बल्कि बहुत ज्यादा घाटा होगा, वहां को-भ्रांडिनेशन करके बसिज को प्रोवाइड करना चाहिए। रेलवे मंत्रालय प्रौर ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में एका करके, आपस में मेल करके ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिसमें लोगों को तत्कलीफ भी न हो, लोगों का काम भी चले प्रौर सरकार का खर्च भी न बढ़े।

मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि ऐसी लाइन्ज भी बना दी जायें, जो अनरूम्युनरेटिव हों, जिन से फायदा न हो, बल्कि बराबर घाटा होता रहे। लेकिन देश-वासियों को यातायात की सुविधाएं तो दी जानी चाहिए प्रौर वे सुविधाएं तभी दी जा सकती हैं, जब कि रेलवे प्रौर ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालयों में पारस्परिक को-भ्रांडिनेशन हो प्रौर वे मिल कर देखें कि काम कैसे चल सकता है, बसें देने से चल सकता है या रेलवे लाइन देने से चल सकता है, प्राज-कल मैंने देखा है कि जहां रेलवे लाइन होती है, उसके पैरालल रूट पर बसें भी चलती हैं। इससे डुप्लीकेशन होता है, इससे देश का आर्थिक ह्रास होता है, खर्चा बढ़ता है पैसे की बरबादी होती है, ट्रांसपोर्ट पर भी खर्च होता है प्रौर रेलों पर भी खर्चा होता है। ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध आपको करना चाहिए कि जहां कोई रेलवे नहीं है वहां बसों का प्रबन्ध आप कर दें। ऐसा न हो कि जहां रेलवे लाइन भी है, वहां पर बसें भी हों। दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद के बीच में आप देखें कि कितनी रेलें चलती हैं। प्रौर भी आप इसके बीच में रेलें चला सकते हैं। अगर जरूरत हो तो ऐसा भी किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कितनी ही बसें भी भी चलती हैं। अगर इन बसों को आप दूसरी

जगह भेज दें, उन स्थानों में भिजवा दें जहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं है तो वहां के लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है। रेलवे केवल एक कर्मशियल चीज नहीं है। यह पब्लिक यूटीलिटी की चीज भी है। ट्रांसपोर्ट भी पब्लिक यूटीलिटी की चीज है। दोनों में को-भ्रांडिनेशन होना चाहिए। ठीक से उनका विधान आप करें, ठीक से दोनों को आप चलायें ताकि लोगों को सहूलियतें देने के अपने उद्देश्य में आप सफल भूत हो सकें।

अभी मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि सब जगह बड़ी लाइन बना दी जानी चाहिये। यह असम्भव बात है। यह हो नहीं सकता है। एक लाइन जो अभी एक जगह पर है उसको हटा कर दूसरी लाइन हम डालें प्रौर हर एक जगह इस तरह से करें तो गवर्नमेंट का तो दिवाला निकल जायेगा। गवर्नमेंट इसको कर नहीं सकता है। यह काम अगर करना हो तो धीरे धीरे ही हो सकता है। दस, बीस पचास या सौ दो सौ मील हर साल हम इसको करते जा सकते हैं। तब यह हमारे लिये सुविधाजनक हो सकता है। सबको एक साथ हटा देने से जो कैपिटल इनवैस्टिड है वह ब्लाक हो जायेगा। वह किसी काम में नहीं आयेगा। हमें ऐसा मुझाव देना चाहिए जिससे कैपिटल ब्लाक भी न हो प्रौर लोगों का काम भी चल जाए, लोगों को भी सुविधाएं मिल जाएं प्रौर इसके साथ साथ इस मंत्रालय को प्रौर ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग को भी फायदा हो।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब पूर्व वक्ता बोल रहे हैं तो उनको सुन कर मुझे ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि मानो रेलवे बजट को हम डिस्कस कर रहे हैं प्रौर रेलवे बजट पर सर्वांगीण विचार हम प्रकट कर रहे हैं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope you will not commit the same mistake.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I will not commit that mistake; I will be quite relevant.

यह जो कनवेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है यह हमारे सामने हर पांच साल के बाद विचारार्थ आती है और हमें यह फँसला करने होता है कि जनरल रेवेन्यूज को कितना दिया जाए। अभी 5.75 प्रतिशत देने का है और आगे 1971 तक क्या इसमें कमी हो या क्या बढ़ोतरी हो, यह सब देखने वाली बात है। अभी आप 103 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं जनरल रेवेन्यूज को। आपकी कुल जो ग्रामदानी है वह 716 करोड़ है और उस ग्रामदानी में से आप 103 करोड़ दे रहे हैं। आप 4.75 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कैपिटल एट चार्ज पर इस वक्त पे कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार और रेल विभाग का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता कि सब से बड़ा और सब से ज्यादा धन जिस व्यवसाय में हमारा लगा हुआ है वह रेलवे विभाग है। इसमें कई घरबों की पूंजी लगी हुई है। कैपिटल एट चार्ज एट दी ऐंड आफ 1965-66, 2,675 करोड़ रुपये था। इसके अलावा और जो कैपिटल लगा हुआ है उस सब को मिला कर जनरल रेवेन्यू को हम क्या दे रहे हैं? इसको हमें देखना होगा।

हमारी जो धारणा है, और जो व्यवस्था हम यहाँ कायम करना चाहते हैं, वह समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था है। उस समाजवादी व्यवस्था में ज्यादातर जितने ऐसे व्यवसाय हैं वे सरकारी क्षेत्र में आयेंगे। जो प्राइवेट क्षेत्र हैं और जो टैक्स इत्यादि देते हैं वे धीरे धीरे समाप्त हो जायेंगे। वे बन्द हो जायेंगे, इसकी उम्मीद तो अभी नहीं है। लेकिन जाँ कम है समाजवाद का और जिसको गवर्नमेंट चलाना चाहती है, उस में प्राइवेट व्यवसायों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राष्ट्र के नियंत्रण में हम लायेंगे। उन से ही हमें पूंजी बनानी है राष्ट्र के लिए ताकि हमारे देश का काम चल सके।

किसी और चीन में समाजवादी व्यवस्था चल रही है। वहाँ क्या हालत है। इस को आप देखें। वहाँ राष्ट्रीय प्राय का करीब 92 प्रतिशत उन के अपने व्यवसायों से आता है और केवल आठ प्रतिशत ग्रामदानी उन को इनकम टैक्स वगैरह से होती है। चूँकि उन्होंने इन व्यवसायों को अपने हाथ में कर लिया है, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है उन को 92 प्रतिशत प्राय इन से होती है और केवल आठ प्रतिशत दूसरों से। आज हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि हम उन का किस तरह से मुकाबला करें, किस तरह से अपने राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योगों से अधिक ग्रामदानी पैदा करें। पूंजीवादी जो हैं, निजी व्यवसाय वाले जो हैं, वे इनकम टैक्स वगैरह भी देते हैं लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योगों को यह भी नहीं देना पड़ता है। सिमेंट को डिक्ट्रोल किया गया है लेकिन आप देखें कि सिमेंट उद्योग कितना डिविडेंड दे रहा है। हमारे सोमानी साहब ने पन्द्रह परसेंट डिविडेंड डिक्लेयर किया है। पन्द्रह परसेंट डिविडेंड जो भाव सिमेंट का बढ़ाया गया है उस से मिलेगा। पन्द्रह परसेंट डिविडेंड उन के कैपिटल पर देने की सरकार स्वीकृत देती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप अपने व्यवसाय से केवल 4.75 प्रतिशत ही डिविडेंड देते हैं। आप से सरकार इतना ही लेती है।

श्री सिंहासन: स्वर्ण बांडों में कितना सोना लगाया है, इस को भी आप देखें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: पन्द्रह प्रतिशत डिविडेंड कागजों पर दिखाया है। कितना पैसा इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर कर देते हैं। इस का पता ही नहीं है। इनकम टैक्स कितना बचाया है, इस का पता ही नहीं चलता है। यह सब कुछ देने के बाद स्वर्ण बांडों में लगाने के लिए उन के गाम धन बच जाता है। लेकिन आप तो स्वर्ण बांडों में भी कुछ सोना नहीं लगा रहे हैं। वह आप न भी लगायें तो भी यह तो आप के लिए

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

जरूरी है कि आप जनरल रेवेन्यूज को अधिक देने की स्थिति में हों। हमें इस चीज को समाजवादी व्यवस्था के आधार पर देखना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जितने हमारे राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय हैं वे काफी आमदनी दें और निजी व्यवसायों से वे ज्यादा कारगर ढंग से चलें, ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से चलें। तभी हमारा काम चलेगा।

आप निजी और सरकारी व्यवसाय की तुलना करें तो आप का पता चलेगा कि निजी व्यवसाय वाले आप को इनकम टैक्स भी देते हैं, सुपर टैक्स भी देते हैं और जैसा कि विरोधी दलों के लोग अक्सर आरोप लगाते हैं चुनावों के लिए धन भी देते हैं और बहुत कुछ देने के बाद भी काफी बड़ा डिविडेंड डिविडेंड करते हैं और स्वर्ण बांडों में स्वर्ण भी देते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी व्यवसाय का सम्बन्ध है वह न तो इनकम टैक्स पूरा देते हैं और न ही उन के बराबर डिविडेंड देते हैं। बल्कि घाटे में और चलते हैं। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को ही आप देख लें। वह एक करोड़ के करोड़ घाटे में चल रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में किस तरह से हम देश को प्रगति के रास्ते पर ले जा सकते हैं, समाजवाद के रास्ते पर ले जा सकते हैं, किस तरह से लोगों को जो आदर्श हम ने समाजवाद का अपने सामने रखा है, उस की ओर आकर्षित कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से लोगों की संतुष्टि कर सकते हैं? सरकारी क्षेत्र के जो संचालक हैं उन का यह कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि वे देखें कि कहा पर किस तरह से खर्च कम किया जा सकता है और किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देकर भी प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं, सार्वजनिक कोष में दी जा सकती है।

जो इस व्यवसाय में आप की पूंजी लगी हुई है उस पर पहले सवा चार प्रतिशत दिया

जाता था, फिर साढ़े चार हुआ, फिर पाँच पाँच हुआ और अब यह छः प्रतिशत के करीब होने जा रहा है। जो पूंजी सरकारी व्यवसाय में लगी हुई है उतनी ही पूंजी और देशों में अगर लगी हुई है हम देखें और उस के परिणामों पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमें हैरत होती है। जर्मनी को ही आप लें। उस की शक्ति कितनी बढ़ गई है इस को देख कर आश्चर्य होता है। छोटा सा मुल्क जर्मनी है। युद्ध के लिए अपनी छोटी सी आमदनी से उस ने प्रचुर मात्रा में शक्ति पैदा कर ली है। हमारा कितना विशाल देश है। लेकिन हम वैसे अभी तक नहीं कर पाये हैं। क्या इस का कारण है, इस को हमें देखना होगा। छोटा सा देश जर्मनी आज भी दुनिया में टक्कर लेने के लिए तैयार है। कुछ न कुछ उसने नियंत्रण इन—व्यवसायों पर किया होगा, कुछ न कुछ उस में विशेषता तो रही होगी जिस के वजह से वह इतना शक्तिशाली हो गया है। आप को भी चाहिये कि आप विचार करें कि किस तरह से एक संतुलित ढंग से चला जा सकता है, किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी की जा सकती है। जो आप कर रहे हैं, इस को पार्लियामेंट तो एंडोर्स कर ही देगी। पाँच परसेंट करें तो, चार परसेंट करें तो, पार्लियामेंट एंडोर्स कर ही देगी। लेकिन आप को विशेष तौर पर इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि किस तरह से सरकारी क्षेत्र का कारगर बनाया जा सकता है, किस तरह से उन को एक सुन्दर व्यवस्था में चलाया जा सकता है। लोगों को तथा अधिकारियों को, सब को अधिक से अधिक आराम देते हुए भी हमारे ये व्यवसाय व्याज के रूप में राष्ट्रीय धन में कितना देते हैं, इस को आप को देखना चाहिये।

श्री बलरामणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : यह जो कनवेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है इसका तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूँ और इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। एक बात की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना

चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ और इस में कोई शुब्हा भी नहीं है कि वतमान मंत्री महोदय के नेतृत्व में रेल विभाग ने काफी तरक्की की है और काम बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है।

हमारे मुजफ्फरपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में घाप ने समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण किया है। इसका बड़े अच्छे तरीके से निर्माण हुआ और पब्लिक का, खास तौर से ग्राम और कलकत्ते की घादमियाँ की और जो जो मजदूर कलकत्ते कमाने के लिये जाते थे बड़ी राहत मिली है। अब वे बड़ी आसानी से वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं। लेकिन जो वार्डर के इलाके हैं, नेपाल वार्डर पर और चम्पारन के नजदीक जो वार्डर के इलाके हैं, वहाँ पर कोई 25 या 30 मील का टुकड़ा है। वहाँ पर अगर घाप बड़ी लाइन कर दें तो हर दृष्टिकोण से और रेलवे के दृष्टिकोण से और मुल्क के आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से तथा मजदूरों के दृष्टिकोण से सब को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। इस से मुल्क को बड़ा फायदा होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जैसे बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि रेलवे में बड़ी खामियाँ हैं, यह है, वह है, मैं उनकी तरफ सदन का ध्यान नहीं ले जाना चाहता क्योंकि ये तो उसी तरह से हैं जैसे कि एक चित्रकार ने एक खूबसूरत सी फोटो बना कर चौराहे पर रख दी और यात्रियों से कहा कि अगर उस में कहीं उन को बदसूरती मानूम होती हो तो वह उस जगह पर दाग लगा दें। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फोटो दायों से भर गया। इसी तरह से एक बदसूरत फोटो चित्रकार ने बना कर चौराहे पर रख दिया और लोगों को कहा कि अगर उन को कहीं खूबसूरती दिखालाई देती हो तो वह उस पर निशान लगा दें। उस का नतीजा भी यही हुआ कि फोटो दायों से भर गया।

मैं घाप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ प्राकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई की दृष्टि से भी यह एक गम्भीर मामला है और ज्योधाफी के हिसाब में भी बहुत महम मामला। इस बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं है। मुमकिन है कि इस की तरफ घाप का ध्यान न गया हो इस लिये मैंने इस की ओर घाप का ध्यान प्राकषित किया कि समस्तीपुर जो है वह कमिश्नरी भी है और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मुजफ्फरपुर में है, साथ ही वह नेपाल वार्डर भी है। इस लिये वहाँ तक बड़ी लाईन जरूर कर दी जाये।

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I am grateful to the House for all the observations hon. members have made. As Dr. Aney pointed out, this has become a regular convention of this House—I do not find fault with them for that—that all these are treated as if they were a general debate on the railways. I quite understand the anxiety of members that the railway services should be improved, although the scope of this particular debate is limited to what dividends we have got to pay. This came into existence some 15 years ago. Otherwise, it would have been an annual feature. Therefore, in order to give some kind of stability it was decided that every 5 years, we could review our finances for future development.

Many hon. members have said the railways should not make any profit, but should spend the money on amenities and opening new lines in inaccessible areas. There are two points of view. Railway is such a gigantic business and if they go on making losses, I do not understand how the general revenues are going to bear it. It is a matter of great satisfaction that not only is the railway the biggest concern in the public sector, but it is being so efficiently managed all the time. I do not take credit for it, because it has always been efficiently managed and the results are there. The results can be better and if we can really show

[Shri S. K. Patil]

better results, it is at once a gain to the society as a whole and to the general revenues.

Year after year, ever since we nationalised the railway, its capital value has been steadily increasing. Now it is somewhere about Rs. 2700 crores. In another 10 years, it would be Rs. 5,000 crores and in another 25 years it would reach astronomical figures. If on such a huge capital we make losses, I do not understand how it is to be met.

It is a matter of pride to us that India is one of the very few countries where the railways are making profits. With the exception of perhaps the USA, no railway in the wide world is making profits. In fact, when I visit other countries as Railway Minister, the first question they ask us is, "Tell us what is that alchemy or jugglery or magic wand you have got in your country by which you show profits in the railways, while we are making losses". Most of the advanced railways in many European countries are making losses. In America, they have not yet started making losses, but I am quite sure they are not making huge profits which they used to make, when billions were made on railway shares. Now those shares are not quoted even in the stock market. In contrast to all the railway systems in the world, with all our weaknesses and deficiencies, we must be proud that we have got a railway system of which not only this country is proud, but the rest of the world also has nothing but compliments. It should be our constant endeavour to see that this becomes more and more paying. I am not a believer in the "no profit, no loss" system. At whose expense, I do not understand. Everything has got to bring profit. If you have got more profit, you can utilise it for extending the public services. But if we start with the conception that everything has got to be free, I do not understand wherefrom all the money that is required for that kind

of society is going to come. Therefore, the railway has taken the right decision from the beginning that it should be a profitable concern. The profits should increase by economy on the one side and by increasing the efficiency on the other. During all these years that the railways have been functioning in the public sector, year after year they have been showing progress.

I may specially mention one thing. The Convention Committee this year was composed of all parties in the House, not merely of new members of the ruling party. There was no question of majority or minority. It is a matter of gratification that there was a unanimous report right from the first. I am not detracting from the ability of those members—some of them were men of proved reputation for their economic expertise like Mr. Dandekar and the communist member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, and many others, besides our own members. They did not blindly accept whatever was put before them. They would not have accepted it if they had not been really convinced that it was on very scientific lines. It was not at somebody's pressure that the railways have done it. It gives me great delight that these suggestions originated from the railway administration itself that we should give something increasingly to the general revenues. I am extremely thankful to the members of the Convention Committee for the assistance they gave, for the benefit of their knowledge and the unanimity with which these recommendations have been accepted.

I shall now cursorily refer to the suggestions made by hon. members, because there was not much difference. Mr. Alvares said that we are not giving enough by way of dividend, that we are borrowing at a higher rate and possibly giving at a lower rate; and, if that were so, surely we were not making any substantial contribution to the general

revenue. The figures have been worked out. The average rate of interest of Government borrowings has been going up no doubt year after year. But today it is still at 3.90 per cent, while we are giving, as the paper has said to the extent of 5.5 per cent on all capital provided up to 31st March, 1964 and 6 per cent on capital subsequently provided.

Shri Alvares: You are quoting the dividend rate.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes. Various other useful suggestions have been made. Amortization is a useful suggestion. This Convention Committee also has been considering it time after time. I said yesterday,

"The House will recall that amortization of at least some of the unproductive elements in the capital-at-charge of Railways has been considered desirable by previous Convention Committees although they felt that its implementation would have to wait until better times."

But we have not waited for better times; in spite of the emergency and other things we have done this. Then we have said:

"This Committee has recommended that a modest beginning may be made by applying the interest on the balances in the Railway Reserve Fund to this purpose, and supplementing this by such appropriation from Railway Revenues as may be feasible depending on the financial position each year."

I can refer to one thing just to show the soundness of the Railways. When this calamity came upon us—I am talking of the Chinese aggression and, later on, the conflict between us and Pakistan and the strain that was put on the railway system—if the Railways was not a sound concern we could have quite understood what would have happened. Not only the Railways met that

challenge squarely and with efficiency, but there was no drawing from the general revenues at all. We could look after ourselves. Even when we suffered casualties compensations and other things had to be given. We did not look to the Defence or other departments. It was our duty to see that to the extent we could do we should do it ourselves. To that extent the pressure on defence and other expenditure would be less. That is a matter really for satisfaction for all of us, that the Railways could do that.

Several other suggestions have been made. My hon. friend, Shri Samanta suggested, why not have a consultative committee. We have got informal consultative committees. In fact, there are eight. The zonal committees are informal consultative committees. While other ministries have one, I have to face eight of them separately.

Shri A. S. Saigal: They are only for the eight zones.

Shri S. K. Patil: There will be a ninth committee when the ninth zone will come in. It is very good. Why should not people take interest in all these committees? There is nothing wrong in it. I can quite see the substance of what my hon. friend Shri Samanta has suggested, and even supported by my hon. friend Shri Saigal who has interrupted me, that there is not one committee to think about the policy etc. I shall consider this suggestion. If it is possible, if the interest of the railways could be really advanced by having such a committee, surely I am not coming in the way and that could be made. But that should be really useful, and from that stand-point it would be very carefully considered.

My hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, a very great friend, who always takes a very practical view of things—like Bhishmachar he sleeps on a stone slab, on steel sheets and so on and so forth—made a suggestion.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

Surely he does not recommend it for all of us. If that were so, all the comforts that the railways provide would be superfluous. If his standards have to be taken, a little stone slab would have been all right. But, surely, the great rigidity of life that he has brought upon himself, the discipline with which he lives, is a real object lesson for many. I am really sorry I am so weak that I cannot take that object lesson in my life and sleep on a stone slab or things of that kind. But I can quite understand what he means, that an attempt should be made to extend those facilities to a larger number of people. I can do away with the saloons etc. But they do not cost much. Their cost is an insignificant thing. Money spent for amenities is not spent on saloons. Therefore, if they really become a bugbear and they have to disappear, the same day they might disappear. Surely it should not be honestly contended that their disappearance is going to add to the amenities, is going to provide substantial amenities to any particular section of the community.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What about air-conditioning?

Shri S. K. Patil: There has been a continuous hue and cry from everywhere in all zonal committees that there should be more and more air-conditioning. When we are able to have our own compressors and we have not got to depend upon foreign exchange, I think it shall be our duty to have air-conditioning in all the classes. A section of the third-class are now enjoying that facility. If it can be brought to the ordinary third-class it should be done. The idea is not that our standards should not go up. The idea is not that our standards should come down in order that we are one with the people. Our attempt should be that those who are down below should be brought up, and not that those who are already up should go down altogether. That is not the intention. That should not

be so. I do not think that his idea is to bring down the standard. I can quite understand his anxiety that more and more amenities should be provided to the poor people.

My hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma talked about teachers, students and voluntary organisations. These are suggestions that would be borne in mind.

Sir, I have nothing more to add except that what we are now paying in lieu of this passenger tax will ultimately benefit the States. They are benefiting the States. Otherwise, if it is left to the States to have any passenger tax that they like, it would be such a drain and there would be no co-ordination at all in this business, some State acting in a particular way and another in another way. It is precisely for that reason, in order to bring about uniformity, that this has been done. When the States suggested that they wanted some more money to meet the cost of the crossings, bridges etc., this has been provided so that they will get so many crores more. From Rs. 12.5 crores we have gone to Rs. 16.25 crores. This will be reviewed from time to time every five years. We have been examining it and a lot of money would be made available for that purposes.

Some doubt has been expressed that the States may not spend that money for that purpose. I am quite sure that the States have been co-operating. Even without this money, so far as manned crossings are concerned, there was an identity of view between the States and the Central Government and we have come to some kind of an understanding as to how this difficulty has to be overcome.

Therefore, Sir, I am very glad that the House has given the reception that this resolution deserves, and I suggest that this resolution regarding the report of the Convention Committee be passed unanimously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-à-vis the General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 29th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.57 hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, under the present arrangement, a Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court functions in Delhi to deal with the High Court cases arising in the Union territory of Delhi and the Delhi Administration is paying to the Punjab Government the actual cost of the Circuit Bench in Delhi, and it has also to share the expenditure on the rent of the building etc. It is not a question of money. Really, the question is that Delhi is now expanding and the number of cases are also increasing. In order that the people of Delhi may have the benefit of having a separate High Court this

measure^f is brought forward. Delhi is a growing city. With the Supreme Court here, because the advocates come from outside, there is no settled Bar here. A High Court in Delhi might also give a good Bar. The Bar Association of India has made a demand that there should be a separate court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the hon. Minister is piloting an important measure for the capital of India there should be quorum in the House.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): At least Members from Delhi ought to be present here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are protesting against the Bill or what?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

15 hrs.

Shri Hathi: On that consideration as well as on the consideration that there should be separation of the executive and the judiciary and that this would be the first step in that direction, this Bill is being brought before this House. After all, the judiciary has to play a very important role and an independent High Court, which will have control over the judiciary—the magistrates and the judges—would be a welcome step. I am sure the House will welcome this and support me in this measure.

So far as the Union territories are concerned, there is no High Court yet in any Union territory; but the Constitution does provide for setting up High Courts. Article 241 specifically says:—

"Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a Union

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Hathi]

territory or declare any court in any such territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution."

It also provides that for consequential changes—

"The provisions of Chapter V of Part VI shall apply in relation to every High Court referred to in clause (1) as they apply in relation to a High Court referred to in article 214 subject to such modifications or exceptions as Parliament may by law provide."

In this Bill, therefore, as the House will find, out of 21 clauses, clause 2 deals with the constitution of the High Court, clause 4 deals with these modifications which would be necessary in order to constitute a High Court for Delhi. For example, there is no Governor and when the question of appointment of the Chief Justice of the High Court or of the judges of the High Court is concerned, it is done by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and the Governor of the State. That word "Governor" will have to be omitted and that is provided in this clause; but here we are not substituting the word "Administrator" because the President would not have to consult him instead of the Governor.

Similarly, modifications are being sought in articles 219, 225, 229 and 230. It was really not necessary that any modification should be made in article 230 because there is already a provision, namely,—

"Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory."

That is, the jurisdiction of one High Court can be extended to another Union territory; but, we thought that because the Constitution only deals with the High Courts of States, it may

perhaps sometimes be argued that only the jurisdiction of a High Court of a State under article 214 can either be excluded from or extended to a Union territory. In order to remove that doubt and make it absolutely beyond doubt, modification of this article also is sought to be made.

Then, clause 5 deals with the jurisdiction of the High Court and there it is provided "ordinary original civil jurisdiction in every suit the value of which exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees." That will be the original civil jurisdiction. Then, clauses 6 to 9 are only procedural and practice provisions.

In clause 10 a specific provision is sought to be made to the effect that when a single Judge tries a suit in exercise of the original jurisdiction vesting in the High Court, an appeal would lie to the Division Bench.

Then Clause 17 is another important clause where it is said that the jurisdiction will also extend to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. That is an important provision. Then Clauses 20 and 21 are about the power to remove certain difficulties if they arise and power to adopt laws—all these are procedural ones. The important Clauses are only 3, 4, 10 and 17. In order to see that the Himachal Pradesh people do not suffer any inconvenience in coming over to Delhi, provision can also be made for having a circuit bench for Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, while keeping in view the importance of having a separate High Court for Delhi, we have also looked to the fact that people in Himachal Pradesh do not suffer. I am sure that the present measure, which is a step forward in separating the Executive from the Judiciary and in having an independent High Court for Delhi itself, will be welcomed. I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I rise on a point of order. You will please recollect—I do not know whether you were in the House at that time; Mr. Speaker was in the Chair—that I had raised a point of order, which he held over and said that I could raise it later.

I invite your attention to Rule 376, proviso to sub-rule (2). I am concerned because the sudden change without notice in the order of business has handicapped us to a certain extent. I will explain to you as to how it has handicapped us. The order paper that we got yesterday put the High Court Bill low down in the list after the Seeds Bill and the Foreign Marriages Bill, if my memory serves me aright. This morning I was taken by surprise, when I noticed that the Delhi High Court Bill had been upgraded, so to say, and had been put on top of the other two. We had planned, I had planned—I will speak for myself—to give certain amendments on the basis of what we got yesterday—the order paper of yesterday. But when I saw the order paper today, I was aghast, taken aback, because I have been deprived of the opportunity and the right, if I may say so, to table amendments to this Bill. That is number one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is another thing; that is about referring the Bill to a Select Committee. But there is an amendment to one of the Clauses; I have given notice this morning; and I shall take it up when the time comes.

Another matter which I wanted to raise was with regard to arrangement of business. Yesterday, you will recall, when you were in the Chair, the Central Vigilance Commission's report was taken up, discussed and put off. I do not know whether it will be taken up during this session. It is a bad precedent that it should be taken half way through and left in the middle. Therefore, I would request you to discuss with the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House, as to whether they want to put through at least the business which we got this morning in today's and tomorrow's order papers; this business will take much more than the time at our disposal. I would, therefore, suggest that the House should be told before we rise today whether we will sit on Saturday because it is necessary, if you want to dispose of this business—consideration of the Central Vigilance Commission's report etc.—to sit on Saturday. If you want to push it to the next session, you can do anything you like. There must, however, be some sort of method in their madness, some sort of planning. This has been a truncated business but if you want to push even that to the next session, it will be a hopeless affair. I, therefore, request that we should be told before 5.00 P.M. today whether this business is meant to be transacted in this session and whether the House will sit on Saturday.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर श्रीफ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रफेसर्स को बुलाना पड़ेगा ।

श्री हरि विश्वु कामथ : जी हां, मिनिस्टर श्रीफ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रफेसर्स को बुलाना पड़ेगा । वे फौरन यहाँ पर बुलाये जायें ।

I had planned—but I find after the Minister's speech that my plan has fallen through—to raise this point of order based on the Constitution—Articles 214 and 230. I was not aware

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

—because I was not a member of Parliament at that time—that a Union Territory also is entitled to have a High Court if the Parliament so decides, under Act 341. I am glad that Delhi will be the first Union Territory to have it. I do not know whether the Constitution has got some such disparate Articles. We should take separate steps to make them harmonious. The Deputy Law Minister must take notice of this and bring them in line with the others.

Shri Hathi: Not for the purpose of this Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now; later. Articles 214, 230 and 241 should be brought together; at least Articles 214 and 241 should be put together in one Article and not in two Articles because otherwise we lose the thread. I would suggest that the Constitution may be amended at an appropriate time;

I would now move:

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 25 members, namely: Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Dr. M. S. Aney; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad; Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade; Shri S. M. Banerjee; Chodhury Brahm Perkash; Shrimati Renu Chakravarty; Shri P. R. Chakraverti; Shri N. C. Chatterjee; Shri N. Dandekar; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Himmatsinhji; Sardar Kapur Singh; Shri Harish Chandra Mathur; Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri Shivram Rango Rane; Shrimati Yashoda Reddy; Shri Sham Nath; Dr. L. M.

Singhvi; Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha; Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, and Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.”

I will not take the time of the House. I will only remind the Minister, the Government, the House and yourself that the Delhi Administration Bill has rightly been referred to a Joint Committee, a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. It was a big measure, but as regards this Bill, the Minister, in his speech, has indicated how certain Articles, certain provisions in the Constitution . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me put the motion and the amendment to the House. The motion and the amendment are now before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister has indicated in the course of his speech, and a lucid speech at that, that certain articles of the Constitution will have to be seen in a new light, so to say. But I am sorry to note that the time allotted, if I am informed aright, is only one hour for this Bill. That is what I am told, and I am saying this subject to correction. Allotting one hour for this Bill seeking to create a very important institution in a Union Territory for the first time, the first of its kind, a pioneer institution for a Union Territory, and expecting the House and the Parliament of the country to dispose of it in one hour will be atrocious, to say the least.

Shri Shinkre: Ridiculous.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is posterous!

No doubt, the measure is welcome, and we hope that the people of Delhi and of Himachal Pradesh will take advantage of the new High Court which is going to be set up. I do not know, but I am told that some other neighbouring districts would also like

to take advantage of it, and I hope that it will be examined by the Ministry and by the Government. The people will naturally feel a sense of gratification at this institution of the High Court that is being provided for them in the Union Territory of Delhi and the extension of its jurisdiction to Himachal Pradesh. But may I ask the hon. Minister whether he really, in all conscience, thinks that the matters which he has referred to in the course of his speech with regard to the various articles of the Constitution are such that the House, with the quorum bell ringing now and then and with this atmosphere that is prevailing at the fag end of the session—I do not say that it is extraordinary, but it is usual—is in a mood to discuss and finish off this important Bill in one hour?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He is only joking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh has made a wise observation, a pertinent observation. He says that the hon. Minister is only joking. But this is no matter for a joke. The Delhi High Court Bill is a serious and important measure, and Shri Kapur Singh will agree with me that if the hon. Minister is really joking, he is not doing the right thing . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: I agree with the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would submit that he should not do so.

Shri Hathī: I only meant that the Bill was not controversial.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought the joke was non-controversial, but I think the Bill is controversial.

Shri Hathī: Otherwise, most of the Members who want to oppose the Bill would have been here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement made by the hon. Minister

is somewhat reminiscent of the attitude which he took on the Judges (Inquiry) Bill . . .

Shri Hathī: I was not there at all in connection with that Bill.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I was there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anyhow, one of the two Ministers was there. After all, it is collective responsibility or joint responsibility.

He resisted the proposal for referring that Bill to a Select Committee. But the entire House was with me at that time. I had proposed that, that Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Government resisted it till the last minute so to say; it was a last-ditch resistance, so to say until the entire House came down upon them, literally. He, then took time to consider, and said that he would tell us the next day. Government were feeling uncomfortable here, and the entire House had agreed that it should go to a Select Committee; then, of course, Government had no alternative, and they went even one step further, and rightly I accepted their forward step. That was that they wanted to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

In the case of this Bill too, I myself would have been happy to refer it to a Joint Committee, but I suppose this is a financial Bill or money Bill coming under article 110(a) to (f) of the Constitution, and, therefore, a Joint Committee of both the Houses is ruled out for this Bill. It is because of that, that I have sought to move this motion for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

It is only in the placid, quiet, sober, sedate and contented atmosphere of a Select Committee or a Joint Committee that we can pay adequate attention to measures of this nature. We have been pleading—you, Sir, will also recollect, because you have been

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

for long in this House and in the other House, and you know, Sir, that we have been pleading—for umpteen years or many years (I would not like to use the word 'umpteens' because it may be ruled as unparliamentary, but if it is not unparliamentary, then I would say 'umpteens') that Government should as a matter of course, on their own or *sou motu* refer all important measures, important in public interest, whether they are controversial or not, all Bills in the national interest, to a Select Committee or a Joint Committee. That has been our plea during all these years. But Government have been shilly-shallying, dilly-dallying and 'billy-ballying' over this issue.

I would, therefore, request that this Bill should go before a Select Committee, because this can not go before a Joint Committee. I would request the House, if Government are allergic to it and are intransigent over this matter, to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon them so that this Bill also goes before a Select Committee of the House and in the next session which is a long session, we can consider it before the Demands are discussed or after the Demands are disposed of, and not in one hour or two hours as is proposed now.

If Government are not going to accept this motion of mine, let the time allotted for this Bill be extended at least to four or five hours. One hour is absolutely, hopelessly, inadequate, and it will be an outrage upon the House.

I, therefore, move and commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No time has been allotted for this Bill. Shall we have two hours for this Bill? Are the Government accepting the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee?

Shri Hathi: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, we shall have two hours for this.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Three hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have three hours, because there is the stage of clause-by-clause consideration also. Let us have 2 hours for the general discussion and one hour for the clauses.

Shri Shinkre: Let the allotment be 2 hours, but if the debate indicates real interest by Members, then you can extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have two hours for the time being.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have one hour for the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): That means that the Seeds Bill will not come up today?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I think the hon. Minister has done well in sponsoring this measure. I know the feeling of the lawyers in Delhi, both of the district court as also of the Circuit Bench which is functioning here. I am now coming straight from the Circuit Court and I may tell the hon. Minister and you, Sir, and the House that there is a good deal of feeling among the senior Members of the Bar Association functioning in the Delhi Circuit Court over the fact that there is one observation in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which has offended them namely, that the present arrangement is unsatisfactorily. I assured them—of course, I had no mandate from the Minister or from the Government—that that meant no reflection on the judiciary which was functioning in the Delhi Circuit Bench or on the Bar.

There were three Englishmen associated with the High Courts in India.

One was Sir Trevor Harris. You know, Sir, that he was an eminent judge who was induced by both Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel to continue to function as Chief Justice of Calcutta after India became independent and he continued to the great advantage of the High Court, and he maintained the rule of law fearlessly in my High Court. I had the privilege to work with him, and I can pay a tribute to that gentleman's forensic and juridical ability. The next one was Mr. Justice Mootham, who was the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. The last in the series is Mr. Justice Falshaw, who is now the Chief Justice of Punjab High Court. I am quite sure that there is no reflection on the judiciary now functioning in the Circuit Bench here.

Shri Hathi: Not in the least. I may say that straightway.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am quite convinced that there was no such feeling, but I am very happy that it has come out from the horse's mouth and that will satisfy all people.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Not the horse's mouth, but 'Hathi's' mouth.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I know the importance of Shri Hathi and so I would not use that language.

I must say that we are all committed to the rule of law. That is the very basic foundation of our Constitution. The rule of law will be administered in this part of the country if we have a properly equipped High Court here.

I remember I was appearing in the Delhi Circuit Court, when the Attorney-General was appearing against me, and we had to open out some maps; the room was so small that the map hit the judge, and we were likely to be hauled up for contempt of court. The arrangements really were very unsatisfactory, but

that is not from the juridical point of view but from the other point of view.

What I am pleading for is not in any spirit of obstruction but in a spirit of co-operation. I am supporting Shri Kamath, because I want this High Court to be given as much power and as much jurisdiction as possible and to be a properly equipped High Court.

The Circuit Bench of the High Court which is now functioning is not at all inferior to any other High Court in India. I have had the privilege to know some of the High Courts and their standards of juridical and forensic work and also those of the Bar, and they have been quite satisfactory and up to the mark.

But what I am thinking is this. I am appealing to the Minister also to take into consideration the future of the Punjab State. Punjab is itself in the melting pot. We do not know what will happen. I am not here a protagonist of either side, either for Punjabi Suba or against it. But you know that a demand has been made; some leaders of the Congress and some leaders of other parties have strongly opposed it; some are in favour of it; great leaders like Sant Fateh Singh and Master Tara Singh are strongly pleading for the creation of a linguistic state called Punjabi Suba. If that happens, there is bound to be Haryana, and it will be necessary to place Haryana under this proposed High Court. Everyone is anxious that a quick decision should be taken. All that I am saying is that a man from Rohtak or a man from Gurgaon does not want to go to Chandigarh if he has got a full equipped High Court next door. It will, to some extent, be fantastic to ask citizens who have now got the right to go to the High Court for the vindication of fundamental rights to take a long detour to Chandigarh when they have got to pass through Delhi where there is a fully equipped High Court.

Therefore, I am suggesting that the Bill be sent to a Select Committee. Shri Kamath has suggested it. He has

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

fixed a time-limit. Do not allow it to be extended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: First day of the next session.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: In the meantime, we shall know the fate and the contour of the Punjabi Suba or the Punjabi State. We shall know where we stand and accordingly we adjust the territorial contour of this Delhi High Court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Heavens won't fall by that time.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I do not think there will be any difficulty in just waiting till the commencement of the next session. I think it will be desirable; it will be good for the litigants.

You know there is a good deal of congestion in that High Court, a good deal of congestion because of one judgment. You may remember, as a man of law, that Mr. Justice Patanjali Shastri declared in the leading case of Election Commissioner v. Saka Venkata Rao, that all election cases in which the Union of India is a party must be heard in Delhi. The Election Commissioner issued an order only in respect of a Madras election. He went down to Madras himself and said, 'I will pass some order', which was being challenged. But the Supreme Court said, 'You cannot have a writ filed in the Madras High Court; You must come up to Delhi'. It was argued very strenuously by Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam that it is really a travesty of the fundamental right given to our citizens under art. 32. We have not merely given them fundamental rights, but, we have given them a remedial right to go to the Supreme Court for the vindication of the fundamental rights. We have made a conscious departure from all other constitutions in the world and we have made that remedial right a fundamental right.

That is why Chief Justice Patanjali Shastri said that that is a fundamental right, but that must be vindicated in the Delhi Court. You cannot file any writ petition in any High Court in India. The result has been that hundreds, possibly thousands, of writ petitions had to be filed here and many of them are still pending adjudication, blocking the normal work.

Now, to some extent, the mischief has been redressed. But still there is a lot to be done. I am pleading for the early establishment of a properly equipped High Court. I hope there will be no provincial or parochial considerations entering in the recruitment of the Judges, that it will be only motivated by the highest considerations of merit, judicial integrity and probity, and that would be a successful venture.

I am pleading not for Delhi; I am pleading for a practical, pragmatic approach so that this thing may be put on a proper pedestal.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I, first of all, support the proposal made by Shri Kamath for referring this Bill to a Select Committee instead of being considered straight on, as is now proposed?

Shri Hathi has said that this Bill is not being referred to a Select Committee because it is non-controversial. After a perusal of the statement of objects and reasons, it does not appear to be so obvious that the Bill is altogether non-controversial. As far as I can see or as far as one can read out of the statement of objects and reasons, four reasons are given as to why a separate High Court should be set up for Delhi. One of these is that the population of Delhi is increasing. The other is that the work in Delhi is also increasing. The third is that it will facilitate separation of the judiciary from the executive. These three reasons are far

from convincing. Even if there is no separate High Court for Delhi, it should not be a hindrance or a bar to the separation of the judicial from the executive functions under the present arrangement. With regard to increased work and the increase in population, it is an argument for increasing the strength of the Punjab High Court and not an argument for constituting a separate High Court for Delhi.

But there is a fourth reason which may have weighed with Government in coming forward with this Bill. It is stated in the statement of objects and reasons—it is proposed to have a separate High Court for this reason, it is proposed to have a separate High Court for this reason, it is proposed to have a separate High Court for this reason, and for other reasons. As far as the other reasons are concerned, they can only be of a non-judicial and political nature. If one can hazard a guess, perhaps, the other reasons relates to a type of work which the Supreme Court Judges and the Circuit Bench Judges of the Punjab High Court have to do here. That work sometimes relates to the executive actions of the Government of India itself—and by way of writ petitions it comes up before the Circuit Bench. If it is for that reason, a non-judicial and political reason, that a separate High Court is desirable for Delhi, this is a question which requires very calm consideration and it should not be hustled through, as it is proposed to be done.

With these words, I support the motion moved by Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yadav.

Shri Shinkre: On a point of order. Did I not catch your eye now or before?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My eye can catch only one Member.

Shri Shinkre: I stood up more than twice. I have no objection to allow

Shri Yadav to speak, but I should also be called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. One by one I am calling.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दिल्ली में उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने का विधेयक प्राया है, इसका मैं इस माने में स्वागत करता हूँ कि जो प्राज मौजूदा सर्किट बेंच दिल्ली में है और जो पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के मातहत है, उसको हटा कर दिल्ली में उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित कर देने से यहां लोगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं माननीय कामत जी के संशोधन का भी समर्थन करता हूँ जिस में उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए।

श्री माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए यह कहा है कि इस का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि उच्च न्यायालय यदि यहां कायम हो जायगा तो य जो प्रशासनिक लोग हैं, उनके हाथ से न्याय विभाग का जो काम है वह चला जाएगा और एक माने में न्याय और कार्यकारिणी के बीच में जो रिश्ता कायम है वह खत्म हो जाएगा, उसका फलगाव हो जाएगा। लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि यह जो मौजूदा विधेयक है इस विधेयक के पारित होने पर ही, जैसे ही यहां पर उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित हो जाएगा वैसे ही कैसे यहां पर एग्जिक्यूटिव के जो लोग हैं और जिन को न्याय विभाग के अधिकार भी मिले हुए हैं, वे समाप्त हो जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो इस बात की भी सफाई करें। प्राज जितनी बर्बा चवती है कि हम न्याय विभाग को प्रशासनिक विभाग में धलस करना चाहते हैं, उसके संदर्भ में अगर सभी राज्यों की स्थिति को ध्या देखें तो ध्याको पता चलेगा कि चाहे ज्युडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट हों या डिप्टी क्लर्क हों या क्लर्क हों, सभी का कुछ

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

न कुछ न्यायालय के भी अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और साथ साथ प्रशासनिक काम भी रहते हैं और जब कभी भी प्रशासनिक मामलों का सवाल आता है उनका दृष्टिकोण धूमिल हो जाता है चाहे वह हाई कोर्ट के मातहत ही क्यों न हों। इसलिए अगर आप सही मानों में प्रशासन और न्याय दोनों को अलग अलग करना चाहते हैं तो न्याय विभाग के किसी भी आदमी को आप प्रशासन का काम सुपुर्द न करें, केवल न्याय विभाग का काम ही उसके पास होना चाहिए।

अभी परसों यहां पर एक दिल्ली प्रशासन विधेयक पेश हुआ है। उसको एक प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया गया है। उसमें भी यह चर्चा चली थी और यह मांग की जा रही थी कि दिल्ली के लिए एक जिम्मेदार प्रशासन होना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने तब यह तर्क दिया था कि उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जो तर्क माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना का दिया कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ रही है, मुकुंदमेवाजी बढ़ रही है, उन्ही चीजों को और बातों के सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान में रखा जाये। अगर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की दलील को ही इस्तेमाल करूं तो जहां आज मंत्री महोदय एक और दिल्ली की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए अलग न्यायालय देने की बात सोच रहे हैं वहां उन को चाहिये कि दिल्ली के लिये एक जिम्मेदार प्रशासन भी दें, क्योंकि उन के तर्क से ही यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि इसकी आवश्यकता है। मैं आज इस लिये यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लोगों के मन में हंकायें हैं। जब एक तरफ दस न्यायालय को कायम करने के लिये दिल्ली की आबादी का तर्क था तब दूसरी तरफ यह देखा जाता है कि दूसरे मामलात में दूसरा तर्क दिया जाता है। इन सब बातों से जब अलग

प्रशासन या अलग सरकार बनाने की बात कही जाती है तो लोगों के मन में यह भ्रम होता है कि पता नहीं कौन चीफ जस्टिस बने या कौन हाई कोर्ट के जज बने, इस में किन्हीं और से मांग रखने की बात हो सकती है। लोग सोचते हैं कि कहीं ऐसी बू तो इसमें नहीं आती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के सुधार इस में आने चाहिये जिस से कि यह सब बातें इस में न हों।

मैं एक दूसरी बात भी उठाना चाहता हूं। यह अच्छी बात है कि न्यायालय कायम हो। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हम देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कानून के जरिये और व्यवहार के जरिये कि जो न्यायालय हों वह बिल्कुल ही निष्पक्ष हों। वह निष्पक्ष हो कर अपने फैसले करें। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब हम लोग न्यायालयों की इज्जत करेंगे। न्यायालयों का सम्मान करेंगे। मैं आप का ध्यान खींचू कि जब लखनऊ विधान सभा के प्रश्न को लेकर उच्च न्यायालय के खिलाफ वहां पर अनुशासन भंग का प्रश्न आया और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सुपुर्द किया गया राय जानके के लिये, तब इसी सदन की प्रतिक्रिया यह थी कि न्यायालय और कानून बनाने का जो भाग यह सदन है, उस के अधिकारों को ले कर कोई बड़ी चीज खड़ी हो गई। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि न्यायालय तो बने, लेकिन साथ साथ हम उस न्यायालय की इज्जत भी करें, और मैं मिसाल के तौर पर दूसरी बात भी कहूँ, अभी इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के सवाल को लेकर इलाहाबाद उच्चन्यायालय के सामने वह मामला गया। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने फैसला दिया कि वहां के उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति अवैधानिक थी, गैरकानूनी थी। अब इस फैसले की इज्जत करने के बजाय जो एग्जीक्यूटिव है, जो प्रशासन है, वहां की जो सरकार है, उसने एक दूसरा अध्यादेश जारी करके इस गैरकानूनी काम को कानूनी करार दिया।

जो गरकानूनी काम था वह ठीक से कानूनी भी नहीं क्योंकि कानून की हैसियत से जो अध्यादेश जारी हुआ, जिस में इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि जो वहाँ के उपकुलपति हैं उन्हें कानून के अन्तर्गत ओहदा दिया जाये, वह गलत था । कानून की हैसियत से जो वहाँ का उच्च न्यायालय है उस के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने अपना निवृत्ति उस कमेटी में की जो उपकुलपति का चुनाव करती है । यह वह नहीं कर सकते थे । जब तक अध्यादेश में, कानून में इस चीज को हटाने की व्यवस्था न हो तब तक उपकुलपति की नामजुदगी को अध्यादेश के द्वारा रद्द करना अनुचित था ।

15.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि न्यायालय बने, लेकिन यदि उस न्यायालय की इज्जत हम नहीं करते हैं तो उस का कोई बहुत बड़ा लाभ नहीं होगा । मैं चाहूँगा कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हम कोई काम करें ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I support the Bill that has been introduced in the House. The Bill is a very simple one, for the establishment of a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi. I do not think that it is at all necessary that it should be referred to any Select Committee. After all, the provisions are very simple, and I feel that it is not necessary.

While we are discussing this Bill, I feel that the conditions of service of Judges need very early consideration. What is happening at present is that you do not get the proper kind of persons to accept this high post of a Judge. Previously you would never hear of any case of anybody having been offered a judgeship refusing the same, but now a number of advocates who are offered and invited to be Judges do not find it possible to accept it, and the reason is obvious.

When the High Courts were established, the salary of a Judge was fixed at Rs. 4,000, and there was no income-tax. Subsequently, even up to 1939, the income-tax was very low. But now the income-tax is so high that no one having any good practice is at all willing to come and join the High Court. Therefore, I feel that the conditions of service should be such that they may attract proper persons so that the disposal of cases may be quick and they do not become costlier. From my personal experience I can say that cases which used to take about two hours or three hours before take more than a week and this is the case with at least one High Court that I know of; I am told it is so in other places also. The result is that litigation has become more expensive. Similarly, I think their pension should also be raised so that they will not have to do something after they retire as judges. It does not appear to be very suitable for a High Court judge to seek employment after retirement. So, it is necessary that their conditions of service should be examined and made suitable. Only then you can have proper persons to administer justice. If the standard of justice deteriorates, it will be a very bad day for the country. The courts command very great respect in this country and it will be a very sad day if the standard deteriorates. So, it needs the consideration of government. The salaries should be raised or some other advantage should be given so that proper persons may be selected.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of pleasure for one to be able to take part in this debate. I welcome this Bill. After all wisdom has dawned upon the government to re-establish the system of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. This has somehow or the other fallen in such disrepute and in Bombay the powers of the Bombay High Court have been taken away by the provisions of the Civil Courts Act. As I said, I welcome the

[Shri U. M. Trivedi.]

establishment of a High Court which is long overdue in the capital city of this great country.

I cannot understand for a moment how the same attention has not been paid in framing this Bill as has been paid letters patent in framing the letters patent of the various High Courts, of the charter of the several old presidency High Courts. Dubious provisions have been made about appellate jurisdiction to be exercised by a single judge; that is put in by implication and not by the provision of law. I am afraid that it is going to create troubles. I also find that no provision has been made for testamentary jurisdiction which is very essential, especially so when the original civil jurisdiction has been granted. The district judge ought to have been divested of that jurisdiction . . .

Mr. Speaker: Some other talk has been interrupting the proceedings for the last few minutes. I am waiting but it is not subsiding.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Senior Members do so . . . (*Inter-ruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No provision to that effect about the testamentary jurisdiction has been made. Then again, although original civil jurisdiction has been given for sums more than Rs. 25,000 suits, yet there is no provision for transfer of the business that will be pending in the district courts. I therefore say that there is some substance in the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Kamath; as usual, he is the one man who applies his mind more towards legislative measures than many others do. It is a good thing that we have at least one man amongst us who does that.

Shri P. K. Deo: He is from Madhya Pradesh too.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is certainly a credit to me. I find that this

reference to the Select Committee, therefore, becomes necessary. Of course, the Government, if it wants to get through this Bill in a hurry, may do so, but then the whole difficulty will be that for all times to come jurisdictional matters will crop up and create difficulties.

One more thing which I would suggest and on which I strongly feel nowadays is this. Some provision ought to be under existence for the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the high court, pointedly in view of the present position—sections 96 and 100 of the Civil Procedure Code—that in second appeals, the high court refuses to interfere, generally, on account of the recent position of the law as laid down by the Supreme Court that any concurrent finding of fact will not be disturbed. A man pays his courts-fees—a heavy amount for a poor man,—and his advocate gets a chance of standing up in a high court like the Punjab High Court; he hears the very sweet words of the high court judge—'dismissed', and goes out. For hearing this word 'dismissed', he need not be made to pay a heavy fees. Some provisions must be made that for the purpose of preliminary hearings, a token fees may be charged and not the full court-fees. If it lay in my hands, I would go further and recommend to the Government that the procedure obtaining in England about the filing of suits and registering of suits must also be established in India and that court-fees must not be a thing which may be considered remunerative for the Government but that it should be a fixed sum.

In very recent days, there is a growing tendency among the various States to increase the court-fees; the court-fees have been increased abnormally. In the Bombay High Court, where for a suit under a particular provision of the charter and under section 3 of the Court-fees Act, a nominal fee of Rs. 10 was charged, for, the highest amount of the suit, now, there has been a change; a change has been effected, and while

those who have to sue for Rs. 3 lakhs may not pay, those who have to sue for a lakh of Rupees or Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 have to pay a very heavy fee. That obtains in all the States, and slowly they have veered round the view that the subject must be fleeced as much as possible and the people must not be encouraged in litigation to have their rights established. The difficulty arises in cases where Government officers act dishonestly, in a corrupt way and in a capricious manner and so act as to deprive a man, who has entered into a contract with the Government, of his legitimate dues, and the man finds it extremely difficult to approach a court, because, unless and until he establishes himself as a pauper and shows to the satisfaction of the Tahsildar concerned that he is a pauper, he will not be able to approach a court for the redress that he wants. Under these circumstances, this was a proper time when a provision could have been embodied in this Bill; this is a new Bill which ought to have all the various concomitants necessary for the purpose of setting up a correct picture of the administration of a high court. A provision to this effect, about the exemption of court-fees, ought to have been embodied in this Bill.

As I said earlier,—and I reiterate it—all the provisions must be studied. I reiterate it so that it may be noted by the hon. Minister who is in charge of this measure: that all the provisions must be studied in proper perspective and in relation to each other. It is not sufficient to extend by catch phrases the provisions of this law to the Himachal Pradesh Territory as is done in this case. Let there be a general Letter Patent for the whole of this territory. Also, specification must be made whether or not particular laws will or will not apply. Even today it is doubtful whether the Transfer of Property Act applies to Delhi or not and it creates difficulty in equitable mortgages. Any amount of litigation crops up in Delhi on account of this. Sometimes the Pun-

jab Acts apply, sometimes the UP Acts sometimes the Delhi Acts, sometimes the Bengal Acts and sometimes the Rajasthan Act. Thus, a big hotchpotch is created. It would have been better if in a schedule it was put down that these shall be the laws which will apply. That schedule must be complete. I do commend this Bill for the purpose of being referred to a Select Committee for a proper appreciation of the various aspects.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। जो कारण इस हाई कोर्ट को स्थापित करने के दिये गये हैं स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राबजेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में वह इस प्रकार हैं :

“The volume of work in Delhi has been on the increase and is likely to increase further. Having regard to the importance of Delhi, its growing population and other considerations, it is proposed to have a separate High Court for Delhi. This would also facilitate the implementation of the scheme for separation of the judiciary from the executive in the Union territory of Delhi.”

दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई घाबाही को देखते हुए और यहां पर जिस प्रकार से न्याय सुलभ होना चाहिए, अस्त) होना चाहिए उसकी दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक है कि यहां पर हाईकोर्ट कायम किया जाय। यहां बहुत दिन से जनसाधारण को यह उत्सुकता थी कि यहां पर सेपरेट और पूरी शक्ति वाला हाईकोर्ट स्थापित किया जाय। पंजाब के हाईकोर्ट के अधीन जो सिकिटे ब्रांच यहां पर काम करती है उस पर काम का दबाव अधिक है और काम बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। यह बात जरूर देखने की है कि अब भी जो न्याय है वह लोगों को सन्ने ढंग से प्राप्त हो जाता है या नहीं अब भी मामूली लोगों को वकीलों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है या अन्य तरीके से न्याय मिलने का सम्बन्ध है, वह न्याय मिलना नहीं है।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जैसा कहा था कि इसका प्रभाव बढ़ाते हुए यह जरूरी है और यह देखना है कि न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका में अन्तर होना चाहिए और इन पिछले चन्द वर्षों के अन्दर उस तरह से न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका को अलग करने के लिए कार्य चल रहा है और उसका स्वागत भी किया गया है, दिल्ली के अन्दर भी इस हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना से उसको एक शक्ति मिलेगी। लेकिन फिर भी हम देखें कि न्यायपालिका से कार्यपालिका से अलग करने के बाद भी किस प्रकार से साधारण दृष्टि से न्याय प्राप्त हो सकता है, यह देखने की बात है।

काम का दबाव किसी भी दृष्टि से आप देखें दूसरे हाईकोर्ट्स पर भी अधिक है और इस के ऊपर भी अधिक दबाव होगा। मैं किसी और दृष्टि से कटाक्ष करूं या किसी प्रकार का दोषारोपण करूं, यह मेरा दृष्टिकोण नहीं है लेकिन यह बात बिलकुल साफ है कि आज भी नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक देखा जाय तो नीचे की जो कचहरियां हैं चाहे जजेंट कोर्ट्स हों या कलेक्टरेट हो, वहां पर जो अण्टाचार का बोलबाला है वह इस तरह का है कि उससे गरीब आदमी को, मामूली आदमी को न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। जहां तक इस हाईकोर्ट की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध है यह हाईकोर्ट एक ऐसा होना चाहिए जो कि आदर्श बन सके और जिसका एक आदर्श दूसरों के लिए स्थापित हो सके।

16 hrs.

जैसा कि बायदा किया गया है कि देश के अन्दर बढ़ती हुई मुकदमेबाजी को समाप्त किया जायगा लेकिन इस तरह के कानून बन रहे हैं, देश के अन्दर पंचायती राज भी हो गया और कुछ उस काम को ग्रामों तक भी फैला दिया गया है फिर भी पंचायतों और देश के अन्दर इन चन्द वर्षों के भीतर

देखा जाय तो मुकदमेबाजी कम नहीं हो रही है, बढ़ ही रही है। मुकदमेबाजी बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी है कि कुछ पेशेवर दलाल या वकील मुकदमे बढ़ाते हैं, उनको घटाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न करती है, यह देखने की बात है।

ग्रामतौर से यह देखा जाता है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर अगर एक छोटे से ग्राम में एक वकील पैदा हो जाय तो जहां पहले 10 मुकदमें लड़े जाते थे वहां बाद में ढाई सौ मुकदमें लड़ाये जाने लगते हैं। मुकदमों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जाती है। वैसे मैं यह चीज साफ कर दू कि मैं किसी भी प्रकार ऐडवोकेट या वकील के विरोध में नहीं हूँ लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि उनके होने से मुकदमों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। जैसे कि मैंने अण्टाचार की तरफ इशारा किया है मैं यह साफ तौर से कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि सारे देश के अन्दर आज भी गरीब गुरबा लोगों को, दयनीय स्थिति वालों को, न्याय नहीं मिलता है और न्याय अब भी व्यापक दृष्टि से बलशाली लोगों को ही प्राप्त होता है। स्वामी रामतीर्थ जी ने इस बारे में जो कहा था और जिसे मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने पहले भी उद्धृत किया है और आज पुनः उनकी बात को दुहराना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि जो न्याय है वह गरीब को प्राप्त नहीं होता है और न कानून ही गरीब के लिये है, इसलिए न्याय की अगर सारी किताबें समुद्र में फेंक दी जायं तो कुछ मछलियों का नुकसान हो सकता है लेकिन इस दृष्टि से यहां हमारे जनसाधारण का नुकसान नहीं होता है। इस अंगर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कोई ऐसा यत्न करना चाहिए जिससे एक मामूली और छोटे आदमी को नीचे के कोर्ट से लेकर ऊपर के कोर्ट तक न्याय पाने के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। उसको न्याय पाने के हेतु वह चाहे वकील की

दृष्टि से हो चाहे दूसरे प्रदानती खर्च हों जैसे कोर्ट फीस आदि के मामलों में सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

वैसे मैं मानता हूँ कि जो हमारे हरिजन लोगों के मुकद्दमें हैं चाहे वह भ्रष्टपूष्यता की दृष्टि से हों या दूसरी दृष्टि से भी हों उनके लिए इशारा किया गया है कि उनको इस तरीके की सहायता प्राप्त होगी लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सहायता उनको और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं होती है और किसी भी तरीके से उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। न्याय का सीधा मतलब यह है कि न्याय सब को एक समान मुलभ हो, लोगों को बिना खर्च किये न्याय सस्ते ढंग से थोड़े समय में हासिल हो सके। खेद का विषय है कि आज वह सस्ता और तुरत न्याय सर्वसाधारण को प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है। महंगा न्याय जोकि आज प्राप्त होता है वह एक प्रकार से अन्याय है।

जब तक गरीब और साधारण लोगों का कचहरियों पर विश्वास न हो तो वह न्याय न्याय नहीं कहला सकता है। चूँकि मेरा सम्बन्ध गरीब लोगों से है इसलिए मैं यह चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के मामूली लोगों का गरीब लोगों का आज की कचहरियों में बिलकुल विश्वास नहीं है और साधारण धादमी एक मामूली सी दरक़्बास्त लेकर क्लैक्टर की कचहरी में और जज के की कचहरी में इधर से उधर घूमता फिरता है। उनको इस तरीके से न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है? इस तरह का यत्न किया जाना चाहिए ताकि मामूली लोगों को एक साधारण दरक़्बास्त के ऊपर भी न्याय मिल सके। जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति गिरी हुई है उनकी

और विशेष रूप से सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर कोई दयनीय स्थिति होने के प्रमाण में सर्टिफिकेट लायेगा या और कोई प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करेगा तो उसे सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी। मेरा कहना है कि इसको ज़रा धासान बनाना चाहिए ताकि मामूली धादमियों को सही ढंग से न्याय प्राप्त हो सके।

दिल्ली के घन्दर यह जो हाईकोर्ट कायम किया जा रहा है वह स्वागत के योग्य बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर यह बात साफ़ तौर से प्रकट हो कि जो मामूली धादमी यहां पर रहते हैं और उन के साथ यदि अन्याय होता है तो उनको न्याय पाने में सभी सुविधा दी जायेगी। दूसरे हाईकोर्ट कुछ भी करते हों लेकिन दिल्ली के हाईकोर्ट को एक धादमं इस बारे में कायम करना चाहिए। यहां पर कोई भी अपील तीन महीने से अधिक पैडिंग नहीं रहनी है। सफिट बँच में यहां पर 2-2, 3-3, 4-4, 5-5 और 7-7 साल बीत जाते हैं लेकिन अपीलें डिपोज़ और नहीं हो पाती है।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ फिर इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ कि गरीब लोगों की साधारण लोगों को सही ढंग से सस्ता न्याय तुरन्त मुलभ हो सके ऐसा यत्न उन्हें करना चाहिए।

16.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
 OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED STRIKE BY CGHS DOCTORS
 IN DELHI—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Calling Attention Notice which was held over yesterday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to make one submission. Yesterday there was only a news item in the Press that there was going to be a strike by the CHS doctors on the 9th. We thought it was better not to give a Calling Attention Notice yesterday and wait for today. Today, Sir, when some of us gave Calling Attention Notices about this strike which has taken place today, you have been good enough to disallow them. I only request, Sir, that we should be allowed to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: How can I do it? Once it has been brought on the agenda, no further notice is required.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was not on the Order Paper.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऑर्डर पेपर में था ।

Mr. Speaker: Attention of the hon. Minister was called yesterday. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): I had yesterday seen certain Press Reports regarding strike threat by some doctors in the Central Health Service if the Central Government does not withdraw its order conscripting two hundred of them to the Army. No official notice about any threatened strike had been received until this morning when I received a telegram about the strike. I have learnt this morning that some of the doctors have absented themselves from duty. The Central Health Service Rules were published on the 1st May, 1963 and the Central Health Service was constituted on 1st January, 1965. Rule 11A of the Central Health Service Rules provides that any person appointed to that Service shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than 4 years including the period spent on training, if any. The Rule also provides that (a) such a person shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the

expiry of ten years from the date of his appointment; (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty-five years.

The Defence Ministry needs medical men and a quota was fixed by them for each State and the C.H.S. As the House is aware the defence needs are rather acute at present and the Defence Ministry has desired that the requisite number of doctors be supplied by the C.H.S. In pursuance of this requirement and the aforesaid rules, a letter was sent on the 3rd December, 1965 to certain Heads of Institutions intimating them that it had been decided to depute 117 officers to Army Medical Corps. The doctors had been requested to complete the application forms for Emergency/Short Service Commission. The forms duly completed were to be returned to the D.G.H.S. by the 8th December, 1965. The officers are to be interviewed in the office of the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, on the 13th and 14th December, 1965. I am sure the House will agree that the C.H.S. doctors should come forward to serve the Armed Forces with readiness, as has been done by doctors in several States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She has not covered the demand.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कंगना): सी० जी० एच० एस० के इन डाक्टरों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में से कितनों को ट्रान्सफर किया गया और खास तौर से जो लोग नागालैंड में भेजे गये उनको कोई स्पेशल टी० ए० या डी० ए० दिया गया या नहीं दिया गया ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी इस वक़्त कोई खास ट्रान्सफर नहीं हुआ लेकिन अगर हीगा तो जो नागालैंड और नेफ़ा वगैरह में विशेष रिश्तायत दूसरी सर्विसेज को दी जाती है

वही डाक्टरों को भी दी जायेगी इस वक्त तो सिर्फ ग्राम्डे सविस में जाने की बात उठी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : 15 अगस्त सन् 1965 के बाद किन किन लोगों के ट्रांसफर हुए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह प्रागया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगस्त सन् 65 के बाद फौजी कारण से या किसी अन्य कारण से डाक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण हुआ और यदि हुआ तो किन किन श्रेणियों का हुआ और उसके कारण क्या उनके वेतन, भत्ते आदि में कोई फर्क आया और उनको हानि या लाभ हुआ ? मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है उसके अनुसार कुछ हालतों में वेतन आदि में नुकसान हुआ एक शिकायत यह भी थी ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : वेतन गैरह में तो कोई फर्क हो नहीं सकता। क्योंकि जिसका जो वेतन है वह वेतन तो उसे मिलेगा ही । ग्राम्डे फोर्स में जायेंगे तो भी उनको वही वेतन मिलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगस्त सन् 65 के बाद कई आदिमियों को जो उस तरह भेजा गया तो आया जो नई स्कीम लाई गई उसके अनुसार उनके वेतन में कोई फर्क भी आया अर्थात् जिसे जो पहले मिलता था उस में क्या कोई कमी आई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने निवेदन किया कि ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (समन्वयपुर)
छांटे दर्जे के डाक्टरों के लिए सुविधायें कुछ ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, यह मानते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय डाक्टरों के सेना में और देहात में जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कड़े और व्यापक नियम तैयार करेंगे, जिस के बारे में डाक्टरों का बहूत शिचक दिखाने है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव बहुत सुनासिध है, श्रीमन् । जहाँ तक देहातों का सम्बन्ध है, यूनिवर्सिटी में सेंट्रल हेल्थ सर्विस का उनसे ज्यादा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन ग्राम्डे फोर्स के लिए कड़े नियम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर पूरा विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that the doctors wrote a letter to the Director-General of Health Services or whatever he is called, asking for clarification of the terms before they were sent to the Army? I think it was written about 10 or 15 days ago and they have not received any clarification. If there is any substance in this allegation. . .

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was no question of clarification. Whatever are their terms of service on the civil side would be applied by the Military authorities. I am not aware of any letter. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Did the Director General of Health Services receive the letter? Did the doctors seek clarification? Was any reply given to them?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To the best of my knowledge, we have not received any letter asking for any clarification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, she has mentioned that the Defence Ministry wanted certain doctors and these doctors have refused to go or are refusing to go. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that Dr. Sharma, Convenor of the Delhi Doctors Joint Action Council has already written a letter to the Prime Minister in which among other things, he has said:

"Besides this, we will further state that we are keen to join the A.M.C. but only after the Central Health Service rules are finalised to our satisfaction. . ."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

He has also pertinently pointed out:

"Contrary to the assurances and promises of the Health Minister, more than forty doctors are being transferred under the old, disputed and unsettled rules of Central Health Service, 1963 and the medical officers are supposed to comply with the same by 8th December, 1965, giving only a notice of two to four days."

I want to know whether this is a fact and if so, whether the hon. Minister or the Deputy Minister has cared to meet a deputation of doctors at this hour when the country needs them so much?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We cannot invite a deputation. No deputation has asked to see the Minister or the Deputy Minister nor have I seen anybody. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order! let her reply.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A certain doctor, who has styled himself as the Convenor of the Delhi Doctors Joint Action Committee, has sent a Memorandum to the Prime Minister, a copy of which was sent to us yesterday and in that copy, he has mentioned some of these things. But it has nothing to do with any rules. The rules under which they are being sent were finalised in 1963 after the Chinese invasion.

Mr. Speaker: These are the three members. There was no other signatory, I suppose.

Shri Shinkre.

16.15 hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL—contd.

Shri Shinkre: Although I fully share and subscribe to the view ex-

pressed by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I thought he was putting a question on the Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: That is over. We are now on the next item.

Shri Shinkre: . . . that this a very important Bill, I regret to say that I do not think that a strong case has been made for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. For, after all, what this Bill aims at or intends to do—to put in figurative terms—could be said to be this; instead of a hut or a shed or a barrack that a person has today, he would be given a proper bungalow to live in. I do not know whether there is any case for referring this Bill to a Select Committee on that basis or otherwise also. Presently, the Delhi people have a high Court provided to them in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court. Instead of that Circuit Bench, they will have in future, after the adoption of this Bill and its passage into an Act, a fully constituted High Court of their own. Constitutionally, as you know, it is the inherent right of every citizen to have his own High Court accessible to him as closely as possible, and from the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court to a fully constituted High Court at Delhi I think that it is only an improvement. The people of Himachal Pradesh who will be under the jurisdiction of this High Court at Delhi, as is contemplated in this Bill, will also be benefited thereby, because as everybody knows, the judicial commissioner's court is only an excuse for a High Court. Instead of that, they will be having a fully constituted High Court. Since Himachal Pradesh cannot provide for a fully constituted autonomous High Court, it is in the fitness of things that they should be allowed to take advantage of the High Court which is proposed to be set up in Delhi.

The argument that the Punjab question itself is not yet settled is no argument at all. At least in this Parliament this kind of view should not be expressed because that would only encourage fissiparous tendencies which are already unbearably voracious or vocal in this country; even if we assume that eventually something might happen and the present Punjab may not continue to remain as it is, and Hariana would require a separate High Court, I would submit that that does not justify the reference of this Bill to any Select Committee. In clause 17 which seeks to extend its jurisdiction to the Territory of Himachal Pradesh, a small alteration may be made by adding the words 'or any other territory'. The clause as it stands reads thus:

"As from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint (hereinafter referred to as the prescribed date), the jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi shall extend to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh."

At the end we may add the words 'and any other territory which the Central Government may appoint or nominate, as the case may be'. This addition will cover a possible event or emergency whether or not Hariana might require a separate High Court and whether or not Hariana might be coming under the present Punjab High Court; supposing that Hariana might have its future in doubt or in question, there would not be any objection to the jurisdiction of the Punjab High Court being extended to Hariana thereafter also. The arguments advanced by my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi, undoubtedly a very senior member of the legal profession in this country, also do not appear to my mind to make a strong case for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: About whom Shri Balmiki had spoken so highly.

Shri Shinkre: I do not think that his arguments on the ground that the court fees are too onerous or too heavy etc. have any real base in this Bill. This Bill simply aims at establishing a High Court for Delhi. If really it is felt that the court fees charged at present are too heavy for the common man to bear, then the Court Fees Act may be suitably amended. Besides, in some cases, I do not know whether when we go to a High Court, the court fees are very relevant at all, because for a writ petition the court fee is very nominal irrespective of which High Court it is filed in.

An hon. Member: It is Rs. 100.

Shri Shinkre: According to the Central Court Fees Act, the fee for writ petition is only Rs. 10. So, the Central Court Fees Act may be made to apply to writ petitions in the High Court which is sought to be established in Delhi also.

I also fail to appreciate the other argument of Shri Trivedi's that the testamentary jurisdiction should also be extended to this High Court, may be his experience has shown him otherwise, because to my mind the district judge is undoubtedly a very experienced and seasoned judicial officer who can be, in the first instance at least, entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with these cases. If his decision be not acceptable to any of the parties, there is always appeal allowed under the Bill.

So I do not think that this Bill requires any reference to a Select Committee. I support the Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singhlvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry that the discussion of this Bill was availed of by an hon. Member of this House to level an unmerited attack on the legal profession and to seek to suggest in this House that for all the ills that afflict our nation, the legal profession, and the statute book of which we here in Parliament are the creators, are responsible. Sir, this is a popular

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

prejudice against lawyers which is often expressed with a conspicuous lack of appreciation for the service that the lawyers give. For, after all, what is the object of any state or society? A state or society is constituted for securing justice, and it is for securing justice that the legal profession exists.

Having said that, I should like to pay a tribute to the way in which our judiciary has generally functioned. There have been lapses here and there. There have been shortcomings and deficiencies, but there is no denying the fact today that the judiciary in this country represents the beacon light, a tower of strength, of trust and of confidence even among the popular people. To detract from the dignity and the respect of the courts would be really to hit hard at the very foundations of our constitution and constitutional government in this country.

I am at one with Shri Kamath in the feeling that, by and large, legislation is a matter which is best transacted, at least in its preliminary and preparatory stage, in committee. There are details to be gone into; there are verbal changes which might have to be considered in somewhat greater detail; there has to be a more fruitful exchange of the underlying ideas and intentions of the draftsmen, and this is just not possible on the floor of the House. In accordance with this, I would have been very happy if the hon. Minister were inclined to make a reference to this Bill also to a Select Committee. However, whatever be the situation in respect of Shri Kamath's motion for reference to select committee, which I support in principle, I should like to point out some aspects of the present legislation, though it is not possible, as I mentioned, to discuss the various technicalities in respect of this piece of legislation in any great detail.

In the first place, it appears to me to be a very questionable boon for

the people of Himachal Pradesh to be divested of the office of Judicial Commissioner which they have now and to have all those functions which are at present exercised by the Judicial Commissioner in Himachal Pradesh to be exercised by the proposed High Court of Delhi. For one thing, it means greater distance from Himachal Pradesh to Delhi; secondly, it seems that it would be wrong not to give a High Court or a Judicial Commissioner to an existing area where there seems to be considerable justification for it. At the same time, it has to be borne in mind that the various grounds adduced by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs for constituting a High Court in Delhi are equally applicable to the case for constituting a similar court or at least a circuit court in Himachal Pradesh. If, therefore, it is proposed to abolish the Judicial Commissioner's court in Himachal Pradesh, I would very much hope that steps would be taken to establish a circuit bench in Himachal Pradesh, without which a great deal of hardship would be caused to the people of Himachal Pradesh.

We would also like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what would be the size and the initial constitution of the Court. How would the Court be constituted in the first instance, what would be its size? We are told that it is likely that the expenditure on the High Court of Delhi would be about the same as the amount now payable to the High Court of Judicature for the State of Puniab, but this is an extremely unsatisfactory statement. We should like to know what the contemplated size is, whether the contemplated size would be able to meet squarely with the problem of arrears which is evidenced in most High Courts today in the country, what the total cost of this High Court would be, and whether the Government contemplates that this High Court of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh as it should be called or renamed—not merely the High Court of Delhi, if you are going

to have a Circuit Bench in Himachal Pradesh, which is what I deduce from the assenting nod of the hon. Home Minister—would have exactly the same jurisdiction which it has been exercising.

There are certain matters which arise in respect of the Constitution. Shri Kamath referred to some of these at the outset when he raised a point of order. It would be found that article 230, which is referred to in this piece of legislation, says:

“Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory.”

In this particular respect it has to be borne in mind that it is not merely a measure to exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court or to apply the jurisdiction of an existing High Court. This is a measure which seeks to bring about a new High Court, and therefore, as a matter of fact, article 230 does not seem to be directly applicable, except in respect of excluding the jurisdiction of the existing High Court, but in so far as the application of the jurisdiction of the new or proposed High Court is concerned, article 230 cannot be relied upon.

In article 231, which relates to the establishment of a common High Court for two or more States and a Union territory, it says, if I may read the language:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this Chapter, Parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more States or for two or more States and a Union territory.”

This also does not say that Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a Union territory alone, because article 231 clearly is applicable only to instances where it is proposed to establish a High Court for two

States or for two States and a Union territory.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Article 214 was referred to, but article 214 cannot again be relied on to support the argument for constituting a new High Court for the Union territory of Delhi. It reads:

“There shall be a High Court for each State”.

It does not say that there shall be a High Court also for each Union territory. That being the position, there is some doubt in respect even of the constitutionality of constituting a new High Court for the Union territory of Delhi. I should like to know under what provision the hon. Home Minister is coming to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Article 241.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Article 241 is already referred to earlier. It says:

“Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a Union territory or declare any court in any such territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.”

This was later enacted in respect of the Union territory. I was saying that a reference to article 230 made in clause 4 does not appear to be proper in view of the fact that article 230 is not really applicable to the facts of the situation. After all article 214 is the controlling provision. Article 241 has been enacted in respect of the union territories. There is therefore some doubt in respect of the conflict that is produced by the uneasy co-existence of these two articles in our Constitution. It would, therefore have to be clarified either by way of constitutional amendment or perhaps by some judicial interpretation of this. But assuming that article 241 gives a warrant for constituting a separate High Court for the Union territory, I should like to reiterate two things.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

One is that this should not be called the High Court of Delhi; it should be High Court of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh because you are extending the jurisdiction of this High Court to the territory of Himachal Pradesh. It is invidious not to mention the territory of Himachal Pradesh as if it is a very unimportant and insignificant segment of our Indian Union. This would be improper and to say the least disrespectful to that part of the country which today comprises Himachal Pradesh. Secondly, I should like a definite assurance to be given that the proposed High Court would also have a circuit bench for Himachal Pradesh replacing the existing office of the judicial commissioner.

Our hon. Law Minister who is himself an eminent jurist is found of saying that it is incumbent upon this country to create an adequate machinery for legal aid and assistance to the poor. My hon. friend Shri Balmiki when he launched a sort of tirade against the legal profession had perhaps this in mind particularly, that the legal profession does not fulfil its social functions and responsibilities in respect of the poor and indigent litigants. While there exists some excuse for evading the responsibility so far as the central government is concerned in respect of the various States, there exists no such excuse for evading that responsibility so far as union territories are concerned and I should like in this context when the hon. Home Minister rises to reply to this debate to say very definitely as to what the government proposes to do in respect of providing adequate legal assistance to indigent and poor litigants who could not otherwise afford to go to courts of law on their own. This is a matter which touches our social conscience as a nation and it is only necessary that a scheme should be evolved in consultation and active collaboration with the legal profession for providing such legal assistance. The law schools in this country and the law faculties should also be enlisted in this task as is done in the

United States where leading law schools contribute in a sizable manner and a sizable measure towards providing legal assistance, both pre-litigation assistance and litigation assistance, to the poor and indigent litigants. I would like very much the hon. Minister is able to reassure the House in respect of this responsibility which this government owes particularly because it levies such a huge, almost unconscionable court fees, on litigation. I would like to have these points clarified, and if a reference is not made to the Select Committee as proposed by Shri Kamath, at least an assurance should be given in respect of some of the points that we have raised in the course of the debate.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know in what kind of climate our Ministry of Home Affairs lives and works. We have had two Bills dealing with Delhi already and this is the third Bill which deals with Delhi. The first Bill dealt with private schools in Delhi. The second one dealt with the political set-up of Delhi, and both these Bills were referred to a Joint Committee. There was no provision for reference to the Joint Committee so far as the first Bill—the Bill relating to the schools—was concerned. But wisdom dawned on the Home Ministry and they referred it to the Joint Committee.

I ask one question: is the high court less important than the private schools of Delhi? Is the high court of less consequence than the so-called political set-up of Delhi with which nobody is satisfied? I believe that the judicial set-up of Delhi is very, very important, and I do not understand why after having swallowed the camel twice, the elephant twice, . . .

Shri Hathi : No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma : . . . they are not trying to swallow this elephant also. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister that he should yield to the demand, a persuasive, reason-

able and judicious demand, of the Members of this House that this Bill should be referred to the Joint Committee. If that is gone, I am sure some of the loopholes which have been pointed out on the floor of this House will be plugged and the Bill will emerge in a much better shape than it is now. That is my first point.

My second point is this. All the time we have been talking about emotional integration of this country, and I feel very happy that we are taking so many steps to build up the emotional core—one unified, single, centralised emotional core of this country. But when I look at this Bill, I find that this high court of Delhi is going to have jurisdiction also over Himachal Pradesh. I ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, does he know how far Rampur-Bushahr, which is part of Himachal Pradesh is from Delhi. How will the poor litigants travel from Rampur-Bushahr to Delhi to fight their case? How will the people living in the far-off regions of Himachal Pradesh, who sometimes live in inaccessible areas, wend their way to Delhi? Do you want to say that Delhi, like Allahabad, is going to be a place of spiritual pilgrimage? Will you want to say that Delhi should become a place of judicial pilgrimage for all kinds of people from all parts of the world? If that is so, I do not mind, but I think a step like this, that Delhi should be tied up with Himachal Pradesh for the matter of setting up this high court is to lay the axe at the root of the emotional integration of this country. I can integrate myself with my neighbour; I can become friends with my near-neighbour, and from that I can proceed onwards, forwards, but here, the emotional integration in the matter of the judiciary which Himachal Pradesh has built up and preserved with respect to Punjab, is going to be cut to pieces. Why? Because the Home Ministry, which is a ministry of topsyturvydom so far as this is concerned, has taken it into its head to take away the prestige, power and jurisdiction from the Punjab High Court and has decided to set up a

High Court here. Thinking that they may not have enough work to do, they want that it should be tied up with Himachal Pradesh. I will be satisfied if this High Court has also jurisdiction over the Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy islands and some other islands also, because you are going to distort the laws of geography and cut at the roots of geographical things. If you want to do that why don't you say so? Why not say that this High Court will subserve the interests of all the Union Territories? Then I can understand you are going to have a new map of India in terms of judicial needs. But you are not doing that. The poor people of Himachal Pradesh, whose per capita income is not very high, who are mostly illiterate, who have got their legislative assembly only now and who have started prospering now under the able guidance of Mr. Y. S. Parmar will have to come all the way from Rampur-Bushahr to Delhi.

It is said here that the volume of work has increased and that Delhi has a special problem. Has Delhi a special problem only so far as judicial things are concerned? Has it not special legislative problems? No, they will turn a blind eye to the legislative problems and be aware of only the litigation problems.

I have great regard for our judiciary. I take my hats off to the practitioners of law and feel like touching their feet sometimes. What wonderful people they are! What great services they have rendered to our country! Here is a man who violates the foreign exchange regulations and the government imposes a penalty on him, say so many lakhs. How is it that this man goes to a court of law which reduces his penalty. Another court reduces it still further and the third reduces it still further, with the result the penalty which was like an elephant becomes after being sifted through these judicial bodies like a little mouse. Of course, there should be rule of law. But is it meant for such people only? Is not the rule of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the law meant for poor people? How can a poor man fight a case in a court? Do you know what it would cost them in terms of court fees and lawyer's fees? My friends speak very highly about lawyers. I also feel very proud of them. But they have no idea of the exorbitant fees they charge. What provision are you making for these poor people who have to fight their cases in a court of law? I think, Sir, that a clause should be embodied in this Bill, a clause should form part of this Bill, that a person whose income is less than Rs. 1800 a year will be provided free legal advice right from the Senior Sub-Judge's Court up to the High Court. Unless you do that, I tell you, all this justice of yours becomes a justice for those who can pay and not justice for those who cannot pay. Therefore, this kind of a clause should be written into this Bill. I would, therefore, say that this Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : जैसा कि अधिकतर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का अनुमोदन किया है मैं भी इस बिल का अनुमोदन करता हूँ। परन्तु जैसा कि कई सदस्यों ने सवाल उठाया है कि दिल्ली में एक नये न्यायालय की स्थापना इस बिल के द्वारा होगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ जैसा कि माननीय चैटर्जी ने कहा और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कहा पंजाबी सूबे की बात चल रही है और जितना बड़ा आन्दोलन पंजाबी सूबे के लिए है उसी तरह का आन्दोलन हरियाना प्रान्त में भी हो रहा है तो, मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी न कभी निकट भविष्य में ही ऐसी अवस्था उत्पन्न होगी कि दिल्ली का जो क्षेत्र है यह बड़ेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है और बिना बढ़ाये मैं समझता हूँ कि शान्ति स्थापित करना सम्भव नहीं है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को तब तक के लिए जरूर ही स्थगित रखना चाहिए जब तक कि हम नये ढंग से भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों के निर्माण

का प्रश्न खत्म नहीं कर देते और उसके लिए रास्ता एक ही है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कामत जी ने पेश किया है कि इन् प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाय। साथ ही जैसा दूसरे सदस्यों के मन में शंका है और श्री शर्मा जी ने जैसा कहा कि इसमें मुख्य रूप से कुछ ऐसा न्यायालय को आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिए क्योंकि जो आज हमारे न्यायालयों की दशा है वह किसी गे ठिपों नहीं है। जैसा कि डाक्टर सिधवी ने कहा वकीलों के बारे में यह बात सही है कि देश की बड़ी सेवा वकीलों ने और जडिजियरी ने की है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन इसमें भी कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि कोई भी गरीब आदमी इस देश में न्याय पा नहीं सकता। इन्लिए इसके लिए आज माननीय मंत्री को आश्वासन देना चाहिए वरना लोगों को न्याय के प्रति आस्था उठनी चली जा रही है और आप देखें कि लोग स्वयं ही अपना फैसला करना चाहते हैं। अदालतों में जाना उनके लिए दूभर है और बड़ा ही मुश्किल है। कोई भी कैसे न्याय पा सकता है? जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने कहा कि बिन्ध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को भी यहाँ आना पड़ेगा न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए तो गरीबों के लिए यह कितना मुश्किल है जिनके पास कि किराये के लिये पैसा नहीं है, वकीलों को देने के लिए पैसा नहीं है और अदालतों में खर्च के लिए पैसा नहीं है। हाईकोर्ट में तो मुकदमे की बँच बदलवाने में और दूसरे मामूली कामों में भी हजारों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। तो ऐसी दशा में माननीय मंत्री जी को आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि बिन्ध्य प्रदेश में उसकी एक बँच बनायें और जो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अलग होने में सुविधा होगी तो मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि जहाँ पर हाईकोर्ट पहले से मौजूद है वहाँ पर यह कदम उठाने में क्या दिक्कत है? कई बार इस सदन में भी सवाल उठाया गया तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी हमको

बतायें कि जिन सूबों में पहले से उच्च न्यायालय मौजूद है वहां पर यह लागू नहीं हो रहा है तो इसको यह तर्क बनाना में समझता हूँ कि कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी यह अच्छा कदम है, इसका समर्थन होना चाहिए। मगर मैं चाहूँगा कि इसको प्रवर समिति के सुपुं दे दिया जाए और इस बीच में हम दूसरी जगहों में देख लें कि हमारे देश में क्या होने वाला है क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि गृह-मंत्रालय चाहे जितनी हेकड़ी की बात कहे मैं जानता हूँ इसमें साहस नहीं है एक हिन्दू शब्द हटाने के ऊपर कुछ थोड़े से साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों ने विरोध किया और गृह-मंत्रालय को इस "हिन्दू" नाम के ऊपर झुकना पड़ा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे कितनी हेकड़ी वह दिखावे कितनी गोली बन्दूकें दिखावे लेकिन जनता के प्राण्डोलनों के सामने हमेशा इनको झुकना पड़ा है और झुकना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो चीज करना है उसकी ठीक तरीके से किया जाए। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पंजाबी भाषा भाषी प्रान्त बने तो जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग लोग हैं उनका भी प्रान्त बना दीजिए। प्राखिर वह भी धमकियां दे रहे हैं कि प्राग लगा देंगे। ये सबरें हम सबबारों में पढ़ते हैं। उधर से भी इस प्रकार की सूचनाएं प्रा रही हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को सौंप दिया जाए ताकि इसको कांफ्रिहेंसिब बनाया जा सके और साथ ही साथ एक अदालत न्यायालय यहां स्थापित किया जा सके जिसमें गरीबों को न्याय मिल सके और जिससे लोगों की न्याय में आस्था हो सके।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कामत जी के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए और इस बीच में मंत्रालय भी इस पर विचार कर ले कि प्रागे क्या करना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Hathi.

Dr. L. M. Singhi : Dr. Aney wants to speak with his great experience and background.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The calling-attention took 15 to 20 minutes. You were not here perhaps then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will allow him.

Shri Hathi : I do not mind.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) : Sir, the Bill has been represented here by many persons as non-controversial, but let us see what the Bill is. This Bill glorifies Delhi by having a High Court here taking away the jurisdiction of the Punjab High Court; at the same time, this Bill wants to abolish the judicial Commissioner's Court of Himachal Pradesh and thus create some difficulty in the way of the people of getting justice. It may be very good, and even very necessary in the ultimate interest of those people to have a High Court here. But are these matters such as on which those people should be stopped from having their say? Are the people of Himachal, like dumb cattle, not to be consulted at all. When a measure, which you consider as an important reform is being enacted in this House should they not be given a chance of having even a look at the measure even though it be ultimately going to result in the abolition of the existing Judicial Commissioner's Court which has got all the powers of the High Court and they will be required to come to Delhi for instance?

I do not say that it is not a reform—that is another matter—but it is a matter in which not only Members of this House should have better chance of considering it but even the people of Himachal should be consulted and their opinion obtained. Unfortunately, the ever vigilant Member of Himachal is not present in the House today. I am sure, if he had been there, he would have raised this point at least for claiming the right of the Himachal people. These points are put before the House to show that it is not a non-controversial measure. It can be

[Dr. M. S. Aney.]

non-controversial in the sense of certain persons.

As regards the language of this statute, my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, has shown that the language is defective. When we are passing a statute to create a High Court, we must take care that we approach the House with a statute which is properly framed. If statutes constituting a High Court consist of glaring mistakes here and there, it would be a matter of laughter for all and the persons who are passing it would be held in competent to consider a measure regarding the establishment of a High Court.

One point more. It may be that the suggestion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee has come from Shri Kamath, but I want Shri Kamath to give the Hon'ble Minister the option of having his own list of Members of Select Committee; if he agrees to the principle. We shall be prepared to accept that list. This is a matter which ought to go to the Select Committee and be properly considered there before this House is called upon to give its verdict on it. There is no urgency about this matter. It cannot be considered as a measure of emergency so that it is passed immediately. It is not certainly a matter of that kind; at least, no case of that kind is made out. Therefore I support the motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee placed before the House by Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The Minister may reply.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : चौपरी लहरी सिंह जो पंजाब को रिप्रेजेंट करने हैं, इस बिजल पर बोसना चाहने हैं। आपने इसके लिए दो घंटे का जो समय दिया था वह अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। बीस मिनट का समय तो कालिग अटेंशन मोशन में चलेगये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Let the Minister reply tomorrow morning. The hon. member is from that area and he should get a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We have to take-up clause-by-clause consideration also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दो घंटे का आपने प्रामिन्न क्यों किया था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He did not stand up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : He also stood up. Sir. Probably you could not see him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No, I cannot allow. The Minister may reply.

Shri Hathi : I am thankful to the members....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It is an important Bill. There must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Does the hon. member challenge the quorum?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Yes, I do. Mr. Hathi must have a quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The bell is being rung....

I am sorry there is no quorum. The House will stand adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 10th December, 1965.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 10, 1965 (Agrahayana 19, 1887 (Saka).