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Thursday, November 24, 1966  
Agrahayana 3, 1888 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 24, 1966/Agra-haryana 3, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Damage Due to Floods

- +
- \*481. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Liladhar Kotoki:  
 Shri N. R. Laskar:  
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Dr. M. M. Das:  
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Maheswar Naik:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri E. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Imbichibava:  
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
 Shri Priya Gupta:  
 Shri Dighe:  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaitya:

Shri K. N. Pande:  
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
 Shri B. N. Kureel:  
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:  
 Shri Kappen:

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

(a) the damage caused to the life and property in the country, State-wise, during the floods after August this year;

(b) the extent of the Central aid given for the flood-hit areas in the different States;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to check these floods; and

(d) whether any comprehensive plan has been evolved for dredging of rivers in the country?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Separate figures of damage due to floods after August this year are not available. A statement giving figures of flood damage in the country, loss of life etc. during the 1966 floods, from 1st June to 30th September, reported so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7411/66].

(b) Requests for Central financial assistance have been received from the Government of Assam and Bihar. A loan of Rs. 1.50 crores and a grant of Rs. 0.50 crore have been sanctioned to the Government of Assam for restoration of damage and other relief measures, and a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores for flood and drought relief has been sanctioned to the Government of Bihar.

These are in addition to the annual loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 64 lakhs for Assam and Bihar respectively on account of flood control works.

(c) Immediate and short-term measures taken by various States to check the floods, consist of construction of embankments, improvement of river channels, raising of villages above flood level, construction of raised platforms to be used during emergency, river training and anti-erosion works, Town protection works etc. The long-term measures envisage construction of dams or storage reservoirs, soil conservation measures in the catchments of the various rivers, etc.

(d) No dredging for limited reaches of rivers in Bihar and Assam is being planned.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** From the statement I find that a loss of approximately Rs. 68 crores has been incurred on account of the damage done by these floods. Of course, there are certain figures which are not available in the Ministry. May I know what is the amount of grant and loans given not only to Assam and Bihar which have been worst affected by these floods but also to other States, so that they can recoup the losses on account of the floods?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** For this year, 1966-67, a total amount of Rs. 8.6 crores has been given for the various States. Since then some more States wanted money and it is expected to raise this amount by another Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores. It may be that we will have to spend about Rs. 11.6 crores during 1966-67.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Floods are a recurring phenomenon in this country and every year we have to face these floods. May I know if the Government of India has drawn up any plan—of course I do not believe very much in planning—to offset these floods especially in those States which are worst affected by these floods such as Assam, Bihar and some other States?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that in India where there are a very large number of very big rivers, there is bound to be flood every year. A master plan has been drawn up for the various parts of India costing about Rs. 1,000 crores. As funds become available, money is being given to important and vital States like Assam and Bihar in the first instance and for other States as and when necessary.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Have the Government of India got an idea that Assam has got quite a lot of land lying idle; that more than two-thirds of the land in Assam is in the hill areas and less than one-third in the plains; that more than two-thirds of the people in the plains and less than one-third of the people live in the hill areas; there is only a very small area of land left for living. Every year, since 1954, floods have been affecting the land and eroding the fertile land of Assam—the floods in the mighty Brahmaputra—to the extent of 25,000 acres per annum, and in this way, a very serious situation is caused in the whole of Assam?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please put a question and not make a speech.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In view of this, may I know what steps have been taken to save Assam from the attack of erosion by the mighty Brahmaputra every year and to save these fertile lands of Assam?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The flood problem of Assam is a most difficult one in the whole of India, and it has been recognised and we have been going into the question both from the scientific point of view and by trying to give as much money as possible. And quite an appreciable amount of money is being allotted for flood control to save the plains in Assam.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that after the occurrence of floods, some enquiry committees were set up by the Centre and, if so, may I know how their recommendations are being

implemented and how much help the Centre is giving to the States?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true from time to time we appoint a large number of committees to deal with the various specific problems. Each of these committees' reports is studied and action is being taken.

**Shri Ranga:** It is being pigeonholed.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** No, Sir.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय ने या आपके विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञों ने प्रसंग और बिहार का दौरा कर के इस बात का पता लगाया है कि जो फ्लड्स वहाँ आते हैं, वे हर साल एकसां होते हैं या उन में कमी-बेशी या फर्क पड़ जाता है ? वहाँ जा कर देखने के बाद क्या वे किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि जो रूपया सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है, वह काफी है, यदि नहीं, तो उस के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** As I said, the experts are consulted, their reports are studied carefully and remedial measures are taken as far as possible and practicable consistent with availability of funds.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** They are coming every year. Is there something extraordinary in this year's floods?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** There is nothing extraordinary about these floods. During 1966-67, it was not due to any extensive rainfall that floods occurred, but it was because there was sustained rainfall in Assam and a very heavy rainfall for a limited period in the Nepal hills, that is responsible for the heavy floods this year. Otherwise, the total rainfall in the country has been much less than the normal years.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Rapid deforestation in the catchment area of the flood producing rivers being one of the main causes, may I know whether the Government has carried out any assess-

ment to find out the extent of this deforestation and to take proper remedial measures to carry out the work of afforestation successfully and whether the forest department of the Central Government is proposed to be brought under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that deforestation causes trouble in two ways: by greater run-off of the water and by carrying silt and sand which erodes the soil. Soil conservation measures are being taken with the cooperation of the Ministries of Irrigation and Agriculture. There are certain inherent difficulties in the cases of rivers flowing Northern India. Most of them come from Nepal territory—especially the northern rivers in Bengal and Bihar—and from Tibet also. They are out of our reach and there is a certain amount of difficulty in taking soil conservation measures for those areas. In the Kosi catchment, we are in close contact with the Nepalese authorities to give us the necessary facilities to undertake soil conservation measures in that area.

**Shri P. B. Chakraverti:** In addition to Rs. 1.5 crores allotted to Bihar by way of flood and drought relief, may I know whether the amount which Government propose to spend for derging operations in Bihar is a loan to Bihar Government or it is the Government of India which is spending it?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** That is loan assistance given to Bihar. All the flood control works are financed by the Centre by way of loan.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण दिया है, उस में प्रसंग और बिहार की फाइनेन्स एसिस्टेन्स के बारे में लिखा है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में नहीं लिखा है । गत जुलाई-अगस्त, के महीने में छितीनी बाघ टूट गया था, जो कि देवरिया जिले में स्थित है । इस बाघ के टूटने से 25 गांव बह गए थे, हजारों प्रादमियों को नुकसान पहुँचा, बहुत से

मवेशियों का नुकसान हुआ, इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है और क्या सहायता प्रदान की है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true in U.P. there was unfortunately a serious breach in the Chitauni bund. The Chitauni bund was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1 crore for the last 12 years for a length of 21 miles.

Our technical officers in the Centre maintain that that bund should be protected, that protection measures should be taken and that should be maintained fully. But the State authorities felt that it was very costly to maintain that in the present condition. Therefore, they did not take sufficient steps to prevent it from being breached and the bund has breached with the result, as the hon. Member has said, a certain amount of damage has occurred. Since then the State Government is considering what steps they should take by way of repair to the bund and so on to give protection to these areas.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उपायक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने खुद अपनी छाँवों से देखा कि बूड़ी गंडक में नीचे से बांध बाध कर मेरे जिले के किनारे तक से लेकर ऊपर तक छोड़ दिया गया है। उसका नतीजा उन्होंने देखा कि मोतीहारी शहर पानी के अन्दर पड़ा हुआ था। उन्होंने हम लोगों से कहा कि यह बांध जो है यह आखिर तक दोनों तरफ बांधा जायगा ताकि मोतीहारी शहर और वहाँ की जनता बच सके तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह आश्वासन हम लोगों को दिया था वह कब तक पूरा हो जायगा और गंडक नदी के दोनों तरफ बांध बन जायगा ताकि हमारे जिले के लोगों को क्षति से बचाया जा सके। सारे बिहार में इस फ्लड से टोटल डैमेज 3900 लाख रुपये का हुआ है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वहाँ की जनता को बचाने के लिए कब तक यह दोनों तरफ आखिर तक बांध बना देगी ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true. What the hon. Member has said is correct. That is, in the Buri Gandak, above Muzaffarpur, there are no bunds—there are bunds lower down but not above. Therefore it is that there is an extra amount of flooding that has occurred this year. I have requested the State Government to take up this work. I will pursue it further and see that this work is taken up as early as possible.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** बाढ़ का आना और सूखा पड़ना यह सालाना फ्रीचर हो गया है। स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए :

“construction of embankments, improvement of river channels etc. etc.”

किये गये हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कामों के करने से फ्लड्स कंट्रोल कहीं तक हुआ है उसमें क्या बर्मा हुई है। फ्लड के वाटर को इर्रिगेशन परपजैज के वारंटे इस्तेमाल करने के काम की क्या स्टडी की गई है यदि कोई स्टडी की गई है तो उस से कितना फायदा किसानों को हो रहा है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** So far, Sir, in the country, we have been able to give about 20 per cent of the area reasonable protection from the floods. There is 80 per cent more of the work to be done. As the hon. Member has said, especially in some areas in North Bihar and Assam, it will be necessary to have some sluices for irrigation from these rivers when they rise high. That is being kept in view and irrigation will always be provided for whenever there are bunds constructed.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने इस पर भी कोई विचार किया है कि यह फ्लड कंट्रोल्ल्स स्कीम्स पर 2, 2 अरब रुपये खर्च किया जाय व ड्रॉ को रोकने के लिए जैसा कि सरकारी आंकड़े बतलाते हैं और 60-65 करोड़ एकड़ के करीब हमारा कल्टीवेबल लैंड है और ड्राई करोंड बँलों की जे.डो लेकर और ड्राई करोंड हल ले कर और 70

हजार ट्रेक्ट्स ले कर उस के चारों ओर परि-  
कमा नहीं कर सकते और फलस्वरूप काफ़ी  
जमीन अनटिल्ड रह जाती है उस में  
पानी का इंजाम नहीं होता भ्रू वह  
जमीन जिसको जोता नहीं जाता जिसकी  
टिलिंग नहीं होती वह जमीन पानी  
को जजब नहीं करती पानी पी नहीं  
सकती और फलइस भ्रा जाते हैं तो बजाय  
इसके कि दो दो अरब रुपया बाढ़ों को रोकने  
की स्कीमों पर खर्च किया जाय वह जमीन  
की जुताई पर, जमीन पर खेती करने पर  
और जमीन की सिर्वाई पर खर्च किया जाय  
तो वह इतना सारा रुपया उबर खर्च होने  
वाला बच सकता है ? क्या सरकार  
ने इस पर भी कभी गौर किया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I quite agree with the  
hon. Member that we should try to  
protect as much area as possible. At  
present in India we have got still 400  
lakhs acres more that are exposed to  
floods at the maximum, and we should  
protect them as much as possible.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** ज्यादातर  
बाढ़ें राजस्थान में इसलिए आती हैं कि वहां  
के बाघ पुराने हैं जिन्की कि कोई मरम्मत  
नहीं होती और उनके टूट जाने से बाढ़  
आती है जैसे कि जयपुर में पिछले साल  
एक बाघ टूट जाने से काफ़ी नुकसान  
हुआ था, राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर  
के अन्दर पानी ही पानी हो गया था और  
फलस्वरूप उस से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान  
हुआ तो उस भारी नुकसान की पूर्ति के  
लिए सरकार ने क्या साधन किया है ।  
और इन बाघों की मरम्मत के लिए उस ने  
कितना रुपया मंजूर किया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid, I do not  
know the particular case which the  
hon. Member has mentioned. When-  
ever we think of the Rajasthan plains,  
we always refer only to the Ghaggar.  
If the hon. Member gives me a note  
on this Jaipur thing which he has  
mentioned, I shall find out.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** श्रीमन्, मेरे  
प्रश्न के पहले भाग का जवाब बिल्कुल नहीं  
आया जिस में मैं ने यह पूछा है कि बाघों की  
मरम्मत के लिए कितना रुपया रक्खा  
गया है ? अगर इस तरह से सवाल का  
जवाब ही न आये तो फिर हमारे यहां सवाल  
करने से फ़ायदा क्या है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** We have provided  
Rs. 73 lakhs for the flood control  
works of Rajasthan.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I know whe-  
ther the Government has assessed the  
extent of damage caused by floods of  
rivers Ganga and Fulhar to hundreds  
and thousands of acres of paddy and  
other crops in areas in Manihari,  
Barari, Azamnagar, Katihar, Korah  
police stations in Katihar Subdivision  
in Bihar as well as in West Bengal by  
lower Damodar River and in Assam  
by River Brahmaputra. which occur  
every year; if so, what measures does  
the Government propose to take to  
check these floods and whether the  
proposed Mallior Bundh near Manihari  
Police Station and the proposed  
dredging of the lower Damodar River  
and the measures to check Brahma-  
putra floods will be considered for  
taking up and to be given the first  
priority in the Plan period? May I  
also know if the minor irrigation  
works, including small bunds, which  
have been sanctioned by the Central  
Government, will be allowed to be im-  
plemented by the State Government  
before the next floods?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only the first  
question need be answered.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It is the same  
question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot put  
two or three questions all together.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The rest of the  
question may be considered by him.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I shall answer that  
part of the question in which the hon.  
Member is very much interested. The

hon. Member has always been representing to me, and quite correctly too, that the Manihari area bund be protected from floods in the Ganga and the Fulhar. Where there is the confluence of the Fulhar with the Ganga there is a certain area of about 2½ lakhs acres which is exposed to floods every year and the hon. Member has been persistently asking for the protection of that area. Unfortunately, there are four agencies involved in that, namely, the West Bengal Government, the Bihar Government, the Railways and the Central Government, and it has taken some time to get the resolution of the difficulties. Now we have arrived at a unanimous decision and the work is going to be taken up. In the Fourth Plan we have provided Rs. 75 lakhs for the construction of this work in the Bihar sector and Rs. 50 lakhs in the Bengal sector. I hope, some portion of the work will be started next year.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** More than Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If you are not satisfied with the reply, you can ask for a half-an-hour discussion.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The country is running short of food. It is a vital thing. Can you allow the Minister to reply to it?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** If you will permit me, Sir, I will answer the question. It is quite true, as the hon. Member has said, that the cost of the work is Rs. 2-1½ crores. In the Bihar area Rs. 75 lakhs have been given for taking it as a priority work to connect Lava on the Fulhar with Manihari on the Ganga. This is the most important portion of the work.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Kachhaviya.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** What about us, Sir? We also are here on this side.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय: जिन क्षेत्रों में यह बाढ़ हर साल आती रहती है उन क्षेत्रों

में छोटे, बड़े तालाबों की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के क्या कारण हैं, यह बाढ़ आती है तो क्या सरकार इन नदियों के किनारे 5-5 मील से लेकर 40-40 मील तक कोई छोटे बड़े तालाब बनवाने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है जिससे पानी वहाँ रुक जाय और नदी में आये जिससे कि बाढ़ न आ सके?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** What the hon. Member is thinking evidently is of retention dams or tanks where water can be held back so that the intensity of the flood may not be felt. It is not in many areas that we can take this up, but in Assam on the Pagladia River we are thinking of having a retention reservoir which will help protect the area. Otherwise, I am afraid, we do not have much of a chance because most of our rivers come from Nepal and it is very difficult to say whether they will allow us to construct retention dams or retention tanks in that area.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next Question.  
Dr. M. M. Das.

Some hon. Member rose—

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye. This is an important question.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** I wanted to put a question.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I was a signatory to this Question. I have not been called.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. I have gone to the next Question.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** This is very un-fair.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Maybe

**Foreign Exchange for Atomic Energy**

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 \*482. Dr. M. M. Das:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of a number of projects of the Department of Atomic Energy have been delayed due to the non-availability of foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that equipments for Jaduguda Mines Project could not be imported in time because of foreign exchange difficulty and the work on Heavy Water Plant had to be postponed for the same reason; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the removal of the foreign exchange difficulties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Scarcity of foreign exchange may be considered as only one of the factors for delay and it is difficult definitely to assess the contribution of this factor alone to the delay.

(b) and (c). The only instance of delay reported to the Finance Ministry, relating to the Jaduguda Mines Projects, refers to the import of certain equipment for which a foreign exchange allocation was made against the Swedish Suppliers' credit in the first half-year of 1964-65; but the Department of Atomic Energy were unable to utilise it for the necessary imports because agreement could not be reached with the suppliers. Subsequently, after negotiation with the Swedish authorities, the amount was provided under the Swedish Government Credit and in September 1965, with the Swedish Government's clearance, the Department of Atomic Energy was authorised to place the order.

As regards the Heavy water Plant, this project has not been postponed on

account of foreign exchange difficulty. A final project report is under preparation and consideration is also being given to locating appropriate sources of foreign exchange.

Dr. M. M. Das: Now that the hon. Finance Minister has said that there has been practically no difficulty about foreign exchange in implementing the schemes of our Atomic Energy Commission, may I ask what has been the total cost of equipment imported for the Jaduguda Mines Project and from what country the equipments have been imported and how much foreign exchange was made available?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, it was from the Swedish sources that this foreign exchange came. I cannot give immediately the total amounts spent. I require notice for that.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know from the hon. Minister whether our Atomic Energy Commission is in a position to export certain products, namely, heavy water and processed radio-active mineral ores to other countries and, if so, whether any such materials have been exported and what amount of foreign exchange we have earned?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I pointed out, so far as the Heavy Water Plant is concerned, it has not yet been finalised at the project stage. There is no question of there being any export. There is a possibility of exports if the project is finalised and we get it going. It will be merely a guess to say today how much it would be or how much is possible and I would not like to make that guess.

श्री म० म० दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी विनिमय अब तक इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये सरकार को मिल चुका है उस के अतिरिक्त क्या और दूसरी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये विदेशी विनिमय प्राप्त करने के लिये विदेशों से कोई वार्ता चल रही है। यदि हाँ, तो किन किन देशों से और किस प्रकार की ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** There are a number of projects for the Atomic Energy Commission which are already on foot with foreign assistance. I told you about one and I can give the list of others. There is the Tarapore Atomic Power Plant Project; there is the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Project, the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Project Stage II, the Fuel Fabrication Facilities plant. These are four projects which are on foot and they are with aid from different countries.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that in the early part of this year the World Bank Team visited some other projects of the Atomic Energy Commission and, if so, may I know whether they gave any hope of the foreign exchange that is required?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I require notice to answer this question. I was asked as to which are the sources of foreign exchange and whether any scheme has been held up on account of want of foreign exchange. Personally so far as I am concerned, I do not know of any such conversation or any such scheme.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether it is a fact that the atomic energy projects in Rajasthan have been delayed partly by the non-availability of foreign exchange and, if this is so, what has been done to expedite these projects? Whether it is considered by the Government that this would provide a stable source of power in Rajasthan and, if so, by when?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as Rajasthan schemes are concerned, the delay, if any, has not been caused by the absence of foreign exchange. I have got the information here. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Project, Stage I: the first stage of the project is covered by Canadian credit for 37 million dollars and that agreement was signed on 27th April, 1964— as far back as that—and the first stage is expected to be finished by

1968. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Project, Stage II: in the second stage again it is intended to arrange for Canadian assistance for this project and there ought not to be any delay; this is expected to be finished and be in operation in 1970-71.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. H. C. Mathur.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I rise on a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There cannot be any point of order during Question Hour.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** My name is there in this question; it was there in the last question also, but my name has not been called. I would like to know from you why you have not called me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He did not get up when I looked at him. Mr. H. C. Mathur.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Not only in the context of the real danger posed by China's advance in atomic energy—China which was far behind us in this field is far ahead of us now—but also in the context particularly of Dr. Sarabhai's speech last week that atomic energy can be produced at a much cheaper cost, say at 2 Paise per unit as against 5 Paise for the conventional one, I am asking this question. May I know whether there has been any rethinking in the Government of India on this subject and, if so, whether the hon. Finance Minister is in a position to assure us that this programme will not suffer for want of foreign exchange.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I do not accept that China was behind us or China has gone ahead of us; I have got no information on that; I cannot say 'yes' or 'no'.

So far as the second part is concerned, I will simply answer this. So far as Dr. Sarabhai is concerned, he has made the statement. I may tell this House that Dr. Sarabhai is in constant

and close contact with this Government and every project that he puts forward is examined and attempts are made to see that those projects are accommodated and that cheaper production of power is effected.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Subodh Hansda.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Since there is no uranium extraction project in our country and the Minister has said that there will be difficulty in the construction of Jadugudu Project because of shortage of foreign exchange, may I know whether this matter has been considered that the effect will fall on Trombay for which we require huge quantities of raw materials?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** This question hardly arises out of the question here. Really this is not a question; it is asking for my opinion, which I cannot explain.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जाडूगुडा माइन्स की जो प्रोब्लम है उसका काम शुरू हो गया है या नहीं, और जो हेवी वाटर था दूसरी कंट्रीज को दे रहे हैं, उसके एब्ज में वह क्या सामान देंगे ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have already stated that so far as heavy water is concerned, it is in the project stage. The matter has not been finalised and it is expected that, when the project is finalised, foreign exchange will be available for it. So far as the first one is concerned, I do not quite see that there is any comment to be made on this.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The hon. Minister said that he was expecting the second Plant in Rajasthan to go on stream in 1970-71. May I know whether the foreign exchange allocation has been made or any firm arrangement has been made, for that and also for the two units of heavy water plant in Madras?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already given the answer.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have already given the answer. As regards heavy water, I have already answered the question. But if he wants to know about the second stage of the Rajasthan project, I can say that we are actually at the moment trying to get Canadian assistance for the second stage and we are optimistic about getting it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He wanted to know about the Madras project.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the Madras atomic power plant is concerned, a major part of the nuclear equipment and as much conventional equipment as possible required for the station will be fabricated in India by importing only materials, and for these materials there has to be arrangement made for foreign exchange or free foreign exchange used.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** Reverting back to the question of heavy water, may I know whether there is anything like a schedule as to when in point of time we shall actually go into full production of heavy water at Nangal and at that point whether we shall have heavy water surplus to our requirements for export?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I think I have answered this question already. I have said that there is a project report which is being awaited. When the project report comes it will be possible for us to say that so much time will be taken in getting the heavy water plant into production. As I have said it is anticipated that there will be a certain amount of heavy water in excess of our needs but our needs may in the meanwhile increase and we might be able to use all the heavy water that we produce ourselves for better utilisation of our atomic power.

**Smuggling of Chinese-made goods into India**

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\*463. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Manlyangadan:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain communist Chinese consumer goods have found their way into India and are being sold openly in the Indian markets;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the channels of entry for these goods; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such commercial intrusion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). The Government are aware that certain consumer goods of Chinese origin are occasionally sold in India in small quantities. Passengers coming from Nepal, Malaysia and Singapore bring such goods as part of their baggage some of which find their way into the market. There has also been some smuggling of these goods on a small scale, mainly from East Pakistan and Nepal. But there is no report of organised smuggling of such goods, nor of regular sale of such goods in India.

(c) The customs authorities have been alerted and directed to intensify their vigilance in the matter.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** This statement gives the impression as if the smuggling of Chinese consumer goods into India is done by a series of sporadic and individual act. I think this is wrong. May I know whether Government are aware of an organised plan of dumping these consumer goods of Red Chinese origin into India and of

applying the sale proceeds for purposes which are not in conformity with the rational interests of our country?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We have looked into it and got reports also and I might say that there is no organised smuggling of Chinese consumer goods into India.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Every once in a while we read that in Assam, Jammu and other parts of India these consumer goods are being sold. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us whether there exists a single case of prosecution and punishment in any such case and whether Government have thought of imposing a blanket ban and prohibition by legislation on the sale or import of such consumer goods into this country?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** There is already an order to that effect and therefore, special legislation is not necessary for that purpose. There is a ban already. But there are two reasons why these consumer goods are available in some of the markets, for instance, as the hon. Member has said, in Assam and some border areas adjoining East Bengal and Nepal.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** In Bihar also.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Also in Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** They might be available in the markets of Bihar and UP and especially in Katihar area perhaps. But the reason is that some of the people who come from Singapore, Malaysia and Nepal bring with them some baggage like that and they might be selling those things in those markets. But these cases are very sporadic and negligible. I might say that the total value of the goods detected so far has been of the value of Rs. 2,26,320 up to September last year, and this year, up to September, it is Rs. 1,51,468.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My question was whether there was any single case of

prosecution and punishment at the point of sale of these consumer goods and that has not been answered.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I would require notice of that question.

**Shri Maheswar Nalk:** The statement says that no organised smuggling has been reported to Government. May I know whether Government should wait for certain reports to come and they will not do anything on their own to check this smuggling? In spite of the fact, that there is no such report, in Western and Eastern India, such consumer goods are being smuggled and sold. May I, therefore, know what action Government have taken in that matter?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** These reports are from our own agency. I would not like to name the agency which Government have got. But Government have got a special agency for the purpose. That agency was asked to look into it and find out, and on their report I might say that there is no organised smuggling.

**Shri E. S. Pandey:** May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that China is dumping her goods in Nepal and smuggling is being done from Nepal to India. Does the hon. Minister know anything about it?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Yes, Chinese goods are available in Nepal in abundance. My house is just two miles from the Nepal border, and, therefore, I know it. But I do not think that there is any smuggling of goods in any large quantity into India.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि न केवल चीन से चीनी का मान हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहा है और उसका बाजार पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है बल्कि इस प्रकार की भी सफ़ावाहें हैं कि चीन से जाली सिक्कों की भारत में आ रहे हैं और अगर सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान गया है तो सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

**श्री ए० ना० बिषय :** जहां तक सामान का सवाल है मैं कहूंगा कि बाजार में इसका बहुत असर नहीं है। आखिर सामान है क्या ? फाउंटैन पेन है, बाल व्वाइट पेन हैं, कुछ टाइम पीसिस हैं, घड़ियां हैं और सैफ्टी पिञ्च बगैरह हैं। ये सब छांटी छांटी चीजें हैं जो अभी तक पकड़ी गई हैं लेकिन बाजार पर असर करने लायक चीजें अभी तक नहीं आई हैं। जहां तक जाली सिक्कों का सवाल है हमने भी इसके बारे में मुना है। माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान शायद यहां के एक अखबार नवभारत टाइम्स में छपे एक संवाद की ओर गया है। उसको हमने भी देखा है। लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that dumps of these Chinese consumer goods like the ones mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister and some more things also have been unearthed only a few days back in Jammu, may I know whether Government have thought of its being in proximity to Ladakh and of Chinese agents freely moving in that area? May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to this, and if so, what action is being taken to stop all that?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We are aware of it not only as regards the smuggling of goods but as regards the other aspect also. Apart from the Finance Ministry or the customs force etc., the Home Ministry must be looking into it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Apart from Chinese arms and ammunition being smuggled into Nagaland and the Mizo Hills District of Assam, are Government aware of the fact that Chinese fountain pens are available in Indian markets from Assam to Jammu and Kashmir, and Chinese fountain-pens are available in Delhi also? In that context, may I know whether Indians who are traitors to the interests of the country are indulging in this nefarious trade and they are building up a sort of smuggling ring from Singapore and Hong Kong via Tokyo

and Manila to Madras and then doing this kind of thing? In view of all these things, I am very specific in my mind that those Indians who are doing this and indulging in these things, in their craze for money are betraying the interests of the country. Whatever that might be, they are traitors . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is his question?

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that fountain-pens are available, that is, Chinese fountain-pens are available in Indian markets from Assam to Jammu and Kashmir and they are available in Delhi also? If so, may I know whether Government have tried to find out the *modus operandi* of these Indian blackmarketeers and take strong measures against them because they are acting counter to the interests of this nation?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** As I have already mentioned, fountain-pen is one of the items involved in the smuggling. About the ring etc., it is a fact that in some of the border States these things are being sold but not on a very large scale. As for the sale, in Delhi, the hon. Member might have better experience.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Minister has said that it is not on a large scale. We are not concerned about large-scale or small-scale. Smuggling is smuggling and betrayal of Indian interests is betrayal of Indian interests.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. There cannot be any speeches now.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर गया है कि पिछली बार जब बंगाल में तथा अन्य जगहों में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां हुई थीं या घटनायें घटी थीं, लूटपाट की घटनायें घटी थीं तो उसके अन्दर वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों के पास से जो कि चीन की विचारधारा से प्रभावित हैं चीनी हथियार पाये गये थे ? क्या सरकार ने इसपर भी ध्यान दिया है कि चीनी दूतावास जो यहां

है उसके द्वारा भी बहुत सा सामान मंगाया जाता है, हथियार वगैरह मंगाये जाते हैं ? क्या इसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

**श्री स० ना० मिश्र :** गृह मंत्रालय से माननीय सदस्य यह सवाल करें। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** चीन के द्वारा हथियार भेजे जाते हैं भारत में ? क्या ये हथियार वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों के पास पाए गए हैं ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है। उत्तर दिलवाइये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Thirumala Rao.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** We are from the border districts. We know what is going on there.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Have Government got any machinery to catch the retailers and through them trace the wholesaler and smugglers of these goods? If so, what is the result of their efforts?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We have got anti-smuggling squads. We have got a special organisation for it. They are trying to track these people.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is not functioning.

**Shri Tyagi:** Since this smuggling is going on on a larger and larger scale along the border, have Government considered this aspect that through this activity the Chinese are creating contacts on the border and it might constitute a threat to our security?

**Shri Hem Barua:** In Delhi also.

**Shri Tyagi:** Keeping that in view, will Government give an assurance that they will look into it and would not allow any further smuggling and contacting by the Chinese of our people? Also, how many Chinese traders are involved in this?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** So far no information of Chinese traders taking part in this has been brought to our notice. As I said earlier, passengers coming from Nepal, Malaysia and Singapore are the main source of supply of Chinese goods in the Indian markets. Also, prior to October 1962, we had trade with China. Some of the goods may be on the account relating to that period.

So far as taking measures on the border etc. is concerned, we have anti-smuggling squads; Collectors of Customs have been alerted and they are very vigilant and very careful.

### Irrigation Potential

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\*485 **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) the irrigation potential actually created under the major and medium irrigation projects in the country so far;

(b) the irrigation potential actually utilised for cultivation so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall; and

(d) the steps taken to make use of the entire irrigation potential so far created to be brought under the plough?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) 42 million acres.

(b) 38 million acres.

(c) Over 2 million acres of potential were created in the last year of the Third Plan. Not all this was avail-

able for utilisation in the same year. The potential figures are as of March and utilisation commences in June following with the onset of monsoon.

Besides this, utilisation in some of the Projects like Kakrapar and Mahi has been low on account of the absence of storage reservoirs; utilisation in Chambal has been low on account of the shortage of water in the Gandhisagar reservoir due to abnormally low rainfall in the catchment. The utilisation has also been low in the Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank Canal) on account of the poor response for ayacut development.

Some lag of utilisation has also occurred, though to a smaller extent, due to the delay in excavation of water courses and field channels.

(d) Action has already been taken to provide storage where they do not exist, for example, the Ukai Project is being constructed for Kakrapar Canal System and the Kadana Project for the Mahi Canals.

During the Fourth Plan period ayacut development programme is to be pursued vigorously.

Delay in excavation of field channels is also being eliminated by assisting the cultivators by making out the alignment of field channels on village maps and guiding them in actual excavation. Most of the State Governments have assumed powers for construction of these channels in case of delay by the beneficiaries.

A number of States have fixed concessional water rates to encourage cultivators to take up to irrigation speedily.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** What more money is going to be invested to augment the irrigation potential in view of the mounting difficulties?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am sorry I did not catch the question exactly. But I will submit that the irrigation potential in India has been fairly utilised, reaching a figure of 87 per cent. Funds are made available on a priority basis to see that the irrigation potential al-

ready built up is utilised as much as possible.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Taking into account the unprecedented drought especially in Bihar and UP, which is supposed to be visiting us in a century, do Government propose to reorient its earlier policy of going in for major irrigation projects and favour minor irrigation projects in the immediate future?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The drought in Bihar and Eastern UP is because of the fact that this year's rainfall has been only 50 per cent of the normal. Also the rainfall in September and October has practically been nil. To deal with a condition like this, it is only major and medium irrigation projects and projects which will involve utilisation of underground water that can be of help. Government are considering steps in order to provide for projects which can take care of the severe conditions that have prevailed this year.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** देश में लगभग 32, 34 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर कृषि होती है, जब कि सरकार अभी तक 9 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन के लिए बड़ी, मध्यम और लघु प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के साधन दे पाई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बड़ी, मध्यम और छोटी प्रणाली के द्वारा कब तक बाकी जमीन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी, ताकि देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that in India at the moment, at the end of the third plan, we could give irrigation only to 23 per cent of our cultivated land. The projects that have been taken up, when completed, will provide irrigation for 30 per cent of our cultivated land. It is possible, according to our water resources, to provide irrigation for 50 per cent at least of our land. Therefore, it will be our endeavour to see that this 50 per cent is reached as early as possible.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** I want to know whether the irrigation potential created under the Nagarjunasagar project has been fully utilised; if not, what steps the Government is going to take to utilise the irrigation potential?

**Shri Ranga:** The potential is not yet built up.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** What the hon. Member wants to say is that the irrigation potential must be built up. As Mr. Ranga said it is not yet built up.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि चम्बल बांध और गांधी सागर में पानी की कमी है और सिंचाई पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नहरें बनें हों 3 साल हो गए हैं, तो कब तक इन से पूरी सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that in Chambal project we met with an unfortunate accident of having a series of years of low rainfall. It is rather extraordinary, and we only hope that the monsoon will be better next year and in succeeding years.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government submitted to the Central Government a scheme for medium and small irrigation projects to supply adequate funds, so that they may implement those projects, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The West Bengal Government has asked for accelerated assistance on some of the projects and for the drainages in the 24-parganas. These are under consideration.

**Shri Ranga:** What steps are being taken by Government in order to see that the irrigation potential which is being created is not lost by inundation and other troubles that are being created by too much of water in certain areas and lack of drainage facilities in other areas?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Irrigation is not affected by inundation or floods to that extent because we do not have the irrigation works where there are floods, and wherever we have such things, we always protect our irrigation canals. Of course, waterlogging is an important aspect, and it comes up very prominently in the case of Punjab where we do not have sufficient amount of drains.

**Shri Ranga:** Also in Andhra.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The remedy for the elimination of this waterlogging is construction of drains. It is true, as the hon. Member has said, that in Andhra in the coastal areas there is a certain amount of congestion, but by construction of more drains it will be possible to bring in another 3 lakh acres under full crop. This is also under consideration.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** हम लोग बराबर पांच साल से कहते आ रहे हैं कि अगर गप्ती नदी और घाघरा रिवर को कंट्रोल कर लिया जाये, तो फ्लड और ड्राउट, इन दोनों समस्याओं को हल किया जा सकता है। हमारे यहाँ नेपाल बार्डर पर, जालाकुण्ड फट गए हैं। वहाँ सरकार मेहरबानी करके तालाबों को गहरा करने की व्यवस्था करेगी, ताकि इन में गप्ती नदी के पानी को इकट्ठा कर के इरिगेशन के काम में लाया जा सके।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true, what the hon. Member has said is correct. If we are able to conserve the waters of the river Rapti, it will serve the double purpose of being able to control floods in that also, as also providing irrigation, but unfortunately Rapti comes from Nepal territory, and the only site where we can construct a dam is at Jalakund 50 miles inside the territory of Nepal. Therefore, it is obvious that we cannot undertake that work.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Apart from the major and medium irrigation schemes, may I know what concrete steps the

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Government is going to take to provide tubewell and diesel and electric pumping sets for those areas where other irrigation facilities are not available?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is quite true that tubewell irrigation is a very important one, because of the different types of underground water resources especially in the Gangaic and the Narmada basins. We have got plenty of underground water which we are utilising. The hon. Member has been asking for tubewells in those areas. I think if he persuades the local State Government, he can get a large number of tubewells and they have also set up a number of tubewells recently.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma:** In view of the existing food situation, may I know whether the Government propose to complete the projects, which are under execution, at the earliest?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Yes, it is the policy of the Government and the Planning Commission to see that the projects already undertaken are completed and first priority be given to them. Also, they are to see that all the medium irrigation projects are completed, and we only hope that if we get additional funds provided, we could complete also as many major irrigation projects as possible.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Sir, I want to put a very important question about the Narmada Valley Project.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

Next Question, No. 486, Shri Shree Narayan Das—absent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—Shri S. C. Samanta.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Question No. 487.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedy:** Question No. 506 may also be taken along with Question 487. They may be taken together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Can you answer them together?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Yes, Sir.

#### Family Planning Schemes

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\*487. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Dr. M. M. Das:**

**Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any country-wide assessment about the success of the Family Planning Schemes;

(b) the extent to which Loop has proved a success in practice; and

(c) whether the success achieved in this field so far is likely to have some impact on the increasing population?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the information at present available, the Loop is successful in preventing pregnancies in more than 97 per cent cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Family Planning Programme.

\*506. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made detailed plans for the most efficient utilization of the additional allocations proposed to be made for Family Planning Programme in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table giving details of the various proposals to strengthen the machinery for the implementation of the programme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7412/66].

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether some samples of Ayurvedic medicines are being received by the Ministry and whether those samples have been experimented upon in the laboratories and, if so, what is the action taken?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I do not think so.

**An hon. Member:** What is the answer, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** "I do not think so."

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether, in addition to the loops, patent medicines are also being used?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** No Patent medicines.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government have learnt of many complaints of inconvenience physical pain and impracticability of the loop from the rural sectors of this country where it seems that the loop has not succeeded at all, and if, so, whether the Government have taken this into account before they launch upon a massive programme for popularising the loop?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** All necessary precautions have been taken. As the reply to the main question indicated, 97 per cent of the loops inserted are yielding results. This is an indication that the complaints are not many.

**श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं पहले यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्टेटमेंट सदन पटल पर रखा गया है मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा नहीं कि यह सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है तो क्या इस को रखा हुआ समझा जायेगा ?  
... (व्यवधान) 506 प्रश्न के ऊपर एक नया स्टेटमेंट है, वह सदन पटल पर रखा हुआ समझा जाये या नहीं ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has been laid on the Table. If he wants to put any question, he may do so.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टैटमेंट में बतलाया गया है कि केन्द्र के स्तर पर, राज्यों के स्तर पर और जिलों के स्तर पर फेसिलि प्लानिंग के लिए अलग-अलग सेल बनाये जा रहे हैं जिसमें बहुत बड़े संख्या में कर्मचारी और अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायेंगे तो इन सब कार्यों के लिए कुल कितना व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार दे रही है और कितना राज्य सरकार दे रही है और रेकर्डिंग और नान-रेकर्डिंग व्यय कितना होगा ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The question can be divided into two parts. One is the employment of personnel. The matter is being taken upon a massive scale and therefore we require a lot of personnel. As far as the cost is concerned, cent per cent cost is borne by the Centre.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** What is the amount that is going to be spent by the Centre and by the States? What is the budget proposal? When so many details are provided, the estimate of expenditure is not given. We want to know that.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** A general indication is given in what my friend is quoting from. Each State has to spend and come to us for the actual grant it requires.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:** What is the budget proposal of the Central Government?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot give the figures now. If he wants notice he can say so.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The Minister stated that 97 per cent of the loops are yielding good results. Has it come to the notice of Government that there

is already a shortage of loops and the production of loops has gone down for want of raw materials in the country? If so, what is the Government doing to give raw materials to manufacturers of loops in the country?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** There is neither a shortage of loops nor shortage of raw material for production thereof. There may be some difficulty of distribution in some places. If the hon. member lets us know, we shall immediately set it right. I can assure the House that what we need is being produced within the country and there is no difficulty whatsoever.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In a democracy everything is decided by vote. In vote, numerology plays a most important part. The more the number the more are the chances of success at the polls whether it is a caste, community or a nation. Under the circumstances, may I know whether this business of family planning of ours is not running counter to the success of democracy as practised in India

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I disallow the question.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether the Central Government has decided to open surgical clinics in different cities and towns where all those, married or unmarried, who are willing to undergo sterilisation will be operated upon payment of a nominal fee which will be determined according to his financial condition?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** This is not correct. What has been done is that the Government helps the State Governments in improving their surgical facilities wherever it may be considered necessary, and in some cases in setting up mobile units to offer sterilisation facilities to married couples who have 3 or more children, and the youngest child is more than two years old. In those cases, at the written consent of husband and wife sterilisation facilities are provided.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस हकीमत से क्यों इन्कार करती है कि चाइना आज हमारे लिये इस वास्ते खतरा है कि उसकी आबादी ज्यादा है, रूस इसलिये आखें दिखला रहा है कि उसकी पीपुलेशन ज्यादा है। गांधी जी के देश में यह महापाप क्यों किया जा रहा है। यह परिवार नियोजन नहीं है, यह व्यभिचार नियोजन है। जब नर ही पैदा नहीं होगा, तो नारायण कहां से आ जायेगा, जब पुरुष ही पैदा नहीं होगा तो पुरुषोत्तम कहां से आ जायेगा, इस को क्यों रोका जा रहा है ?

**डा० सुशीला नंथर :** माननीय सदस्य सारा कार्यक्रम बिना समझे ऐसी ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं....

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** आप नहीं समझी। गांधी जी के साथ रही है फिर भी नहीं समझी। गांधी जी सेल्फ कन्ट्रोल के हामी थे बर्थ कन्ट्रोल के हामी नहीं थे, वह इस को महापाप मानते थे।

**डा० सुशीला नंथर :** गांधी जी किस चीज के हामी थे या नहीं थे इस चीज को मैं माननीय सदस्य से कुछ ज्यादा समझती हूँ... व्यवधान... गांधी जी इस चीज के हामी थे कि परिवार छोटा होना चाहिये छोटे परिवार के लिये संयम, ब्रह्मचर्य गांधी जी का तरीका था। जो उस रास्ते पर चलें उन का सौ बार स्वागत करते हैं और उस का प्रचार करते हैं....

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या स्वागत करते हैं, उस के प्रचार के लिये आपने क्या सहायता दी है ?

**डा० सुशीला नंथर :** जो उस रास्ते पर न चल सकें, उनके लिये दूसरी सुविधा उपलब्ध है। बच्चे पैदा ही न हों, ऐसा कोई नहीं कहता। सिर्फ इतना कहा जाता है कि उतने पैदा करो, जितनों की देखभाल कर सकते हों। बच्चे पैदा हों और बचपने में ही मर जायें या उनको पनपने के लिये पर्याप्त साधन या सुविधायें

न मिलें, इस से किसी देश का भला नहीं होता, है, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान हो, या चीन हो या और कोई देश हो।

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Sir, I want to put a very important Question. Today the news has appeared that the raw materials to produce loops are not available.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Please sit down (*Interruptions*). It is a happy augury that so many people are interested in family planning. But we cannot go on beyond the Question Hour.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### National Defence Remittance Scheme

\*484. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Defence Remittance Scheme has proved a success; and

(b) how many import licence applications have been received in this regard so far?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Government are satisfied with the response to the Scheme.

(b) 3,903 upto 22nd October, 1966.

#### Relationship between wage rise and increased productivity

\*486. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made that a closer study of the cost structure in the economy to evolve a pattern of relationship between wage rise and increased productivity has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) and

(b). Important elements such as the principle of fair wages, adjustment for cost of living, cost structure of industries and their capacity to pay already form part of wage policy as envisaged in the Five Year Plans. Wage Boards which have been constituted over the past decade make recommendations concerning the wage structure in different industries after taking into account the report of the Committee on Fair-wages, the needs of industries in a developing economy, changes in cost structure and possibilities of undertaking payment by results.

#### **Irrigation Schemes**

- \*488. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are numerous agencies to look after the irrigation schemes both at the Centre and in the States;

(b) if so, the names of those agencies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such a multifarious control leads to slow implementation as well as low utilisation of irrigation projects and its potentials; and

(d) if so, whether Government have any scheme to put them under the control of one organisation?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). At the Centre, major and medium irrigation schemes (irrigation schemes which cost over Rs. 5 crores are termed major schemes and those which involve an outlay of between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores are termed medium schemes) are dealt with in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and minor irrigation schemes (i.e. schemes costing upto Rs. 15 lakhs each) by the Ministry

of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. In the States, A number of Departments e.g., Agriculture, Irrigation, Community Development Departments etc., deal with irrigation. Recently minor irrigation cells under the Agricultural Production Commissioners have been set up in a number of States.

(c) There are arrangements for Inter-Department Co-ordination and possible steps are taken to expedite implementation of schemes and utilisation of benefits.

(d) The grouping of subjects in departments is one of the subjects under examination of the Administrative Reforms Commission; they will, therefore no doubt, look into this matter.

#### **Agreements signed with U.S.A. under PL 480**

- \*489. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agreements signed by the U.S.A. under PL 480 are public documents and not treated as classified documents in U.S.A.;

(b) whether Government have made a comparative study of these agreements with a view to obtaining best terms for India;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out as to whether Cooley Loan provision forms part of the agreement with Yugoslavia; and

(d) whether Government itself insisted on the inclusion of this provision to promote mixed capitalism (foreign plus indigenous) in this country, as a part of their mixed economy set-up?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Every attempt is made to obtain the best terms for India. This is based, among other things, on information relating to the terms of PL-480 Agreements between U.S.A. and other countries. A formal study relating to the terms of such agreements has, however, not been prepared.

(c) It is understood that the Cooley Loan provision does not form part of the PL-480 Agreements with Yugoslavia. It may be pointed out that the Cooley Loan provision is generally meant for American firms or their affiliates in the recipient countries who may need local currency financing.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Legalisation of Abortion

\*490. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of legalising abortion has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Not yet; the time for the submission of the report has been extended upto the 30th December, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Uniform Sales Tax Pattern

\*491. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt uniform India-wide sales-tax pattern; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Since levy of tax on sales or purchases made inside a State is a State subject of taxation, the question of adopting uniform India-wide sales-tax pattern by the Central Government does not arise.

#### U.S. Aid

\*492. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has taken steps to make available its contributions of non-project assistance to India for the current financial year; and

(b) the amount forthcoming in addition to \$200 million already released?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The USA has so far made available two loans totalling \$250 million as its contributions of non-project assistance to India for the current financial year. Further non-project assistance for this year is under negotiation.

#### कम खर्च पर इलाज तथा डाक्टरों की शिक्षा

\*493. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में चिकित्सा संबंधी शिक्षा तथा इलाज संसार के किसी भी अन्य देश की तुलना में महंगा है ;

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

(ग) इसे सस्ता बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री :**

(डा० सुशीला नैयर): (क) से (ग). विश्व के अन्य देशों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

#### **Advance Insurance Company**

\*494. **Shri Utiya:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that heavy and unauthorised rebates of insurance premia have been paid by the Advance Insurance Company to the Insured Public Limited Companies, revealed during Income-tax proceedings against Shri Goenka of Advance Insurance Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the party under Section 41 of the Insurance Act and Sections 41(2), 102, 409 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An investigation by the Controller of Insurance under Section 33 of the Insurance Act, 1938 has been ordered.

#### **Industrial Finance Corporation**

\*495. **Shri P. C. Borooh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Basappa:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation on the 29th Sep-

tember, 1966 to the effect that devaluation of the rupee had aggravated Industrial Finance Corporation's resources position;

(b) if so, the precise nature and extent of shortage of resources; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into consideration all its available resources, including a loan of Rs. 15 crores from Government in the current financial year and Rs. 6 crores borrowed from the market by issue of bonds, the Industrial Finance Corporation expects that there will be a shortfall in its rupee resources of the order of Rs. 10 crores for meeting its commitments in this year. The commitments include the additional cash requirements of its assisted concerns on account of devaluation, estimated at Rs. 2.5 crores.

(c) The position is under review and Government will endeavour to find the necessary additional funds to enable the Corporation to meet its obligations.

#### **Strike by Employees of Damodar Valley Corporation**

\*496. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a threat of token strike for a day has been given by the employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). On the 14th July, 1966 the DVC Staff Association which is one of the unions recognised by the DVC submitted a charter of demands containing 14 points. Discussions on these were held by the DVC management with the Association on the 18th July and on the 12th and the 18th September, 1966. On the 28th Sep-

tember, 1966, the Association served a notice declaring its intention to go on strike on the 12th October, 1966 in all formations of the DVC in Bihar and West Bengal on the ground that, although certain of its demands had been acceded to by the Corporation, other demands, eight in number, had not been accepted. The eight demands are given below:—

1. DVC should pay bonus proportionate to the actual profit earned by the Corporation as enunciated in the DVC Act for the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.
2. Revision of pay scales of 58 posts.
3. Principles for recruitment and promotion of technical staff should be clearly enunciated and strictly adhered to, wherein seniority should be the criterion for all promotions.
4. Dearness allowance for muster-roll employees should be introduced and the scales of D.A. raised and brought at par with the price index.
5. Local allowance should be restored.
6. Shift allowance should be introduced for personnel working in shifts.
7. Telecommunication staff should be remunerated commensurate with the nature of their work.
8. General facilities like liveries, tuition fees, medical benefit should be extended to DVC Mine workers (at Bermo).

The strike took place on the 12th October, 1966. The employees of DVC belonging to the other recognised unions, viz., the DVC Karamchhari Sang and Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, DVC Mines, did not participate in the strike.

### Drought in Bihar

\*497. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that he visited Bihar on the 10th October, 1966;

(b) if so, whether he gave any assurance of assistance in respect of irrigation and power to the growers in present acute drought conditions; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof and to what extent it has been implemented?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). Yes; Sir. Shri F. A. Ahmed paid a visit to Patna on 10th October, 1966.

(c). An assurance was given that financial assistance would be considered for:

- (i) energising an additional 4,000 Pumpsets during the current financial year;
- (ii) taking up such possible schemes of flow irrigation as can be executed quickly; and
- (iii) expediting the flow of benefits from projects which are complete or are nearing completion.

Additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 5.7 crores for minor irrigation, rural electrification, etc., and Rs. 1 crore for a programme of extension of water courses has already been sanctioned. This is in addition to a loan of Rs. 5 crores sanctioned for drought relief measures. Adequate provision is being made in the Fourth Plan for expediting work on the projects nearing completion as well as for new irrigation schemes.

### स्टाफ कारें

\*498. **श्री मधु लिवये :** क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा दिये गये इस आशय के आश्वासन को कि पिछले पांच वर्षों

में आयातित स्टाफ कारें बिक्री के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को दे दी जायेंगी क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ख) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के पास इस समय कितनी आयातित स्टाफ कारें हैं ; और

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से कितनी आयातित कारें वापस ले ली गई हैं और उन्हें किस तरीके से बेचा गया है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :** (क) से (ग). सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों / विभागों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

#### संसद भवन में फर्नीचर

500. श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से लेकर अब तक संसद भवन में कितनी बार फर्नीचर बदला गया और उस पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) पुराने फर्नीचर को बेचने से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(ग) फर्नीचर बदलने से सम्बन्धित नियम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या फर्नीचर खरीदते समय टेंडर मांगे जाते हैं ?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्व खन्ना) :** (क) पार्लियामेंट हाउस का फर्नीचर 1962 से मुकम्मिल तौर पर कमो नहीं बदला गया है। कुछ फर्नीचर को बदलने तथा ठीक करने में 1962 से लेकर अक्टूबर 1966 तक 1,74,496 रुपये 50 पैसे खर्च हुए हैं। जो फर्नीचर पार्लियामेंट हाउस में सी० पी० इन्डू० डी० की तरफ से दिया गया है उसकी कीमत 8,86,950 रुपये है ।

(ख) 1962 से लेकर अक्टूबर 1966 तक 16,199 रुपये का पुराना फर्नीचर 1,807 रुपये में बेचा गया है ।

(ग) जैसे जैसे जरूरत पड़ती है पुराना फर्नीचर बदल दिया जाता है ।

(घ) आम तौर पर फर्नीचर खरीदने के लिए टेंडर मांगे जाते हैं, परन्तु 5,000 रुपये से कम माल के लिए तथा जहाँ बहुत जल्दी होती है, मशहूर दुकानदारों से टेंडर मंगाये जाते हैं, और सबसे कम टेंडर देने वाले से खरीद की जाती है ।

#### Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.

**\*501. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application has been received for the sale of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs worth of shares held by M/s Steel Bros. and Co., Calcutta, in the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd, to one, Shri S. M. Wahi;

(b) if so, whether Government have satisfied themselves about the proposed terms of this transfer of shares;

(c) the amount likely to be transferred to U.K. by way of sale proceeds; and

(d) whether there is also a proposal for the sale of fixed assets of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. to the Indian Oil Corporation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation Private Ltd., Calcutta, of which Shri S. M. Wahi is the Chairman, has applied to the Calcutta Office of the Reserve Bank of India for permission to purchase 5,79,400 shares of face value of Rs. 10 each of M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., Calcutta, representing 57.94 per cent of the equity capital of the Company, at Rs. 21.50 per share from M/s. Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd., U.K.

(b) The aforesaid proposal is still under the examination of the Reserve Bank of India and has not yet been referred to Government for approval.

(c) The proposal, as made, envisages a purchase price of Rs. 1,24,57,100 and a further sum of £50,000 on account of discounting charges. The exact amount of sale proceeds to be transferred to U.K. cannot be stated as the proposal is still under examination and has yet to receive Government's approval. The amount will also depend upon the tax liability on the transaction.

(d) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under examination in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

#### **Unemployment among Educated Classes**

\*502. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Sideshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is vast and increasing unemployment amongst the educated despite a decade and a half of planning;

(b) if so, the rate of annual increase; and

(c) the tentative programme in the Fourth Plan for providing them with productive employment?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):**

(a) and (b). The number of matriculates and graduates seeking work and registered with employment exchanges increased from about 7.8 lakhs at the end of June, 1963, to about 8.9 lakhs at the end of June, 1966; the average annual increase being less than 40,000.

(c) In the Fourth Plan employment opportunities outside agriculture are expected to increase to the extent of about 14 million and in agriculture to the extent of about 4.5 to 5 million.

#### **Power Shortage**

\*503. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to overcome the power shortage for industrial and agricultural purposes in several parts of the country owing to drought conditions with details thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** The power supply position in almost all the States in the country, except in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P., is expected to be satisfactory during the year 1966-67. The position in the affected States is explained below:—

*Andhra Pradesh:*

Due to the failure of the monsoon again this year, the storages in machkund and Tungabhadra reservoirs continue to be poor. Against a requirement of 60 lakhs units per day, it has been assessed that the availability would be of the order of 50 lakh units per day, thus resulting in a shortfall of 10 lakh units per day. This can be partially mitigated by obtaining relief by utilising the energy surpluses from Mysore through the existing 66 KV transmission lines.

*Orissa:*

The main source of power supply in the Orissa at present is from the Hirakud and the Machkund Hydroelectric Projects. Due to the failure of the monsoon this year, the storage position in both these reservoirs is poor. At Hirakud, the reservoir level on 1.11.1966 was 611.45 ft. with a storage of 3.84 maft., against the normal level of +630 ft. with corresponding storage of 6.6 maft. In view of this, the power generation from the Hirakud Station is expected to be only about 10 lakh units per day against the designed potential of 28 lakh units per day. The demand in the Hirakud Service area during

1966-67 is expected to be 28 lakh units per day. In order to mitigate the difficult power supply position in this area, the DVC has agreed to supply 5 lakh units per day. Further, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. who draw about 3.6 lakh units per day from the Hirakud system have been requested to stop drawing this energy on commissioning of their 50 MW Plant. They have also been requested to feed back as much energy as possible to the Hirakud System. The possibility of getting more power from the DVC System is also being explored.

#### Rajasthan:

The Gandhisagar Power Station of the Chambal Project constitutes the main source of power in Rajasthan, except for the Northern area which receives power supply from the Bhakra Nangal. Gandhisagar had a third successive year of drought in 1966, when the inflow into the reservoir dwindled to 1 million acre feet only against the average observed flow of 5 mft. The Maximum level attained was 1265 ft. in mid September, 1966 with an effective storage of barely 0.85 million a ft. Allowing for the irrigation needs in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh upto February, 1967, the power generation possible is about 4 lakh units per day on the average upto February, 1967 and about 0.7 lakh units per day thereafter against the designed output of 10 lakh units per day. It is, accordingly, necessary to regulate the discharge from the reservoir. A minimum discharge of about 450 cusecs is proposed to be released from the reservoir from March 1967 onwards, to meet the industrial and domestic water supply requirements downstream.

The demand in the State during 1966-67 is expected to be 20 lakh units per day against which the anticipated availability is about 10 lakh units per day upto February, 1967 and 8.0 lakh units per day thereafter including the normal supply of 5 lakh units per day from the Bhakra-Nangal Project. The power supply position in Punjab and

Delhi regions this year is more satisfactory. However some additional power can be given to Rajasthan from the Punjab-Delhi Grid if some additional but essential transmission links are constructed immediately. These are:—

- (a) 132 KV single circuit line between Delhi and Alwar; and
- (b) 132 KV single circuit line from Hansi to Hissar.

#### Uttar Pradesh:

Due to the poor monsoon over the Rihand catchment during the last monsoon, the Rihand Lake filled up to a level of only about +858 ft. against a full reservoir level of 880 ft. with the result that the generation from this station this year is expected to be only 17 lakh units per day against its designed potential of 25 lakhs units per day. Further, the demand for power has also increased due to additional agricultural pumping and load of the Hindustan Aluminium Factory which had to be made in advance of commissioning of the Obra Thermal Station, and the Thermal Station of the Aluminium Factory. On account of these two factors, a difficult power supply position has resulted in the Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. Against a total demand of 45 lakh units per day, the available energy from Rihand and the Thermal Stations in the region is only of the order of 28 lakh units per day. In view of this, the U.P. State Electricity Board have enforced a power cut to the extent of 30 per cent on the consumers of the Rihand Area. About 10 lakh units per day are now being drawn by U.P. from the DVC. Efforts are being made to step up further the power from DVC.

#### M/s. Bird & Co.

\*504. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 674 on the 25 August, 1966, and state:

- (a) whether the investigations into the matters pertaining to the Manga-

nese Ore and other gunny shipments of Orissa Minerals and Becker Grey, subsidiaries of M/s. Bird and Co., have since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any proceedings under the law have been started against the parties?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). Investigations in respect of Messrs. Bird & Co.'s export of mineral ores other than iron ores which started in 1963 (June—July) are still in progress. It is not known to the Government if Orissa Minerals directly shipped any manganese ore. Scrutiny into the gunny shipments by Becker Grey & Co. started in 1963 (June—July) and are still being pursued.

(c) The investigation and scrutiny are processes under the law and further necessary steps are being considered.

#### **Removal of Statues of Britishers in Delhi**

**\*505. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state how long it will take Government to remove the statues of Britishers from public places in Delhi?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** 9 out of 12 statues have already been removed. The remaining three statues will also be removed gradually in accordance with the accepted policy of Government.

#### **Salary Saving Scheme**

**\*507. Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Dr. M. M. Das:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Salary Saving Scheme has been introduced and is working in all the States;

(b) if not, the States which have introduced and when they have introduced;

(c) whether this scheme was welcomed by all the employees concerned;

(d) if not, what are their objections; and

(e) the reasons why this scheme could not be introduced in all the States and what are the difficulties that stand in the way?

#### **The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Rajasthan—1962.  
Punjab, Orissa and Delhi Administration—1964.

Maharashtra—1966.

This scheme has been in vogue in Kerala State prior to the nationalisation of Life Insurance.

(c) and (d). The Corporation is not aware of any objections having been raised by any of the employees. The scheme is popular in all the States where it has been introduced.

(e) The Scheme could not be introduced in all the States mainly because it will put a heavy strain on the Administrative and Accounting machinery of Government.

#### **Aid-India Consortium**

**\*508. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid-India Consortium met in Paris recently to consider India's foreign exchange requirements for India's Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the extent of aid likely from the Consortium as assessed after the meeting and how much of it will be non-project and un-tied aid?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). A meeting of the Members of the Aid

India Consortium was held in Paris on November 7 and 8, 1966, to discuss recent economic developments in India. The Consortium also reviewed India's aid requirements and in particular the status of implementation of the \$900 million of non-project aid previously recommended for the current Indian fiscal year and noted with satisfaction that most of this amount had already been committed and that the balance is in the final stages of consideration.

#### Statues of Leaders

\*509. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Dighe:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 102 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the installation of statues of national leaders; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No.

(b) Government can decide only about the sites for statues. All expenditure on statues and their erection is required to be borne by the organisations or individuals sponsoring the proposals. Therefore, no time by which statues will be installed can be indicated.

#### Nagarjunasagar Project

\*510. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

implementation of the Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh purported to harness the water of the Krishna is much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the progress so far made and how far it is behind the schedule; and

(c) the steps being taken for the speedy completion of the project?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). Nagarjunasagar Project was started in 1956, and normally should have commenced giving benefits in about 8 years. Due to increase in the estimated costs and tight resources position, the Project has begun to supply water only from this year. Dam will be substantially completed by June 1967. Further work on the Project is essentially completion of the canal system. The Government of India are giving accelerated loan assistance to the extent possible for early completion of the work.

#### Rita Biscuit Factory, Patiala

2246. **Shri Utliya:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Bade:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 470 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected information about the illegal construction of the building of M/s Rita Biscuit Factory, Patiala, as also about the persons involved in it; and

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

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The information collected against Unstarred Question No. 470 on the 28th July, 1966 is given below. It is not a fact that officers and Ministers of the State or of the Central Government have a hand in the matter.

The Rita Biscuit Factory is situated on Patiala Sirhind Road. Formerly, it was a Ginning Mill belonging to Messrs. J. C. Ginning and Cotton Mills and was purchased later on by the Biscuit Factory which is functioning since May, 1965. It is situated outside the limits of the Municipal Committee, Patiala but is within the factory area, known as "controlled area" having been so declared in November, 1965 under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963. The Factory was in existence before declaration of the area as a "controlled area". It subsequently erected two sheds and a room in the existing factory in contravention of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act. The Factory was served with a show cause notice by the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Punjab on the 15th April, 1966 with regard to the demolition of these new structures. The Factory, in their reply dated the 29th April, 1966, stated that they are registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories, Punjab and that they had purchased a constructed building sheds, quarters, godowns etc. with electric connections and that they had carried out some construction under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 as the existing factory required some additions and alterations. They pleaded that the land being used is also within the boundary wall of the Factory and that they had not carried out constructions in violation of any statutory provisions. The Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Punjab, however, informed the

Factory on the 6th June, 1966 that prior approval/permission of the Department was required for the said constructions and advised them to submit a plan for regularisation of the unauthorised structures/constructions failing which the Department would proceed against the Factory under the provisions of the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restrictions of Unregulated Development Act, 1963. Accordingly, the Factory submitted the requisite application on the 20th July, 1966. The application is under consideration in the Town and Country Planning Department, Punjab. It is not a fact that officers and Ministers of the State Government or of the Central Government have a hand in the matter. The question of any action being taken by the Government does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Ruby Insurance Co.**

**2247. Shri Lakhna Das:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ruby Insurance Company belongs to what has been called by the Monopolies Commission the 'Birla Group';

(b) whether the commission paid on the insurance business of Birla Companies handled by the Ruby Insurance Company was being taxed for the purposes of Income-tax; and

(c) if npt, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The Ruby Insurance Co. is not one of the Companies listed by the Monopolies Commission under the Birla Group of Companies.

(b) Government have no information about the insurance business of Birla Companies handled by the Ruby Insurance Company. The matter will be looked into by the Income-tax Officer in the course of the assessments.

(c) Docs not arise.

**Awards for giving information regarding concealed income**

**2248. Shri Utiya:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awards for giving useful information about the concealment of income bear any relation to the concealed income revealed by the informers/actual assessment/penalties imposed; and

(b) if not, the manner in which these are determined?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri).** (a) and (b). Subject to other factors, such as the nature and extent of the assistance rendered, the reward to an informer is related to the extra tax attributable to the concealed income detected as a result of the information furnished by him.

**Exports**

**2249. Shri Utiya:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 811 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the types of goods exported for which "drawback of the import duties" were obtained by the exporters;

(b) the names of the types of manufactured goods which were exempted from paying excise duty; and

(c) the total value of the exports referred to in parts (a) and (b) above during the last two financial/trading years?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri)** (a) The names of goods for which drawback of the import duties is admissible on export are indicated in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7413/66].

(b) The names of goods for which rebate of Central Excise duty is admissible on export are indicated in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7413/66].

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shifting of Government Offices from Delhi**

**2250. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 663 on the 25th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in shifting Government Offices in view of congestion in Delhi area; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (d). No other office has since moved out of Delhi. The Government have, however, since decided that the following offices may continue to be located in Delhi for the present:—

- (i) Department of Lighthouses and Lightships (Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism).
- (ii) Central Hindi Directorate (Ministry of Education).
- (iii) Bureau of Correctional Services (Department of Social Welfare).

#### Gold with Temples

2251. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 521 on the 28 July, 1966 and state the total amount of gold so declared by all the temples throughout the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The estimated quantity of gold declared by all the religious institutions including temples in the country is as follows:—

- (i) Non-ornamental gold—38,15,136 grams
- (ii) A gold ornaments—29,58,98 grams

TOTAL—67,74,044

#### Rules for Housing Loans

2252. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have amended the rules regarding housing loans to cover middle income groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-Governmental bodies will also get the benefit of the loans under the amended rules; and

(d) if so, the total amount earmarked for the purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes. The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme has been recently modified to permit grant of loans by the State Governments|Union Territories to the following categories of institutions for construction of houses for renting them out to their eligible employees whose annual income is between Rs. 6001 and Rs. 15,000:—

(1) Public institutions run on a no-profit no-loss basis;

(2) Non-governmental but recognised—

(i) Health institutions and hospitals;

(ii) Educational Trusts; and Educational institutions including Universities; and

(iii) Charitable institutions.

(d) In the States, the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme is financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds and in the Union Territories, this Scheme is financed from Plan funds. No funds are provided specifically for construction of houses for the benefit of the employees of any particular group of institutions. Funds for the implementation of the Scheme as a whole are to be met from within the annual allocations made to the State Governments|Union Territories.

#### Tribals in Drought Stricken Areas of Bihar

2253. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a special Central Team to study the measures to be adopted for the relief of Tribal drought-stricken areas in Bihar;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) when their recommendations will be available?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) to (c). The Secretary and the Director (Backward Classes Welfare) of the Department of Social Welfare, were deputed to tour the drought affected tribal belts in Bihar State for an on-the-spot study of the situation and to make suggestions for remedial measures to be taken to mitigate distress among tribal communities. They have since submitted their tour report and following are the recommendations made by them:

- (1) The general drought measures implemented by the Government of Bihar should be supplemented by special relief schemes for the relief of 2 lakhs of tribals in Palamau District and the adjoining areas of Shahbad and Ranchi Districts.
- (2) The existing schemes of comparatively less urgency, viz. those of legal aid, subsidy for industries etc. should be kept in abeyance and the resources thus saved should be diverted towards sinking of Kutcha wells and field bunding.
- (3) The State Tribal Welfare Department should be strengthened by the appointment of Director, who should be vested with direct responsibility for the execution of tribal development schemes in the Latehar Sub-Division, which is most seriously affected by the drought.
- (4) Appointment of a special committee which should include the Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ranchi, and the Director of Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, for the re-organisation of the existing grain-golas in Latehar Sub-Division. Additional

funds of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the re-organisation of grain-golas during the current financial year should be found by appropriation from the allotment already made to the Government of Bihar for tribal development areas.

- (5) The contribution of 50 percent expected from tribal beneficiaries under the existing patterns of development schemes may be relaxed to about 10 per cent. for the duration of the drought.

#### Sales-Tax on Cooked Food

**2254. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hoteliers of India have urged the Central Government for the abolition of sales tax on cooked food; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Hotel Owners' Association, Shimoga had represented in August, 1966 that the Central Government should advise the Government of Mysore to exempt sales tax on food stuffs.

(b) Since sales tax is generally a State subject of taxation, the Association has been advised to take up the matter directly with the State Government.

#### Tax Evasion

**2255. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2624 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) what are the special steps available in law for proceeding against the parties whose Income-tax payments are in arrears and what

steps have actually been taken against the parties whose liabilities exceed half a million rupees each;

(b) the names of the parties whose Income-tax arrears exceed the amount of half a million rupees at present; and

(c) the action so far taken against them to realise the tax arrears?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (c). Steps available in law for recovery of arrears of tax are briefly enumerated as under:

- (i) Levy of interest on the amount of tax in default [Sec. 220(2) of the I.T. Act].
- (ii) Imposition of penalty on the amount of tax in default. [Sec. 221(1) of the I.T. Act].
- (iii) Issue of Certificates to Tax Recovery Officers. [Sec. 222 (1) of the I.T. Act]. On receipt of such a certificate, the Tax Recovery Officer is authorised to recover from the assessee in default the arrears of tax by *one or more* of the modes mentioned below in accordance with the rules laid down in the Second Schedule to the Act.
  - (a) attachment and sale of the assessee's movable property;
  - (b) attachment and sale of the assessee's immovable property;
  - (c) arrest of the assessee and his detention in prison;
  - (d) appointing a receiver for the management of the assessee's movable and immovable properties.
- (iv) Attachment of amounts due or which may become due to the defaulter from third parties. (Sec. 226 of the I.T. Act).

(v) Distraint and sale of movable property. [Sec. 226(5) of the I.T. Act].

(vi) Recovery of tax by the State Government in the manner provided for the recovery of any Municipal tax or Local Rate. (Sec. 227 of the I.T. Act).

(vii) Forwarding certificates to Collector in Pakistan, if the assessee has property in Pakistan situated in the district of that Collector. [Sec. 228(1) of the I.T. Act].

(viii) Recovery under any other law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of the debts due to Government or by filing suits. (Sec. 232 of the I.T. Act).

(ix) Set off of refunds due under the I.T. Act against arrears of tax. (Sec. 245 of the I.T. Act)

Such steps, out of the above, as are called for on the merits and circumstances of each case have been taken in the case of parties whose liabilities exceed Rs. half a million in each case.

(b) The information is available in respect of arrears as on 30th June, 1966. The names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7414/66].

#### **Rabies Control Programme for Delhi**

**2256. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some-time back, a high-powered committee was set up to draw up a rabies control programme for the capital; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). No. However the following measures are taken to control the causes of the disease:

- (i) Campaign for destruction of stray dogs has been intensified recently. 45000 dogs have already been destroyed so far in the current year (January—September, 1966) as against a total of 33802 in whole of the year 1965.
- (ii) Pet dogs are being licensed.
- (iii) Free immunization of pet dogs against rabies is provided at Tis Hazari Veterinary Hospital.
- (iv) Health Education about the preventive measures is carried out. An exhibition was arranged at the Town Hall during Gandhi Jayanti Mela and the Zonal Office, Sadar Paharganj Zone and a procession was also taken out during the Sanitation Fortnight, 1966. Posters and pamphlets were distributed. A Seminar on Rabies Prevention and Control jointly sponsored by the Delhi Medical Association and the Delhi Veterinary Association was held in Delhi in July, 1966 for discussing the latest advances in the control and prevention of rabies in man and animals.
- (v) Anti-rabic treatment is given at 18 anti-rabic centres to the individuals after dog-bite. 6510 cases were administered prophylactic inoculation upto the end of August 1966 at these centres.

**Schemes for Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh**

**2257. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any schemes for flood control in the State during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes;

(d) the total financial assistance asked for by the State to implement the schemes during the Fourth Plan; and

(e) the decision taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). The State Government have not so far submitted any scheme of flood control in the State during the Fourth Plan. In their Draft outline of the Fourth Plan, however, the State Government have proposed the following outlays:

Flood Control schemes.	Rs. 154 lakhs
Drainage and anti-waterlogging schemes	Rs. 80 lakhs
Anti-Sea Erosion schemes	Rs. 20 lakhs
TOTAL:	Rs. 254 lakhs.

The State Government have also proposed the taking up of a comprehensive scheme for flood control and drainage improvements in the Kollerur basin and adjoining deltaic areas. The total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 26.72 crores and it is proposed to be executed in two stages spread over a period of 8 years.

(d) and (e). The quantum of Central assistance for each year is determined on the basis of the Annual Plan discussions. For 1966-67, Central assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated.

**Tribal Blocks in Orissa**

**2258. Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribal Blocks that have been carved out in most of the cases have more or less taken no account of the concentration of the Scheduled Tribe people inhabiting the area in Orissa State, particularly in the District of Mayurbhanj; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) No. During the Third Plan period all the Tribal Development Blocks opened in Orissa, including the one opened in Mayurbhanj District, satisfied the criterion of 66 per cent of tribal concentration, prescribed for the purpose.

During the Fourth Plan period, the criterion of tribal concentration has been relaxed from 66  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent to 50 per cent. Four Tribal Development Blocks are proposed to be opened in the District of Mayurbhanj during 1966-67 (1st year of the Fourth Plan), satisfying the criterion of 50 per cent of tribal concentration.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों के ड्राइवरों के लिए रेलवे पास

**2259. श्री शिखरे :**  
**श्री हुकम चन्व कछबाय :**

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उन कर्मचारियों का, जिनके घर 300 मील से अधिक दूरी पर हैं, अपने घर जाने के लिए मुफ्त रेलवे पास जारी करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के मंत्रालय के धीन दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के कितने ड्राइवरों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त है; और

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

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री डा० सुशीला नायर :** (क) से (ग). कोई रेलवे पास नहीं दिया जाता । वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार अवकाश यात्रा ग्यायत सभी ग्रेडों के उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिन में केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में नियुक्त ड्राइवर भी सम्मिलित हैं, दो वर्ष में एक बार दी जाती है जिनका घर 400 किलोमीटर (ग्रेड iv के कर्मचारियों के मामले में 160 किलोमीटर) से दूर हों ।

प्रश्न के भाग (ख) से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

**सुपर बाजारों के लिए इमारतें**

**2260. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**  
**श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :**  
**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**  
**श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**  
**डा० म० मो० दास :**  
**श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :**

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय व कांस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित अन्य क्षेत्रों में सुपर बाजार अथवा सहकारी भण्डार खोलने के लिए सहकारी संस्थाओं तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को कितनी इमारतें दी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनका कोई किराया वसूल करती है और यदि हां, तो किस दर पर

तथा कुल कितनी राशि किराये के रूप में मिलती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन इमारतों की लागत के अनुपात में किराया वसूल कर रही है और यदि सरकार उन से कम किराया लेती है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहर खन्व खन्ना) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Family Planning Programme

**2261. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ford Foundation has made a new grant for India's family planning programme for a period of three years; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such financial assistance?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) \$ 2,280,000.

#### Kolar Gold Mines

**2262. Dr. M. M. Das:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether work in the Kolar Gold Mines has now been resumed at full scale;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when and what circumstances compelled the authorities to slow down the work of the mines?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A series of severe rockbursts affected the southern section of the Champion Reef Mine in November, 1962, chocking all access drives to that section and rendering stopping operation impossible. It would take a few years to rehabilitate that section fully. The deeper levels of the northern section of the same mine were affected by a series of fires from July, 1965, rendering it necessary to seal the area till the end of January, 1966. In the meantime the Chief Inspector of Mines had prescribed stricter standards of ventilation in the mines. Various steps were taken wards achieving these and work was resumed on a limited scale on certain levels of the northern section from the middle of August 1966. Work in the Nundydroog Mine was also affected by a rockburst in September, 1965 which slowed down the work in that mine for a period of about six months.

#### Rural Electrification Programme

**2263. Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) whether financial difficulties have proved to be the greatest obstacle in the implementation of the rural electrification programme;

(b) the total amount that has been spent so far for this purpose from the current year's budget; and

(c) the number of villages that have been taken up for rural electrification during the current financial year?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. I. Rao):** (a) Shortage of funds has been one of the limitations.

(b) Rs. 1461.42 lakhs excluding the States of Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir from which information is awaited.

(c) 7569 villages excluding the States of Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

#### L.I.C. Housing Scheme

**2264. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under the Life Insurance Corporation Housing Scheme in the Third Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to cover the entire country under the L.I.C. Housing Scheme, as there is great need for the construction of healthy houses for the people in the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the tentative programme of House construction under the L.I.C. Housing Scheme in the Fourth Plan period?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) During this period an amount of Rs. 81.15 crores was advanced to State Governments and Co-operative Housing Finance Societies for their various housing schemes. In addition the Corporation has advanced approximately Rs. 21.65 crores under its various mortgage schemes a major portion of which goes into construction of residential buildings. Further an amount of Rs. 55.59 lakhs has been spent by the Corporation on construction of residential buildings for its own staff (Staff Quarters).

(b) The Corporation has the following Schemes in operation:

- (i) The Scheme for grant of loans on mortgage of immovable property.
- (ii) 'Own Your Home' Scheme.
- (iii) Scheme for grant of loans to Co-operative Housing Socie-

ties formed by the employees of Corporation.

- (iv) Scheme for grant of loans to Individual Employees of the Corporation for construction of houses.
- (v) Scheme for grant of loans to Public Limited Companies for Housing Schemes of their employees.
- (vi) Scheme for grant of loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of employees of Public Limited Companies.

Out of these, Schemes (iv), (v) and (vi) are in operation all over India. Schemes (i), (ii) and (iii) re in operation at selected centres.

A periodical review of the list of centres where the schemes operate is made by the L.I.C., taking into account the rate of growth of cities, the industrial and commercial potential of different areas, the demand for housing, etc., and thereafter such additions are made to the list as are found justifiable. It appears unlikely however that the Corporation would be able to extend these schemes so as to cover the entire country during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Since April, 1966 construction of residential buildings owned by the LIC costing Rs. 41.07 lakhs is in progress. During the rest of the Fourth Plan period, the tentative programme drawn up by the Corporation, envisages construction of residential buildings owned by it to the extent of about Rs. 600 lakhs.

#### Flood Control Measures

**2265. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any assistance to the Government of Bihar for improving and strengthening the existing embankments as flood control measures;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance so far provided; and

(c) whether any, if so, what assistance has been given for new embankments?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). The Government of India have given financial assistance to the State Government by way of loans for execution of approved flood control measures, which include improving and strengthening of the existing embankments, as also construction of new embankments. The financial assistance is not given specifically for any particular category of flood control measures but for approved schemes as a whole. The loan assistance given during the last three Plans for flood control schemes in Bihar is as follows:—

Plan	(Loan Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
First Plan	200.00
Second Plan	834.50
Third Plan	232.64

The above figures are exclusive of the flood control share of Kosi Project.

**वाई० डब्ल्यू० सी० ए० होस्टल**

2266. श्री भागवत झा राजावत :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित वाई० डब्ल्यू० सी० ए० होस्टल में कितनी ईसाई और गैर-ईसाई लड़कियां रहती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस होस्टल में किसी जाति तथा धर्म (क्रीड) के भेद-भाव के बिना सभी लड़कियों पर नियम, विनियम तथा अग्रिकार समान रूप से लागू होते हैं?

**निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) :** (क)

ईसाई	33
गैर ईसाई	60

(ख) हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ?

**Tax Evasion by Firms in Rudrapur**

2267. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Utiya:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4002 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding tax evasion by firms in Rudrapur and state the further action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** In regard to income-tax dues, investigations are still in progress. For assessment of the estate of Shri Ram Prasad (Deceased) under the Estates Duty Act, proceedings under that Act have been initiated.

**Gold Seized at Manmad Railway Station**

2268. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3976 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding gold seized at Manmad Railway Station and state the further action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** The gold seized in this case has been confiscated absolutely and a personal penalty of Rs. 25,000 each under the Customs Act and the Gold Control Rules imposed on the person from whom the gold was seized. Steps are being taken to prosecute the person in a court of Law.

**Roshanara Paints and Varnish Works,  
Delhi**

**2269. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3966 on the 1st September, 1965 regarding Roshanara Paints and Varnish Works, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Balance Sheets have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The examination by the Income-tax Officer is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Gold seized from Passengers at  
Allahabad Railway Station**

**2270. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3977 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding gold seized from passengers at Allahabad Railway Station and state:

(a) whether the case has since been investigated by Government; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demolition of Buildings**

**2271. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Dr. M. M. Das:**

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

(a) the number of buildings with areas occupied by each one of them which stand demolished or are in the process of demolition in Delhi so far; and

(b) the cost of demolition and reconstruction respectively as estimated by his Ministry?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**‘इकंफे’ के अन्तर्गत महावेली (श्री लंछा)  
से बिजली की खरीद**

**2272. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :  
श्री भागवत झा झाजाद :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
डा० म० मो० दास :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री मला इ।मी :  
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :**

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

(क) क्या महावेली विद्युत् परियोजना में त्पादित बिजली को मद्रास में उपयोग

के लिये मप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में 'इकैफे' (एशिया तथा सुदूर-पूर्व के लिये आर्थिक आयोग) के माध्यम से कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है और परिणामस्वरूप मद्रास के लिये 150 मेगावाट बिजली लेने के लिये, जिसके लिये श्रीलंका सरकार राजी हो गयी थी, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि 'इकैफे' (एशिया और सुदूर पूर्व के लिये आर्थिक आयोग) के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव का अध्ययन कर लिया गया है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) श्रीलंका सरकार द्वारा भारत को दी जाने वाली 150 मेगावाट बिजली की कीमत क्या होगी और मद्रास के ममीप स्थित जल विद्युत् संयंत्र में उत्पादित बिजली के लिये मद्रास सरकार से क्या दर वसूल की जाती है ?

**सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कु० ल० राव) :** (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के पाम इस संबंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

2273. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

के 19वें अधिवेशन में पेश किये गये प्रतिवेदन में निहित सिफारिशों के संबंध में सरकार का विचार कौन सी योजना चालू करने का है ;

(ख) इन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था के लिये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त होने की संभावना है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना व्यय वहन करेगी ; और

(ग) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :** (क) संभवतया माननीय सदस्यों का अभिप्राय मलेरिया उन्मूलन, चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य सूचना, स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन आदि गतिविधियों के फलस्वरूप बढ़ गई जिम्मेदारियों के निभाने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का सशक्त करने से हैं, यदि ऐसा है तो इस संबंध में वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की व्यवस्था करके, 3 की निर्वागित संख्या का प्रति 10 हजार जन संख्या के पीछे एक उप-केन्द्र के डिमांड से बढ़ाकर, पलंगों की संख्या 6 से बढ़ाकर 10 करके, औपधियों की सुविधाएँ बढ़ाकर तथा गाड़ियों की उचित व्यवस्था कर और अतिरिक्त स्थान तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करके वर्तमान स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ग्राम स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विकास के कार्यक्रम के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनिसेफ सहायता दे रहे हैं जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) भारत — 125, 185 और 191 परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तकनीकी सलाह देता है। वे मामूली के रूप में कोई सहायता नहीं देते।

भारत-185 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को कर्मियों की व्यवस्था करनी है। जिस पर उन्हें 1967-68 में 85,476 डालर और 1968-69 में 145,572 डालर खर्च आयेगा। भारत-191 परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को 1966-67 और 1967-68 में 6 जन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी देने हैं जिन पर उन के लगभग 56,650 डालर खर्च होंगे।

(2) यूनिसेफ गाड़ियाँ, कुछ आवश्यक उपकरण, औषध एवं आहार अनुपूरक दे रहा है और इस कार्यक्रम के लिए उन्होंने अब तक 19,178,800 डालर (143,841,000 रुपये) नियत किये हैं।

चौथी योजना अवधि के लिए कुल योजना व्यय 103 करोड़ रुपये का रखा गया है। इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना बहन करेगी इसका अभी निर्णय किया जाना बाकी है।

(ग) चौथी योजना तथा अनुवर्ती योजना अवधियों में प्रारम्भिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों—आधुनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं—को मुदृढ़ किया जाना है। यह कार्य तकनीकी कर्मचारी तथा धन के मिलते रहने पर निर्भर करेगा।

#### Panagarh Agricultural Farm

2274. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**

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

(a) the nature of the contribution made by the Panagarh Agricultural Farm established by the Damodar Valley Corporation for research studies regarding utilisation and cropping pattern; and

(b) the extent to which the agriculturists have been benefited by the researches made there?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). The studies conducted by the Panagarh Agricultural Farm and the results obtained therefrom are enumerated below:

(i) *Sowing-dates study of transplanted Aman Paddy:*

The Damodar Valley Region being mostly an Aman-paddy belt, a study was taken up to know the optimum time for transplanting the paddy. It has been established by the study, that transplanting of seedlings can be extended upto 1st week of August without detriment to yield.

(ii) *Studies on the effects of land drainage on yields of crops:*

The study was taken up to find out if proper drainage would improve the crop yields. Most of the crops used for the experiment indicated significant increase in yields, particularly cotton, maize, jute, wheat, mustard and peas.

(iii) *Uniformity regional trial with wheat under irrigated conditions (16 varieties):*

The study undertaken at the instance of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, indicated promising results in six out of sixteen varieties, showing the yield as high as 29 maunds per acre and above. The purpose of the study was to recommend to the farmers the varieties most suited for the areas.

(iv) *Explanatory trials:*

The trials are meant to furnish to cultivators, preliminary information as to the suitability of certain crops under local soil and climatic conditions. The experiment showed that sugarcane variety No. CO-1008, Mustard variety FL-16/3, Jute variety JR0623, Aus Paddy variety Charnak and Wheat variety Sonora-64 gave the best results and maximum yields.

(v) *Miscellaneous preliminary trials:*

Maize is not normally grown in this area. A preliminary trial indicated that 80 Lbs. of nitrogen per acre gave the optimum yield. Besides, preliminary trials on double-cropping and tripple-cropping showed quite promising results.

(vi) *Uniformity trials:*

Maps showing the block-wise fertility trend have been prepared after carrying out two studies—in kharif and in rabi. 14 kharif and 10 rabi crops were grown under the programme.

2. The results of the various studies undertaken by the Farm are made known to the Government of West Bengal and other agencies who are primarily concerned with the extension of agriculture. However, the keen interest shown by agriculturists and the Government of West Bengal, goes to show that they are deriving benefit from the researches conducted by the Farm.

**Power Market Survey in Bihar and West Bengal**

**2275. Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**

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

(a) whether any power market survey was carried out in West Bengal and Bihar for extension of the Damodar Valley Corporation system;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to be undertaken;

(c) whether the demand from 1965-66 to 1968-69 was also assessed; and

(d) if so, whether the existing units under the Damodar Valley Corporation will be able to meet the demand without extension?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The demand for electric power in the Damodar Valley as assessed up to 1968-69 can be met from the existing units under operation and from those sanctioned during the 3rd Five Year Plan and are now under construction.

**Income-tax Investigations in Calcutta**

**2276. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**  
 Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Inspecting Commissioners and Income Tax officers are posted for special detailed investigation work in Calcutta under the Central Tribunal (Central);

(b) how many cases of concealment have been detected by them during the last two years;

(c) the net gain to revenue after final disposal of appeals;

(d) the number of cases in which penalties have been imposed; and

(e) the amounts of such penalties?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Choudhuri):** (a) 2 Inspecting Assistant Commissioners and 23 Income-tax Officers are posted under the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Calcutta and not under the Central Tribunal (Central).

(b) 246.

(c) Rs. 108.84 lakhs.

(d) 135.

(e) Rs. 62.60 lakhs.

बी० आई० एम० एस० तथा ए० एम० बी०  
 एस० स्नातकों द्वारा एम० बी० बी० एस०  
 पाठ्यक्रम लिया जाना

2277. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या  
 स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह  
 बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समेकित चिकित्सा प्रणाली  
 के अन्तर्गत बी० आई० एम० एस० तथा  
 ए० एम० बी० एस० उपाधि प्राप्त स्नातकों  
 को सरकार ने एम० बी० बी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम  
 लेने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में  
 कैसी प्रतिक्रिया रही है; और

(ग) क्या समेकित चिकित्सा प्रणाली  
 के स्नातकों की संख्या के बारे में सरकार  
 के पास कोई लेखा-जोखा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
 (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

#### **Allegations against former Collector of Central Excise, Gujarat**

2278. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be  
 pleased to refer to the reply given  
 to Unstarred Question No. 4036 on  
 the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether in view of the irregu-  
 larities alleged against the Collector  
 of Central Excise when he was in  
 Gujarat and the new allegations  
 against him as Collector of Central  
 Excise, West Bengal, Government pro-  
 posed to transfer him from the key  
 border State to some other area where  
 the security risk will be so much less;  
 and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b).  
 The matter concerning the alleged  
 irregularities during the tenure of  
 his office in Gujarat is still under  
 investigation by the Special Police  
 Establishment. No allegation relating  
 to the period after he took over as  
 Collector of Central Excise, West  
 Bengal is under enquiry or investiga-  
 tion. As such, the question of trans-  
 ferring him from his present charge  
 does not arise.

#### **Violation by M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Firms**

2279. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Finance be  
 pleased to refer to the reply given to  
 Unstarred Question No. 2715 on the  
 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the information about  
 the various violations by the Amin-  
 chand Pyarelal firms has since been  
 collected;

(b) if so, when the information will  
 be laid on the Table;

(c) whether the necessary raids,  
 arrests and legal proceedings have  
 since been taken; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is furnished  
 in the statement below:

(i) Yes. A regular case has been  
 registered by the C.B.I. on 25-5-1966  
 against (1) M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal  
 (2) M/s. Devkaran Nanjee Banking  
 Company, both of Calcutta and others  
 for their having allegedly cheated  
 Calcutta Port Commissioners in res-  
 pect of rental charges to the extent  
 of Rs. 1,02,220.62 np. on the strength  
 of a false certificate regarding the

date of receipt of shipping documents, and investigations are in progress.

(ii) M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal through their clearing agents M/s. Lee and Muirhead removed the imported consignments on payment of concessional rental charges on the ground of delay in the receipt of the relevant shipping documents.

(iii) Removal of goods from the port premises is allowed only on pre-payment of all charges due to the Commissioners. M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal had a deposit account with the Port Commissioner and parties having such an account are allowed to remove goods by raising the appropriate debits against the account.

(iv) On the strength of search warrants, the office premises of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and their allied concerns, M/s. Lee and Muirhead, Clearing Agents, M/s. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company, M/s. Hansa Lines and the residences of the partners of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal were searched and records seized. No arrests have so far been made.

**आयकर अधिकारियों का तबादला**

2280. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितनी अवधि के बाद आयकर अधिकारियों का तबादला एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर किया जाता है ?

(ख) क्या बम्बई, दिल्ली और कलकत्ते में कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी हैं, जिनका तबादला गत दस वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारी पदोन्नति पा कर भी उसी स्थान पर नियुक्त रहते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी):**

(क) श्रेणी 1 के आयकर अफसरों को सामान्य रूप से तीन से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के बाद एक आयकर आयुक्त के कार्य क्षेत्र से दूसरे आयकर आयुक्त के कार्य क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है। लेकिन श्रेणी 2 के आयकर अफसरों को इस प्रकार तब तक स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाता है जब तक कि ऐसा करने के लिये प्रशासनिक कारण नहीं होते अथवा जब तक वे श्रेणी 1 में पदोन्नत नहीं किये जाते। परन्तु आयकर आयुक्त श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 दोनों प्रकार के आयकर अफसरों को, अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंदर दो से लेकर तीन वर्ष के बाद एक कार्य क्षेत्र से दूसरे कार्य क्षेत्र में स्थानान्तरित कर देते हैं।

(ख) जी, हां। इस प्रकार के श्रेणी 1 के कुल 968 अफसरों में से तथा श्रेणी 2 के 918 अफसरों में से ऐसे अफसर नौ हैं जिनमें से चार श्रेणी 1 के हैं तथा पांच श्रेणी 2 के हैं।

(ग) सामान्य रूप से श्रेणी 2 के आयकर अफसरों को उनकी पदोन्नति होने पर कार्य क्षेत्र से बाहर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित श्रेणी 1 के चार अफसरों में से दो तो केवल 1-1-1966 को ही श्रेणी 2 से पदोन्नत हुए हैं एक दूसरे अफसर को 1959 में पदोन्नत किया गया था परन्तु उसकी बदली इसलिये नहीं की गई कि उस समय उसकी उम्र

50 से अधिक थी। चीथा अफसर यद्यपि कलकत्ता में ही काम करता रहा है परन्तु उसकी बदली एक आयुक्त के अधिकार क्षेत्र से दूसरे आयुक्त के अधिकार क्षेत्र में कर दी गई है।

मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा मेसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई

228 1. श्री हुकूम चन्द कद्गवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2046 के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा मेसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा मेसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड बम्बई को करोड़ों रुपये के ठेके दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयकर का अपवंचन करने के उद्देश्य से ये फर्म अपने व्यापार की कुल राशि की तुलना में बहुत कम लाभ दिखाती हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिक खर्च दिखाने के लिये कर्मचारियों से कोरी रसीदों पर हस्ताक्षर करवा लिये जाते हैं, तथा बाद में उन में बड़ी-बड़ी रकम भर दी जाती है और लाभ को घटाने के लिये झूठी खरीदें दिखाई जाती हैं, जिसके पारिणामस्वरूप सरकार को आयकर की भारी हानि होती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन फर्मों के काम की जांच करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :  
(क) जी हां। इन दो कम्पनियों ने संयुक्त रूप से कई सरकारी संस्थाओं से ठेके लिये हैं।

(ख) अभी कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी होनी है, इसलिये यह कहना असामयिक होगा कि दिखाये गये लाभ बहुत कम हैं, या आयकर का अपवंचन किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही करते समय आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जायेगी।

(घ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

228 2. श्री हुकूम चन्द कद्गवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों तथा तीमरी और चीथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों, जैसे डाक्टर तथा नर्सों का एक अस्पताल से दूसरे अस्पताल में स्थानान्तरण करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्णय क्रियान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग).  
सफवरजग प्रीर विलिंगडन अस्पतालों के बीच  
कोई मिला जुला कांडर नहीं है और प्रशासकीय  
अधिकारियों तथा तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के  
कर्मचारियों की परस्पर अदला-बदली का  
कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है किन्तु  
दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन तीसरी श्रेणी के  
लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों की अदला-बदली  
पहले से ही की जाती है ।

लूप

2238 . श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लूप इस्तेमाल  
करने के कारण देश में बहुत से व्यक्तियों की  
मृत्यु हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अगस्त  
और सितम्बर, 1966 में गांधी नगर तथा  
बिरला मन्दिर क्षेत्रों में दो ऐसे मामले हुए हैं  
जिनमें लूप इस्तेमाल करने के परिणाम-स्वरूप  
मृत्यु हुई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में जनवरी,  
1966 से लेकर अब तक लूप इस्तेमाल करने  
के परिणाम-स्वरूप दिल्ली में कितनी महिलाओं  
की मृत्यु हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
(डा० सुशीला नायर) (क) वा नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ओरियेंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन  
(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

2234 . श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई स्थित  
मेमर्स ओरियेंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन  
(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ने सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया  
लिमिटेड से ऋण लेने के उद्देश्य से अपनी ही  
किसी एक फर्म को 3 रुपये प्रति किलो की  
दर से एक विशेष किस्म का कागज बेचा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी  
खाम किस्म के कागज को बाजार में अन्य  
फर्मों को बेच कर इस कारपोरेशन ने आय-कर  
का अपवंचन करने की दृष्टि से इस रकम को  
अपने वहीखाते में आधी दर के हिसाब से  
दिखाया था और शेष धनराशि को उसने  
काले धन के रूप में रख लिया था;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त बैंक को  
घोखा देने की दृष्टि से इस कारपोरेशन ने  
अपनी ही फर्म को बेच गये कागज को ऊंची  
दर पर बेचा गया दिखाया था; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का  
उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इस आय-कर  
अपवंचन का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार  
क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी):  
(क) से (ग). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना  
नहीं है । कर-निर्धारण करने समय आयकर  
अफसर द्वारा मामले की जांच की जायेगी ।

(घ) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Income-tax Arrears outstanding against Shri H. D. Mundhra**

2285. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether the arrears of Income-tax standing in the name of **Shri H. D. Mundhra** and his concerns have been realised;

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding as on 31st March, 1966; and

(c) the amount realised in 1965-66 up-to 31st March, 1966?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) No. A part of the arrear tax has been realised.

(b) Rs. 6,45,97,609.

(c) Rs. 3,38,828.

**M/s Orr Dignam and Co.**

2286. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**

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

(a) whether a show-cause notice has been issued to **M/s Orr Dignam and Company;**

(b) if so, whether this firm has replied to the show-cause notice; and

(c) the final action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir. Two show cause notices have been issued to **M/s. Orr Dignam & Co., Calcutta.**

(b) Yes, Sir. They have replied to the two show cause notices in their letters dated the 16th September, 1966.

(c) The matter is pending before the adjudicating authority.

**Plots Developed by D.D.A.**

2287. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of plots developed by the **Delhi Development Authority** during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far;

(b) the number of plots sold by auction and those sold by draw of lots during the above period; and

(c) the number of plots proposed to be auctioned and those to be sold by the draw of lots during the period from October, 1966 to April, 1967?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 793.

(b) Sold by auction	749
Sold by draw of lots.	354

(c) By auction.	.. 400
By draw of lots.	nil.

**D.D.A. Plots near Shakti Nagar, New Delhi**

2288. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the **Delhi Development Authority** have developed some plots near **Shakti Nagar, New Delhi** for **Low-Income-Group** people which are proposed to be sold by draw of lots;

(b) if so, the number of plots developed and those set apart for the low income group; and

(c) when they are proposed to be sold?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). **Delhi Development Authority** has a scheme to develop residential plots in **Wazir-pur** area, near **Shakti Nagar.** The

exact number of plots which will be set apart for allotment to the persons belonging to low-income group has not yet been determined as the development work is still in progress. No date has yet been fixed for the allotment/sale of these plots.

#### Rehabilitation and Training of Handicapped Beggars

2289. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Dighe:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 495 on the 28th July, 1966 and state the further progress since made in the setting up of the pilot project for the rehabilitation and training of the handicapped beggars in 40 centres?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** The finalisation of the scheme for setting up of the Pilot Projects is still pending for want of comments of some of the State Governments and Municipal bodies.

#### Effect of Drought on Irrigational Schemes

2290. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the failure of the monsoon in several parts of the country last year and this year, whether any steps are being taken for completion of those irrigational schemes and projects which have already begun and have the potentiality of giving results soon in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes. The emphasis in the Fourth Plan is on the completion of the continuing schemes as quickly as possible. The Working Groups, which are currently discussing the 2204 (A) LSD—4.

Fourth Plan proposals of the States, evaluate each scheme and recommend sufficient funds to complete as many continuing schemes as possible in the Fourth Plan.

(b) Details will be available only when the Fourth Plan is finalised.

#### Blind and Deaf School, Madras

2291. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Blind and Deaf School (Little Flower Convent), Madras have requested the Central Government for grants and loans either for buildings or for effecting other improvements in the School;

(b) if so, the amount requested for and granted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in granting the full amounts requested for?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The School for the Deaf and the Blind, Cathedral, Madras had asked for a building grant of Rs. one lakh. The grant has not yet been sanctioned.

(c) The delay is due to limited funds available, as compared with the extent of requests.

#### Tribal Research Institutes

2292. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Tribal Research Institutes is being utilised by the various States for the welfare of Tribal people;

(b) the purposes other than the welfare of Scheduled Tribes being served by these Research Institutes;

(c) whether these Institutes are fully financed by the Central Government or any contribution is made by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage of contribution from the States?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes,

(b) All the functions of the Institutes are related to welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in one way or another. For example,

- (1) Preparation and publication of monographs giving factual information about the history, social organisation, customs and manners etc. of a tribe.
- (2) Publication of books to enable workers to learn the tribal dialects; the collection of folk songs and folk tales.
- (3) Special studies, for example, a study of shifting cultivation or the problems of attendance in schools in tribal areas.
- (4) Imparting orientation training to tribal welfare workers.
- (5) Evaluation of welfare work.

(c) Research and training is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the entire expenditure, except the committed expenditure, is borne by the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Insurance Claims

2293. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Dr. M. M. Das:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of Insurance claim is going up both in maturity and in death cases;

(b) if so, the amount as on the 31st March, 1966 and 31st March, 1966;

(c) the reasons for this high figure; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to minimise the time of settlement of the disputed policies?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Figures of the claims intimated and the claims outstanding are given below:

Date	Claims intimated during the year ending on the specified date.	Claims outstanding on the specified date.
(Figures in crores of Rs.)		
<i>Death Claims</i>		
31-3-1965	12.36	10.00
31-3-1966	13.92	10.36
<i>Maturity Claims</i>		
31-3-1965	40.46	7.04
31-3-1966	44.65	7.05

(c) The progressive increase in the number of new claims reflects the increasing trend of new life insurance business in the past.

The increase in the outstanding claims during recent years is a consequence of the substantial increase in the volume of new claims. That this increase did not mean a reduction in the speed of settlement of claims is indicated by the fact that in these years there was actually a reduction in the proportion of outstanding claims to intimated claims.

Year	Outstanding claims as percent of intimated claims	
	Death Claims	Maturity Claims
1961	97.2	21.7
1962-63 (15 months)	85.1*	19.9*
1963-64	81.6	18.0
1964-65	80.9	17.4
1965-66	74.4	15.8

\*Claims intimated adjusted on an annual basis.

(d) Yes, Sir. Efforts are constantly made by the L.I.C. to settle claims as speedily as possible.

#### Free Treatment of T.B. Patients

2294. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any scheme to give free treatment for T.B. patients in all the Metropolitan cities specially in Calcutta;

(b) whether any survey has been made about the T.B. incidence in Calcutta;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof;

(d) the existing arrangements for treatment in Calcutta; and

(e) the Centre's contribution in the present arrangement?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes. A scheme on the model of the Delhi Pilot Project for Tuberculosis has been circulated to all State Directors of Health Services for organising tuberculosis service in urban areas (metropolitan cities) on those lines with suitable variations. The West Bengal Government have the following scheme for the treatment of T.B. patients in Calcutta.

During the Third Five Year Plan the Government of West Bengal sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme for control of tuberculosis in the State which, *inter-alia*, envisages the establishment of a Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Service Unit for every 2 lakhs of population in Greater Cal-

cutta Area. In terms of the above scheme 2 new Government Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Service Units have been established in Calcutta and 12 Chest Clinics (1 Government and 11 Non-Government) have been upgraded by attachment at Government cost of Domiciliary Service Units. Besides, 2 more Government Chest Clinics with facilities of Domiciliary Service have been functioning since the Second Plan period. In addition to the above 16 Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Service Units and several other non-Government Static Chest Clinics are functioning in Calcutta. Indigent T.B. patients are being treated by these clinics free of cost.

(b) National Sample Survey was carried out in 1955-58 on all India basis.

In the recent past, however, a survey was conducted in some selected groups of population in Calcutta.

(c) According to the National Sample Survey 1955-58, the incidence of TB in Calcutta varies from 1.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent. The result of subsequent restricted survey is not available.

(d) TB patients are being treated through;

(i) Chest Clinic-cum-Domiciliary Service Units established under the Comprehensive Scheme for the control of Tuberculosis in West Bengal.

(ii) Out-patients' Department of the Hospitals.

(iii) Indoor beds maintained by Government and non-Government institutions.

(e) The Government of India are supplying anti-TB drugs, X-ray films through UNICEF and anti-TB drugs to the State TB Clinics and voluntary TB clinics under the plan schemes.

**केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के पदाधिकारियों के घरेलू टेलीफोनों पर ध्यान**

2295. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के पदाधिकारियों के निवास-स्थानों पर लगे हुए टेलीफोनों के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1965-66 में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में इस शीर्षक के अधीन खर्च करने के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) मांगी गयी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) अफसरों के निवास-स्थानों पर टेलीफोनों के लिए बजट में अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती। कार्यालयों और निवास-स्थानों में टेलीफोनों के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था की रकम के बारे में मंत्रालयों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

**गांवों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई**

2296. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) इन योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में कितने गांवों को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नयर) : (क) से (ग). ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी देने की कोई नई योजना इस समय भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास एवं सहकार मंत्रालय (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग) ने इस दिशा में काफी कुछ कार्य किया है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 700,000 कुओं की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। नगर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पानी की अच्छी व्यवस्था करने तथा नालियों की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के काम में राज्य सरकारों को मदद देने के लिये अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1954 में जो राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था उसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां कुओं से काम नहीं चल रहा है नलों द्वारा पानी देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। नगरों के कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता सी प्रतिशत कर्ज के रूप में और ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम के लिये योजना की अनुमोदित लागत का पचास प्रतिशत सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में दी जाती है।

ग्रामों एवं नगरों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करना मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों का काम है। यह कार्यक्रम अर्धवर्षीय योजनाओं में सम्मिलित कर दिया जाता है और सरकार का इरादा यह है कि सभी ग्रामों में पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं में सुधार करने का काम जारी रखा जाय। नलों द्वारा पानी देने की व्यवस्था साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी।

**Unit Trust of India**

2297. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India have approached Government for ap-

proval of certain schemes to attract investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (c). Under its statute, as amended recently, the Unit Trust is competent to frame one or more unit schemes and it is not necessary for the Trust to obtain the approval of Government in this regard. The Trust is currently working out the details of certain additional facilities that could be offered to the investors.

#### Farakka Barrage

**2298. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Engineers, appointed by his Ministry to finalise the cost estimates for the Farakka Barrage has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The report of the Committee is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Regularisation of Unapproved Colonies in Delhi

**2299. Shri Lladhar Kotoki:**  
**Shri N. R. Laskar:**  
**Shri B. Barua:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**

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

(a) whether over 100 members of the Delhi Pradesh Unapproved Colonies Confederation staged a *Dharana* before the residence of the Prime Minister on the 26th September, 1966;

(b) whether any assurances were given to the leaders of this Confederation on the 2nd September, 1966 that their demands will be fully considered and met with when they met the Prime Minister at her residence; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons for their squatting?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). A number of people belonging to some unauthorised colonies in Delhi squatted before the Prime Minister's residence during September, 1966. On the 2nd September, 1966, the Prime Minister met some of them. She however gave no assurance of any kind to them.

#### Damage to Dhussi Dam by Floods

**2300. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news published in the *'Nav Bharat Times'* of the 12th September, 1966 stating that Dhussi Dam has been damaged by the heavy floods in the river Ravi due to which twelve villages are in danger; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to save the lives of the villagers?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government took immediate action to plug the breaches and also to rescue the marooned people.

#### Conference of Construction Experts

**2301. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri P. Kunham:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

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

(a) whether a Conference of construction experts was convened recently at the instance of the Prime Minister to discuss questions connected with economies in construction work;

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) the action being taken to implement them?

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

(b) and (c). Copies of the recommendations have been placed in the Parliament Library. These are under consideration.

#### **Indian Investment Centre**

**2302. Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Investment Centre has a scheme to expand its activities in the United States of America and Europe by providing a wider range of information on India's economic matters with a view to attracting larger flow of private foreign investment in specific industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (c). The Indian Investment Centre has been continuously endeavouring to intensify its services in U.S.A. and Europe by disseminating information

in regard to opportunities for investment in India among a wide cross section of investors. This is being done within the existing framework of the Centre and no specific scheme of expansion has been drawn up.

#### **Ichhampalli Dam Project**

**2303. Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have taken objection to the proposed Ichhampalli Dam Project on the Godawari River;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) Ichhampalli Dam Project, if executed, will submerge lands in Maharashtra besides submersion of land in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Further discussions will be held to resolve the outstanding points.

**वाराणसी में खोरी-छिपे लाए गए सोने का पकड़ा जाना**

**2304. श्री बिन्धु नाथ पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 सितम्बर, 1966 को वाराणसी के सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने ठठेरी बराई, वाराणसी के एक स्वर्णकार तथा उसके नौकर को वाराणसी सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन पर अवैध सोना ले जाते हुए गिरफ्तार किया था; और

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

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर चौधरी) :**  
 (क) और (ख). 28 सितम्बर, 1966 को

सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने ठठेरी बाजार, वाराणसी स्थित जौहरियों की एक फर्म से सम्बन्धित दो व्यक्तियों को वाराणसी सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन पर पकड़ा और उनके पास से विदेशी सिक्के का 90 तोला सोना बरामद किया। दोनों ही व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया। मामले का विभाग द्वारा न्याय निर्णय किया जा रहा है।

### Flood Situation in Assam

2305. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Planning Commission have recently visited Assam to study the flood situation in that State;

(b) whether they have submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) No.

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

### Inclusion of Vala Community in List of Scheduled Castes

2306. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Akhila Malabar Vala Samudaya Sangham has requested Government to include the Vala Community in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact the representatives of the above community were not called by the Lokur Commission for giving evidence; and

(c) if so, whether their claim is being considered by the Commission?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) No. However a request was received from the Akhila Malabar Vala Samudaya Sangham to include the Velan community in Malabar also in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) The representatives of the Velan Community did not appear before the Lokur Committee.

(c) The Lokur Committee submitted their report to Government on 25th August, 1965 and the Committee has since been wound up.

**धर्म परिवर्तन करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को सुविधायें**

2307. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :  
श्री धुलेश्वर बीना :  
श्री बलजीत सिंह :  
श्री रमापति राव :  
श्री छ० म० केवरिया :]

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करके मुसलमान अथवा ईसाई बन जाता है तो उसे उन सुविधाओं से वंचित होना पड़ता है जो उसे अनुसूचित जातीय व्यक्ति होने की हैसियत से प्राप्त थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब अनुसूचित आदिम जातीय व्यक्ति अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करके ईसाई बन जाते हैं तो उन्हें धर्म-परिवर्तन के बाद भी वही सुविधाएं मिलती रहती हैं जो उन्हें पहले प्राप्त थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार धर्म परिवर्तन करने वाले व्यक्तियों को ये विशेष सुविधाएं देना बन्द करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री  
(श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) हाँ। (ख) हाँ।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) केवल हिन्दू तथा सिख धर्मों में ही जाति प्रथा प्रचलित है। चूँकि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये मुख्य कसौटी जाति प्रथा में उत्पन्न अयोग्यताएँ हैं, इसलिये अनुसूचित जाति का कोई व्यक्ति अगर इन धर्मों को छोड़ कर कोई अन्य धर्म अपना लेता है तो वह इस कसौटी को पूरा नहीं करता है। आदिम जातियों को अनुसूची में शामिल करने के लिये मुख्य कसौटी आदिम जातीय लक्षण हैं जिसका जाति अथवा उसके सदस्यों के धर्म से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों पर धर्म परिवर्तन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।

#### Sales-tax on Controlled Commodities

2308. Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1328 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to empower the States to levy sales-tax on controlled commodities; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri) (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government.

#### Evasion of Central Excise Duty

2309. Dr. Saradish Roy:

Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complaint was lodged with the Income

Tax Commissioner, Central Circle, New Delhi against a well reputed firm of Ludhiana on the 30th August, 1965 regarding illegally keeping unfair accounts and evasion of Central Excise Duty;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri) (a) No, Sir, No such complaint was lodged in August, 1965 with the Income-tax Commissioner Central Circle, New Delhi.

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

#### बन्धीकरण

2310. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बन्धीकरण कराने के इच्छुक लोगों की संख्या धीरे-धीरे कम होती जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बन्धीकरण की सुविधाएँ आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये अपर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री  
(डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Irrigation Projects in Kerala

2311. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 2092 on the 11th August, 1966 regarding Irrigation Projects in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have considered finally the irrigation projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Floods in Bihar

**2312. Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation and flood protection schemes for Bihar State with special reference to Katihar Sub-Division have been put up by the Bihar Government for final consideration by the Central Government and for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). No combined scheme for irrigation and flood control in Katihar Sub-Division has been sponsored by the Bihar Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. However, a scheme for flood control on the river Mahananda in Purnea district, including Katihar Sub-Division, has been formulated by the State Government. The scheme envisages construction of about 130 miles of embankments at an estimated cost of Rs. 237.69 lakhs. This would benefit an area of about 2.49 lakh acres. The embankments would be located on the right bank of the Phullakhar branch of the Mahananda and carried along the left bank of the Ganga to terminate at the Katihar-Mansi Section of the N.F. Railway, after running along a stretch of the Kala-Kosi, a dhar of the river Kosi. It also includes the construction of the embankments on a stretch of the left bank of the Phullakhar branch and

also of the right bank of the Barsol branch of the Mahananda in Bihar.

**Indian Audit and Accounts Department**

**2313. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of statistically qualified persons in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department at present who have received training at Government expenses at the Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) the amount spent on their training;

(c) their future prospects in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(d) whether their services are being properly utilised for the job for which they were trained; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the field offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

#### Flood Protection in Tripura

**2314. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan in matters of flood-protection in Tripura have been implemented;

(b) if not, the schemes which could not be implemented; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). Out of the schemes included by the Tripura Administration for execution during the Third Five Year Plan, the following schemes could not be implemented:

- (i) Erosion control work at Kakraban;
- (ii) Erosion control of river Khowai at Tellamura;
- (iii) Flood protection work at Amarpur.

The two schemes at (i) and (ii) above, were dropped as they were found not necessary on detailed investigation. The scheme at (iii) above could not be taken up as the Plans and Estimates of the scheme were finalised only towards the end of the Third Plan period.

अस्पतालों में ड्राइवरों को समयोपरि भत्ता

2315. श्री शिंकरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों को तो समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है किन्तु उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन अस्पतालों के ड्राइवरों को यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि साल में राजपत्रित छुट्टियों के लिए अस्पतालों के ड्राइवरों को समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है जब कि उनके मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे ड्राइवरों को यह भत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अस्पतालों में काम कर रहे ड्राइवरों को राजपत्रित छुट्टियों के लिए समयोपरि भत्ता देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुजीता नायर) : (क) अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों को समयोपरि-भत्ता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि उन्हें

प्रतिदिन 8 घंटे की बारी-बारी ड्यूटी पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) जी हाँ। लेकिन विलिम्डन और मफटगंज अस्पतालों में ड्राइवरों का इतवार सहित सभी राजपत्रित छुट्टी वाले दिनों में काम करने के बदले संपूरक अवकाश दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों के ड्राइवरों के लिए क्वार्टर

2316. श्री शिंकरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों को उन अस्पतालों के समीप क्वार्टर नहीं दिये जाते :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन ड्राइवरों के पास क्वार्टर नहीं हैं वे 12-14 मील की दूरी से अपने काम पर आते हैं और उन्हें माइकिल भत्ता भी नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सुजीता नायर) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निवास स्थानों से कार्यालय तक की वास्तविक दूरी अलग अलग मामलों में अलग अलग है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी को अपने निवास स्थान से कार्यालय तक की यात्रा के लिये सक्ारी या साइकिल भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता।

(ग) ड्राइवर सरकारी निवास स्थान पाने के अधिकारी हैं और ये क्वार्टर उन्हें उनकी बारी आने पर दिये जायेंगे। सरकार प्रत्येक योजना में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये अधिक से अधिक क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कर रही है।

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में ड्राइवरों के वेतन क्रम

2317. श्री शिंकर :

श्री हुकम चन्. कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरों का वेतन-क्रम 110—180 रुपये है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी प्रस्पतालों के ड्राइवरों का वेतन-क्रम 110—139 रुपये है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में ड्राइवरों के लिए दो वेतन-मान हैं। हल्की गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के लिए 110-3-131-4-139 रुपये का वेतन-मान है तथा भारी गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों का वेतन-मान का अधिकतम 180 रुपये तक पहुँचता है।

(ग) और (घ). ये वेतन-मान यत वेतन जाँच के सुझावों के आधार पर निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

### Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border

2318. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale smuggling of consumer goods has been reported along the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that part of the goods smuggled out of India are passed on to Tibet and some of the goods smuggled into India are of Chinese origin;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether any organised gang is responsible for this large scale smuggling; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to stop smuggling along the Indo-Nepal border?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chandhuri): (a) and (b). Under the terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960), goods originating in either country can move freely into the other country. In so far as such goods are concerned, there can be no smuggling between India and Nepal. Import of goods from Nepal into India which had originally been imported into Nepal from countries other than India is, however, prohibited. Some smuggling of such goods including those of Chinese origin from Nepal into India has been noticed, but so far as the Government are aware this is on a very small scale.

The Government have no authentic information that goods of Indian origin imported into Nepal are being passed on to Tibet.

(c) Smuggling has been mostly by individuals visiting Nepal and no organised gang engaged in smuggling has so far been noticed.

(d) Officers posted in the border areas have been alerted and asked to intensify vigilance.

**Expenditure on Rural Electrification**

2319. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for rural electrification State-wise, during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised by each State separately so far; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the full amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (**Dr. K. L. Rao**): (a) and (b). The following amounts were allotted and anticipated to have been spent by the State Governments during the Third Five Year Plan. The accounts for the year 65-66 are yet to be finalised and hence exact figures of expenditure are not available.

Name of State	Third Plan Provision	Anticipated expenditure in Third Plan period
(Rupees in Lakhs)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	1390.00	1623.88
2. Assam	25.00	42.98
3. Bihar	300.00	363.50
4. Gujarat	670.00	732.18
5. Jammu & Kashmir	139.70	259.00
6. Kerala	400.00	262.58
7. Madhya Pradaesh	768.00	1075.52
8. Madras	3000.00	3244.83
9. Maharashtra	750.00	1916.34
10. Mysore	425.00	478.42
11. Orissa	224.00	351.22
12. Punjab	1450.00	2177.37
13. Rajasthan	100.00	102.50
14. Uttar Pradesh	900.00	1554.90
15. West Bengal	40.00	76.00
16. Delhi	70.00	99.70
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10651.70</b>	<b>14360.92</b>

(c) Except for Kerala, all States have spent more funds than earmarked for them. The shortfall of expenditure

in Kerala was due to delays in implementation of the lift irrigation programme as a result of difficulties in getting free surrender of lands required for the works.

**Allocation for Drinking Water Schemes During Third Plan**

2320. **Shri K. C. Pant:**

**Shri H. C. Lingaa Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the Rural Drinking Water Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount utilised, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the whole amount; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite these schemes?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (**Dr. Sushila Nayar**): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7415/66].

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Governments.

(d) The execution of water supply schemes is mainly a subject for the State Governments and it is expected that they are fully alive to the problem. However, the need to take up Rural Water Supply Schemes on priority basis is being impressed upon the State Governments in the meetings of the Central Council of Health and the Central Council of Local Self Government and also during the Annual Plan discussions of the Working Group.

The State Governments have been authorised to sanction Rural Water Supply Schemes, not costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs, in order to expedite execution.

The Government of India is also helping the States in getting scarce material and foreign exchange for some of these schemes.

**Peace Corps Youths from U.S.A.,  
West Germany and France**

**2321. Shri M. R. Krishna:  
Shri Ramapathj Rao:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youths from U.S.A., West Germany and France who have come to India to help the country upto the end of September, 1966;

(b) how they are selected in their respective countries; and

(c) on what basis they are distributed to work in the States after their arrival in India?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The total number of U.S. and West German Volunteers as on 31-10-1966 was 1048 and 72 respectively. There is no Volunteer from France.

(b) The election is made on the basis of aptitude and training in relation to the work that the Volunteers have to perform in India.

(c) Volunteers are distributed to work in specific projects and programmes for which their services were requested by the State Governments.

**Development Plan for Kotla  
Mubarakpur**

**2322. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4103 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Re-development Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur area, submitted to the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has now received their final approval;

(b) whether any particular sites in that Re-development Plan have been reserved for providing alternative plots for those plot-holders of the erstwhile approved 'Triloki' Colony,

whose plots are still under notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act;

(c) if not, the target period during which the Re-development Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur is to be finalised and implemented; and

(d) the difficulty in providing alternative developed plots for those plot-holders of the 'Triloki' Colony whose plots are proposed for acquisition, in any of the newly developed D.D.A. Colonies in South Delhi?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (d). The re-development plan of Kotla Mubarakpur area is nearing finalisation in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. A major portion of Triloki Colony, consisting of residential plots, has been retained in the plan. No alternative site has yet been provided for allotment to the plot-holders whose plots may be affected in the plan. This matter will be considered by the Delhi Administration after the Corporation has finalised the plan and furnished details of the areas which are proposed to be acquired or released from the purview of acquisition. The plot-holders whose plots are acquired under the re-development plan and who cannot be accommodated in the area will be allotted alternative developed plots in one of the colonies of the Delhi Development Authority in as near a locality as possible.

**राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता**

**2323. श्री ए० लालू बरहोवाल :**

श्री तुला राम :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री मधु सिन्घे :  
श्री नवल प्रसाद :  
श्री चांदक :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने घोषणा की है कि राज्यों की चौथी

पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यों के विकास के लिए जनसंख्या के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राजस्थान के लिए नियत की गई धनराशि उस राज्य की, जो हर पहलु से पिछड़ा हुआ है, आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार प्रस्तावित राशि में वृद्धि करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं। चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता का नियतन करने में, योजना आयोग ने जनसंख्या के अलावा कतिपय घटकों जैसे भीमांत क्षेत्रों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं, जिन बड़ी नदी-घाटियाँ, बिजली एवं बिजली परियोजनाओं पर पहले से काम हो रहा है उनको पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय-व्यवस्था तथा पहाड़ी व अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, इत्यादि के नेत्री से विकास करना इत्यादि को ध्यान में रखा है।

(ख) और (ग) : राजस्थान सरकार के चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों पर, योजना आयोग में 8 नवम्बर, 1966 को राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों के साथ विचार-विनिमय किया गया। विचार-विनिमय के बाद विना उपलब्ध करने की योजना सहित 313 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था पर सहमति प्रकट की गई।

#### Bhakra Control Board

2324. Shri Brij Basi Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over the func-

tions and duties of the Bhakra Control Board following the re-organisation of the Punjab;

(b) if so, when and whether this Board has been reconstituted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure involved?

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

(b) The administration, maintenance and operation of certain works connected with the Bhakra-Nangal Project has been taken over by the Central Government from 1-11-66, pending the constitution of the Bhakra Management Board.

(c) The Bhakra Management Board will consist of:—

(i) a wholetime Chairman and two members to be appointed by the Central Government.

(ii) a representative each of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh;

(iii) two representatives of the Central Government.

The expenditure involved will be worked out after the Board is set up.

#### Gold seized at Gwalior Railway Station

2325. Shri Brij Basi Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Shinkre:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold weighing 1,300 tolas valued at Rs. 2,21,000 was seized at Gwalior Railway Station on the 1st November, 1966; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) On 1st November, 1966 gold bearing foreign markings and weighing 1,300 tolas was seized at Gwalior Railway Station. The value of the gold seized is Rs. 1,27,946 at the international rate.

(b) The person from whom the gold was seized was arrested. The case is under investigation.

#### **Tribal Welfare in Bihar**

**2326. Shri H. C. Soy:**  
**Shri Besra:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Bihar on the aspects of tribal welfare during his recent visit there;

(b) whether the problem of the imbalance existing in the educational and economic development among different sections of the Scheduled Tribes in Bihar was also discussed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare visited Bihar in connection with the drought conditions prevailing in the State.

(b) The problem referred to was not specifically discussed.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Relief to Drought-Stricken Tribals in Bihar**

**2327. Shri H. C. Soy:**  
**Shri Besra:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers of his Department have had a discussion recently with the Chief

Minister of Bihar on how to give relief to tribals in drought-stricken areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) the nature and details of the relief proposed in these pockets?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The following suggestions have been made as a result of these discussions:—

- (1) The general drought measures implemented by the Government of Bihar, should be supplemented by special relief schemes for the relief of the 2 lakhs of tribals in the palamau District and the adjoining areas of Shahbad and Ranchi Districts.
- (2) The existing schemes of comparatively less urgency, viz., those of legal aid, subsidy for industries etc. should be kept in abeyance and the resources thus saved should be diverted towards sinking of Kutcha wells and field bunding.
- (3) The State Tribal Welfare Department should be strengthened by the appointment of Director who should be vested with direct responsibility for the execution of tribal development schemes in the Latehar Sub-Division which is most seriously affected by the drought.
- (4) Appointment of a special committee which should include the Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Ranchi and the Director of the Tribal Research Institute for the re-organisation of the existing grain-golas in Latehar Sub-Division. Additional funds of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the re-organisation of grain-golas during the current financial year should be

found by appropriation from the allotment already made to the Government of Bihar for tribal development areas.

- (5) The contribution of 50 per cent expected from tribal beneficiaries under the existing patterns of development schemes may be relaxed to about 10 per cent for the duration of the drought.

**Financial Irregularities committed by Certain Companies**

2328. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received of financial irregularities committed by M/s. Bullion Co. Ltd., Dantmara Tea Co. Ltd., Chittagang Tea Co. Ltd., Chandernagar Tea Co. Ltd., Kallinaggar and Kherul Tea Co. Ltd., Barduar Tea and Timber Co. Ltd., Sarugaon Tea Co. Ltd., Jaipur Tea Co. Ltd., Jaipur Investment Ltd., Jaipur Trust Ltd., Batia Bros. (Pvt.) Ltd., Jatan Trading Corporation and Hulas Kanwar, all of which are Calcutta firms owned by M/s. Chandmall Batia;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been conducted into the financial transactions and accounts of the said firms;

(c) whether it is a fact that several of these firms exist only in name and maintain fictitious accounts; and

(d) Whether these firms have been meeting their obligations under the Income-tax Act?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Gold seized at Palam Airport**

2329. **Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Shinkre:**

**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Y. D. Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 2 lakhs was seized from a passenger who arrived at Palam Airport from Bombay by an I.A.C. flight on the 6th November, 1966; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) On 6th November, 1966 the Customs officers at Palam Airport recovered 1,000 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 98,420 at the international rate from a passenger who arrived by an I.A.C. flight from Bombay.

(b) The passenger and another person who accompanied him from Bombay were arrested. The second person has since been released on bail. The case is under investigation.

**मदनगौर कंपनी दिल्ली**

2230. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या इनका ध्यान 14 अक्टूबर, 1966 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित एक लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिस में मदनगौर कंपनी, दिल्ली की अत्यन्त दुरी दशा का तथा वहां पर नागरिक सुविधाओं के अभाव का वर्णन किया गया है ;

(ख.) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उम कंपनी को दशा सुधारने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ग.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचण्ड लाला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ध) और (ग). मदनगीर कालोनी में दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पानी की सफाई तथा सड़क की बतियों की व्यवस्था कर दी है। वनों कालोनी में मुख्य सड़क तक चलती हैं। सफाई में सुधार के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है तथा पानी के निकास के लिए एक व्यापक योजना विचाराधीन है। कालोनी की 1 1/2 मील की परिधि में सब सुविधाओं से युक्त एक डिस्पेंसरी है। इसके अतिरिक्त कालोनी में सप्ताह में दो बार दिल्ली नगर निगम की एक चलती फिगती डिस्पेंसरी भी आती है।

**रामकृष्णपुरम् में खोला मालिकों को दुकानों का आवंटन**

2331. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम् के खोला मालिक दुकानें अलास कराने की अपनी मांग के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों से सरकार से पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उन्हें लिखित रूप में आवासन दिया है कि राजीरी गार्डन क्षेत्र में दुकानें बना कर उन्हें दी जायेंगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये दुकानें कब बनाई जायेंगी ; और

(घ) ये दुकानें अब तक न बनाई जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**निर्माण, आवासे तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) :** (क.) जी हां।

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि रामकृष्णपुरम् में हटाये गये 253 अनधिवामियों को एक नवम मामले के तौर पर  
2204 (ai) LSD—5.

मुगी झोपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत योजित बाजार में बैकल्पिक स्थान प्लेटफार्म आवंटित किये जायेंगे। जब कभी ये प्लेटफार्म तैयार हो जायेंगे तब उन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा किराये पर आवंटित कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Delhi

2332. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Firodia:**

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a number of Homoeopathic Dispensaries under the C.G.H.S. in Delhi very shortly; and

(b) if so, the details and location of these dispensaries?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar)** (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up for the present, one Homeopathic Dispensary under the C.G.H. Scheme on an experimental basis in the Gole Market area in New Delhi.

#### Ninth Meeting of Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee

2333. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Firodia:**

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

(a) whether the ninth meeting of the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee was held at Calcutta recently; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and decisions taken thereon?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing relevant particulars is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7416/66].

**Chronic Cold**

**2334. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Editorial entitled "A Cure At Last" appearing in the *Times of India* of the 4th November, 1966 in which it is said that a discovery has been made by a Berlin specialist for banishing chronic cold in a minute; and

(b) if so, whether anything has been done on these lines in India?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayyar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiries are being made from the concerned persons.

**Seizures at Madras**

**2336. Shri Brij Basi Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:  
Shri Ram Swarup:  
Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that semi-precious stones valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities from a passenger on his arrival at the airport, Madras from Colombo on the 6th November 1966; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri)** (a) On 6.11.1966 Customs authorities at Madras seized semi-precious stones valued at about Rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand from a Ceylonese national who arrived from Colombo by air at Meenabakkam airport en route Singapore.

(b) The accused person was arrested and was subsequently enlarged on bail. The case is under adjudication.

**Foreign Exchange Reserves**

**2337. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's foreign exchange reserves have fallen considerably during the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make them go up?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The reserves excluding gold which stood at Rs. 398.64 crores on 30th June, 1966 came down to Rs. 288.63 crores on 31st October, 1966.

(b) The main reasons for the fall are:

(i) debt servicing payments amounting to Rs. 87 crores. and

(ii) IMF repurchases of Rs. 37.5 crores in July, 1966.

(c) The steps taken to make the foreign exchange reserves go up have been mentioned in the Supplement to the Economic Survey presented to Parliament on the 25th July, 1966. Briefly stated, they are:

(i) Fixing of a realistic par value of the rupee;

(ii) measures to step up agricultural production, which should in due course enable reduction in imports of agricultural commodities and help exports;

(iii) export promotion measures such as liberalisation of imports for export-oriented industries; and

(iv) arrangement of non-project assistance for maintenance imports.

### Setting up of a Public Sector Project in Punjab

2338. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major public sector undertaking is proposed to be established in Punjab during the next five years;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) to (c). The location of major Central industrial undertakings is decided mainly on techno-economic considerations. Of the Central industrial projects on which locational decisions have so far been taken, it is not envisaged to set up any in Punjab during the Fourth Plan period. The locational decisions on other projects are yet to be taken. So far as the projects to be included in the Fourth Plan of the State are concerned, these are at present being discussed with the State representatives along with other Plan proposals.

### Non-Registered Doctors in West Bengal

2339. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any resolution from the West Bengal Non-Registered Doctors' Association urging recognition of the certificates issued to them by non-affiliated Schools and Colleges; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, in view of the shortage of doctors in rural areas?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). A resolution was received from the West Bengal Non-Registered Doctors' Association for the registration of persons who had passed examinations from non-affiliated medical

Schools and Colleges. It has not been possible to consider their case apart from the general question of unqualified practitioners.

असाध्य रोगों के इलाज के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन करने के लिये विदेशों को भेजे गये विशेषज्ञों का व्यय

2341. श्री शिक्करे :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कैम्बर, कोढ़ आदि जैसे असाध्य रोगों के उपचार के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों को विदेश भेजने पर प्रतिवर्ष काफी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन लोगों ने इन रोगों के बारे में आयुर्वेदीय प्रणाली में अनुसंधान किया है उन्हें कोई अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस वर्ष अब तक सरकार ने कैम्बर तथा कोढ़ से पीड़ित कितने रोगियों का आयुर्वेदाचार्यों द्वारा इलाज कराया तथा कितने रोगियों का इलाज अस्पतालों में किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशिला नायर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक यदि चाहें तो कैम्बर और कुष्ठ आदि के रोगियों का इलाज कर सकते हैं । कैम्बर और कुष्ठ के रोगियों को ठीक करने के सम्बन्ध में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के कुछ दावे सरकार का मिले हैं । आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की एक उप-समिति इन की जांच करेगी ।

(ग) किसी प्रकार के इलाज के लिए रोगियों को भेजना सरकार का काम नहीं है। रोगी जिस प्रकार से इलाज कराना ठीक समझे, वे करा सकते हैं। पिछले वर्ष प्रभुनालों में कैंसर और कुष्ठ के कितने रोगियों का इलाज किया गया, यह संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**मैसर्स गोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन**

2342. श्री गुलशन :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री राधेश्वरानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 3 नवम्बर, 1966 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 284 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स गोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा एक दूसरी कम्पनी के साथ साझेदार बनकर हैवी इंजिनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कारपोरेशन उदाकमंड से लिये गये 1.7 करोड़ रुपये के शेके के सम्बन्ध में उस पर 1963-64 से लेकर आजतक आयकर निर्धारण का कार्य पूरा न किये जाने के कारण है ;

(ख) यह कर निर्धारण कार्य कब पूरा हो जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को आयकर की कितनी राशि मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) आयकर निर्धारण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :**

(क) और (ग). जैसा कि उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में पहले भी बताया जा चुका है जिस कम्पनी ने इन दो सरकारी उद्योगों के साथ शेका किया था उसके कर-निर्धारण के काम के पूरा होने में विलम्ब का कारण यह है कि इस मामले की विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल होनी है।

(ख) इस मामले में अपेक्षित विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल में कुछ समय लगेगा लेकिन

जांच-पड़ताल तथा कर-निर्धारण के काम को यथा सम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। कर-निर्धारण का काम पूरा होने पर ही कर की रकम का पता चल सकेगा।

**M.P. Flats**

2343. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Shri Hem Barua:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Alvares:**

**Shri Warior:**

**Shri Daji:**

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:**

**Shri Mohammad Elias:**

**Dr. Ranen Sen:**

**Shri Nambiar:**

**Shri Umanath:**

**Shri P. Kunhan:**

**Shri Imbichbava:**

**Shri Pottekatt:**

**Shri Biren Dutta:**

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

**Shri M. V. Swamy:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri Bade:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

**Shri Omkar Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some M.P. flats in South and North Avenue, etc. have been surrendered from Members Pool to General Pool and such flats have been allotted to Government Officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said allotments have been made on out-of-turn basis; and

(c) if so, (i) the number of flats surrendered to the General Pool; (ii) full particulars regarding officials who have been given such allotments, and (iii) the particulars of officials

who have been given allotments out-of-turn; the date of such allotments, and the specific grounds meriting such out-of-turn allotments to them?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes, these were surplus to the requirements of Members of Parliament.

(b) As these flats were meant for Members of Parliament, these have not been classified like other residential accommodation meant for Government servants. As such these have been allotted temporarily on ad-hoc basis.

(c) (i) 20.

(ii) and (iii). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7417/66].

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 2171, DATED 9-12-65 REGARDING SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, ORISSA, AT BHUBANESHWAR**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2171, regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the office of Accountant General at Bhubaneswar, answered by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 9th December, 1965, certain figures were furnished, which have subsequently been found to be incorrect. It appears that in the figures furnished previously the Accountant General concerned had taken certain categories of employees twice over. I would, therefore, like to make the following correction in the information already furnished:—

Categories of staff	Information already furnished in reply to Question answered on 9-12-65	Correct information in reply to Question answered on 9-12-65
1	2	3
(a) Total No. of employees of all categories	1826	1173

1	2	3
(b) No of employees belonging to Scheduled Casts	114	109
No of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes	26	23

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**PROPOSED STRIKE BY LIC EMPLOYEES ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1966**

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The proposed token strike by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation on the 25th November, 1966.”

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I rise to a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You do not want this to be admitted?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, kindly hear me. We are all Members, we are not astrologers.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is his point of order?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, my point of order is under Rule 376(2) which says:

“A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment.”

The business before the House at the moment is Calling Attention Notice.

Sir, may I invite your kind attention to the statement which has been supplied to us, the statement by the Finance Minister in reply to this Calling Attention Notice? May I invite

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

your kind attention to page 2 of the statement where the hon. Minister has said:—

“The process of swifching over to computers is expected to take some three years.”

I do not want to refer to the whole thing.

“During this period, as a result of this switchover, 383 jobs would disappear but the very process of computerisation would create 225 new jobs. The net reduction in the number of jobs is therefore only 158, that is, about 50 per year.”

I may invite your kind attention to the various assurances given in this House by the hon. Minister when we raised the question of introduction of electronic computers in LIC saying that this will entail reduction in jobs and retrenchment. Assurances were given to us that there was not going to be any retrenchment or reduction in the number of jobs. Now, in the statement the hon. Minister has said that 50 jobs will be less every year. My point of order is that the Minister has misled the House previously and by this statement it has become clear that up to this time the Minister or his deputy or the Minister of State, Shri Bhagat, had been misleading the House throughout. I submit that this is a question of privilege and I want your ruling on this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order at all. I am very sorry that Shri Banerjee is wasting the time of the House like this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You read the Directions by the Speaker.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The Finance Minister.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : (बगहा)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्टेटमेंट बहुत लम्बा है इसको टेबल आफ दी हाऊस पर रख दिया जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is replying to the calling-attention notice.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** I am entirely at the disposal of the House. If it is the desire of the House that I should place the statement on the Table, I shall do that. If, on the other hand, it is the desire that I should not do so, I shall read it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They are asking questions on it. You can read it.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** They can ask questions some time afterwards.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Sir, the All-India Insurance Employees' Association which is one of the Unions representing the Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, sent a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Association at its meeting held at Bombay on September 13—15, 1966, and informed the L.I.C. of its decision to direct the L.I.C. employees to go on a day's token strike on Friday, November 25, 1966, as a protest against the introduction of Automation through installation and commissioning of Electronic Computers by the L.I.C.

Introduction of Electronic Computers is only a further step in the process of mechanisation which was started by the erstwhile Life Insurance Companies in the country long before the nationalisation of Life Insurance. A number of office jobs such as issuing of premium notices, premium accounting, commission settlement, compilation of valuation statistics, etc., had been mechanised with the help of punched-card machines. However, these have severe limitations which become more and more pronounced as the size of business increased. The L.I.C. has already reached a size where limitations of the punched-card machines are glaringly apparent and

these affect the efficiency of the administrative operations. It was, therefore, considered imperative to adopt a more advanced mechanised aid to administration than the out-of-date machines, namely installation of Electronic Computers. A Computer at Bombay was installed in November, 1965 and the other at Calcutta which has already been contracted for, is expected to be installed some time next year. The decision to instal the Computers was taken as early as 1964.

Following this decision of the L.I.C., the All-India Insurance Employees' Association mounted a campaign against the introduction of Computers. The main fear voiced against the use of Computers was that it would result in retrenchment or loss of remuneration to some. The L.I.C. has made it very widely known and also given unequivocal assurances to the employees that there would be no retrenchment or even a loss of remuneration to the employees. During the last two years, a large number of questions were asked by the hon. Members in this House as also in the other House and the Government also reiterated the assurances. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the hon. Members to the Starred Question No. 69 answered by my colleague in the Ministry as recently as 3rd November, 1966.

The process of switching over to computers is expected to take some three years. During this period, as a result of this switch-over, 383 jobs would disappear but the very process of computerisation would create 225 new jobs. The net reduction in the number of jobs is therefore only 158, i.e. about 50 per year. This is insignificant as compared to the 1500 or so new jobs created in the L.I.C. every year. None of the employees whose jobs have become redundant will be retrenched or even transferred out of the cities where they are working and they will be fitted in other jobs. This is the assurance given and it is there.

It is unfortunate that in spite of the very clear assurance given by the Corporation the All-India Insurance Employees' Association is still carrying on its campaign and in fact intensifying it. The L.I.C. on its part has been very keen to meet the representatives of the Association and to discuss the matter. During recent months, the L.I.C. invited the Association on five different occasions for discussions. The Association has not responded but has insisted that it would come for a discussion only if the scrapping of Automation was also included as a subject for discussion in the agenda for the meeting. This pre-condition, however, was not agreeable to the L.I.C. as computerisation was considered by the L.I.C. as absolutely essential in the interests of service to the policy-holders and for efficient functioning of the organisation.

Sir, as now the matter has once again been raised through this Calling Attention Motion by several of my hon. colleagues in this House, I would once again reiterate in clear terms that the introduction of Computers by the L.I.C. will, at no stage, result in any retrenchment of the existing staff of the L.I.C. and further that it would not result in any loss of remuneration to the employees.

With the growing volume of business, automation is the only means to ensure a reasonable standard of service to the policy-holders. As this House is aware, there have been complaints in the past from the policy-holders about the service rendered to them. The L.I.C. has been making every effort to improve the standard of service, but a stage has now been reached where substantial improvement could only be effected by mechanising the large number of processes involved. I appreciate that there could be legitimate fears that automation would lead to retrenchment, but these fears should be completely allayed by the repeated assurances which have been given by the L.I.C. and by Government in this House and outside.

[Shri Sachindra Chadhuri]

There may also be objections that automation would reduce the employment-potential of this Corporation. The figures which I have cited earlier would, however, indicate that this reduction is so small as to be of no significance at all. As I have stated, while the L.I.C. offers 1500 new appointments every year, the total effect of computerisation which is now contemplated would be to reduce 158 jobs in three years. From the point of view of employment-potential, therefore, computerisation has no significant effect.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very exhaustive statement and there are some points in it which require further clarification. So, I would just ask a question with two inter-connected parts. It is rather a complicated question if you don't mind.

My first question is this. There is reference in two places in this statement to the fact that this need for computers is motivated by the growing size, the bigness of the L.I.C. operations. May I know from him whether it is not a fact that the total number of policies at present with the L.I.C. is roughly 1,20,00,000 whereas the policies only in Calcutta and Bombay offices, where the computers are to be installed, number only 20 lakhs, that is, one-sixth of the total number? Therefore, I would like to know how the installation of computers in these two places answers his argument about meeting the needs of bigness or the growing size of the L.I.C. operations. Secondly, with regard to these processes which he has mentioned here, such as, issuing of premium notices, premium accounting, commission settlement, compilation of valuation statistics, etc., is it not a fact that with computers all these processes will be done on magnetic tape and, therefore, all the staff required for these processes at present will be rendered surplus and, if so, how many branch offices in Calcutta and Bombay

will become redundant as a result thereof?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have not got the figures readily with me. But, for argument sake, I will accept the figures of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Having done that, what I have said is this that this is necessary having regard to the enlargement of the scope of activities of the L.I.C., the progress that is being made and the desire that there should be more insurance available. We are taking steps for the purpose of seeing that whoever is the policy-holder, whether it is a new policy-holder or an old-established policy-holder, is properly served. Calcutta and Bombay are two sectors and between two of them, they have got 20 lakh policies accepting the figure that my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta has given. Today, it is 20 lakhs but that does not mean that it will be 20 lakhs next year or in two years time. Therefore, this is a step which is taken, firstly, to give better service to the existing people and also better service to those who come later on.

So far as the question of recording by tape and so on is concerned, I am not so mechanical-minded as my friend assumes that it is so. Even assuming that, the assurance is being given that there will not be any retrenchment. The question will arise only when we try to dispose of any worker of the Life Insurance Corporation and before that, I do not see why this question is being raised.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will they become redundant or not? Will he keep them idle?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** No; they will not be kept idle because of the simple reason that I am expecting that there will be development. As I said, the potential of jobs becoming redundant is 158 in three years. You may have a quarrel about that, but I am not in a position to tell you on what basis he is wrong or I am right.

The second thing is this. So far as the potential of employment is concerned, I have said that it is going to be 1500 per annum. If there is any redundancy in any particular case, that will be absorbed.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): There will be no retrenchment?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri**: There will be no retrenchment whatsoever. I have said that over and over again.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): In the statement on page 3, the hon. Finance Minister has said:

"The Association has not responded but has insisted that it would come for a discussion only if the scrapping of automation was also included as a subject for discussion in the agenda for the meeting."

These employees everywhere have got an experience from the experience of the employees of Caltex Petroleum Company. There similarly a few years before when automation was introduced, the Company gave a similar assurance that no person would be rendered surplus, but within a couple of years or three years, a large number of employees were rendered surplus. When these employees wanted a discussion on this specific question, the authorities of the Caltex Petroleum Company and other Petroleum Companies refused to discuss this particular point. In view of this experience which has been gathered by the L.I.C. employees also, what prevents the Government, if it is definite that there will be no surplus created through the introduction of automation, from sitting with the employees' representatives and discussing this point also along with the other points that arose out of the whole situation?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri**: The matter of introducing computers is a matter of policy decision. Wherever it is a question of affecting the lives

of the employees, we have always been ready for a personal discussion, but the matter, whether we should or should not use computers, is a matter for the Government or the L.I.C., in this particular instance, to decide.

**Shri Umanath** (Pudukkottai): In the model agreement arrived at the the Tripartite Meeting in 1958 on rationalisation, automation, reorganization, etc., it is clearly stipulated that before any company brings in any scheme of automation or rationalisation, they must give notice to the other side and after mutual discussion, it can be implemented only if there is mutual agreement; otherwise, it must have the process of adjudication, arbitration, etc., before it can be implemented. Now in the LIC this process of giving notice, discussion and mutual agreement has not been gone through by the Corporation before executing it. They have violated this. In view of this early violation of the decision of the Tripartite Meeting by the Life Insurance Corporation, I would like to know from the Minister what is the objection of the Government to call a tripartite meeting of themselves, the Corporation representatives and the LIC employees' representatives on whose agenda there can be the question of examining this *de novo* as well as keeping in abeyance all schemes pending discussion. What is the objection of the Government to have a tripartite meeting? I would like to know this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: He has already answered this question.

**Shri Umanath**: No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: This question has been answered already.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri**: I shall answer it again.

**Shri Umanath**: About the tripartite meeting.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri**: Yes, about the tripartite meeting. Actually, there has been a discussion. I

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

find from the paper that has been passed on to me that in July, 1966 there has been a tripartite discussion on this matter.

**Shri Umanath:** No. The decision was taken in 1964 and the talks took place in 1966. But the point is that there must have been prior consultations before implementation.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Whatever that position may be, there has been discussion now. If there has been any breach of any agreement, that is a matter which can be considered in the discussion that is going to take place with them and which we have offered. If there is any breach of any agreement, that can be discussed. But the only thing that we have ruled out is the discussion as to whether computers should be put in or should not be put in.

**Shri Umanath:** Why? Why should it be ruled out? They had not consulted earlier. Let him give us the reasons why it should be ruled out.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have given the reasons already.

**Shri Umanath:** The agreement must be applicable to all and not only to the employees. He does not give the reasons at all.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** 40,000 men are going on strike.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** On a point of order....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order. I am not allowing any point of order.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** You can disallow it but you should hear the point of order first. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** What is this? What is the Chair supposed to be here for? Is the Chair to keep order or not? If it has to keep

order, then it should hear the point of order....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If half a dozen people speak simultaneously I cannot tolerate it.

**Shri Ranga:** If the Speaker or the Chair is to keep order, then if a point of order is raised it has got to be allowed. Are you going to say 'No, I am not going to allow the point of order.'? What is this thing that is going on? You have no right to say that there is no point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Ranga might sit down.

**Shri Ranga:** What do you mean by 'Sit down'? First of all, you have to behave yourself properly. Why do you say 'I am not going to allow the point of order'? You have to allow it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** My humble request to you is not to depart from the practice that we have been following. When a Member says that he wants to raise a point of order, you have to hear him first. After the Minister's reply only he has raised the point of order. Of course, you may say that there is no point of order, but you have to listen to him first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister has not finished his reply yet.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You may rule it out of order but you have to hear it first.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** How can you rule it out in advance? There can be a point of order really.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This is the practice that we have been following here so far. Please do not depart from this practice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Minister finished the answer?

**Shri Ranga:** Merely because you happen to occupy the Chair you cannot have arbitrary powers. You have got to abide by the convention of the House. When a point of order is raised you have got to listen to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Minister finished his answer?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have practically finished my answer. But I shall yield to my hon. friend if he wishes to raise a point of order. I do not want to stand in the way of a point of order being raised.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** My point of order is this. The hon. Minister has just now said..

**Some hon. Members:** Under what rule? Under what rule?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Under rule 376(2)... (Interruptions).

**Some hon. Members:** Under what rule?

**Shri Umanath:** The rule has been quoted already. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We cannot go on in this manner. Hon. Members cannot convert this into a fish market. Let all hon. Members please keep quiet. I am hearing the point of order. Let other Members sit down.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** My point of order is this. The hon. Minister has said that he is going to have the tripartite meeting, but in the meeting he is not prepared to discuss the policy whether computers will be installed or not. My point of order is this. If this point is not allowed to be discussed, then what points will the tripartite conference discuss?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am very sorry that there is no point of order. He has already said that it will be discussed at the tripartite meeting.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to raise a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order. I have heard one already. Now, Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to raise another point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members cannot go on like this. There is no point of order. One question has been put and the answer given. Now, I have called Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On the same item I have another point of order. Kindly hear me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. There is no point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Do you disallow the point of order?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May we respectfully submit that it will be in the best interests of the House if you listen to points of order?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. We cannot go on from one point of order to another point of order all the time. We cannot go on like this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My point of order is only this.

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** I have a point of order against this point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing any point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Then, there will be trouble in the House.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalazpuzha):** There is a wide disparity between the figures mentioned by the hon. Minister and the figures given by the All India Insurance Employees' Association. The All-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

India Insurance Employees' Association maintain on firm grounds with their own arguments that ultimately computerisation will make 30,000 out of 40,000 employees redundant. That is their claim. It is a very serious matter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has given the figures already.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** But when a body of people who know the thing claim that the figure will be 30,000 out of 40,000 we have to take it seriously. We cannot just believe the Government and get away from this. They maintain that the present arrangement can be improved and efficiency can be maintained without resorting to this large-scale computerisation which will make people redundant on a large scale. On the basis of these facts which have been given by the life insurance employees, I should like to know from Government whether they are prepared to sit with the representatives of these employees and if necessary, with other representatives of the people, and discuss the entire matter again on a fresh basis and arrive at a new settlement because this is a serious matter and it may throw out tens of thousands of employees from their jobs.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I do not accept the facts which have been put forward. As I have said, there may be difference of opinion. But I doubt very much whether there can be that wide discrepancy between the figures.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** When there is such a big difference, and there is a difference of opinion, talks should take place and discussion should take place.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have hardly finished my answer. Let me finish my answer. If he does not

want to hear the answer I shall be happy to sit down. What I am saying is this. I do not accept the disparity which has been posed by Shri Vasudevan Nair through the information which he has got. What I have said is this that I am always prepared, and when I say 'I' I mean the LIC; the LIC is prepared to meet representatives of the employees provided they come in to put their points of view without going into the question whether computers should or should not be installed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have not finished my answer yet.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The whole thing has got to be examined.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** As regard that question, it has been settled and we have given the assurance that there will not be any retrenchment or any reduction or any diminution in remuneration. It is not possible for administrative reasons to grant the proposition that has been put forward by Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** He is trying to mislead the House. The decision was taken in 1964 but there have been no consultations.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Why are Government so shaky about calling such a conference where the introduction of automation can be discussed?

**Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat):** Government had given an assurance on the floor of the House that there would be no retrenchment. Just now also, the hon. Minister has stated that there will be no retrenchment in the LIC office. If so, may I know why Government failed to take any measures against the foreign oil companies where voluntary retrenchment has taken place?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** That question is entirely unrelated to what is being discussed in the House. Secondly, there are laws in this country which permit Government to interfere or not to interfere. Unfortunately, the laws of the country do not permit the Government to interfere when private companies retrench their men.

would also like Shri Banerjee to go with me. But I certainly will not go into the question whether the computers should or should not be installed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Why not?

**Some hon. Members:** Why should he not?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Kindly allow a discussion on this. This is arbitrary. People will break the machinery—I can tell you (*Interruptions*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The LIC employees' association which is an all-India association wanted to discuss this matter with the LIC, and they wanted that this entire question should be discussed *de novo*. But the LIC is prepared to discuss the consequences flowing out of automation only. May I invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the speech which he made here on the 30th April, 1966, while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill, wherein he had said:

"I may tell my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee, as I told him in private, that I shall myself go and see these computers."

I got a letter from him also that he was prepared to go to Bombay in the month of July to see the computer so that we could see it jointly. I would like to know why the hon. Minister could not go to Bombay or anywhere else to see the computers and why he did not invite the representatives of the Federation. He invited me all right, and I had got the letter. What has made him cancel his programme? Is it because it has been decided with the American monopolists that the computers will be there at the cost of LIC Jobs? I want to know why did he not go and whether he is prepared to go now and to discuss the entire question *de novo*.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as I am concerned, it is perfectly true that I had told my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, that I would like to go. I would still like to, and I

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंभेर) :** 25 तारीख को जो हड़ताल होने जा रही है उस में तृतीय वर्ग के लोग इसलिए हड़ताल कर रहे हैं कि स्वयं चालित यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है जिससे बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी। क्लास दो के जो अफसर या कर्मचारी हैं वे भी इस में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं क्योंकि उनका भी कुछ मांगें हैं। जैसे अभी अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटेक्स के केस में कि जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जैसे ये बीमा आयोग के कर्मचारी उनको सरकारी नौकर या मित्रिल सर्वेंटस नहीं मानना चाहिए और जो मल्टी निरेडिंक् होता है उसके साथ उनका महंगाई भत्ता जोड़ना चाहिए। दूसरे वर्ग की जो मांगें हैं और ये तीसरे वर्ग और चौथे वर्ग की जो मांगें हैं, क्या उनके बारे में नए सिरे से विचार करने के लिए सरकार कोई विदलीय समिति का प्रायोजन करेगी जिस के सामने ये सारे सवाल रखे जायें ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have already answered this question. The question is in two parts. There is going to be or there is threatened to be a strike on the 25th November....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is going to be.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I still hope that the employees of LIC will see that no useful purpose will be served by this strike. But supposing

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

they go on strike, the strike will be on the question of whether there should be automation or not. On that, I have given the answer.

As to the other part, as to what are going to be the emoluments and conditions of service of class II officers, that is a matter entirely separate from the subject matter of the call attention notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : नो । आप कालिग एटेशन पढ़ लीजिये ।

मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है ।

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** In any event, so far as they are concerned, I have never said that there will not be discussion or there will not be understanding between the two parties. A tripartite conference is hardly necessary, because let us have a bi-partite first and see what the result of that is.

**Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa):** During the last three years, the number of new recruits has been reduced by about 50 per cent. Has this got any relation to the introduction of computer machines in LIC, though the number of new policies has been increasing during the same period?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Computers have, as I have said, been thought of for some time. Therefore, it has relation to the general growth of business in LIC and the efficiency of LIC. It is not related only to any particular incident or any particular year.

**Dr. Saradish Roy:** Why has the new recruitment decreased so much? has it anything to do with the introduction of computerisation?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has reduction in the labour force anything to do with the introduction of computers?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** It has nothing to do with the introduction of computers.

**Dr. Saradish Roy:** In the past three years, new recruitment has decreased by 50 per cent.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** Is it not a fact that in 1958 there was a tripartite meeting and it was decided—there was a moral agreement—that anything like introduction of computers or automation will be considered or will be done only after consulting the employees? Then in 1964 the LIC introduced it without consulting the employees. So, that is the main point in the notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Was there any such thing?

**Shri Bade:** What I want to know is this. According to the Prime Minister there should be swadeshi, that man will be more important than mechanisation in the Congress regime. So, will Government reconsider this, call the employees, and see that this grievance of theirs is removed?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only the first question will be answered.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I want notice for that. I have not got the report of the tripartite conference before me.

**Shri Bade:** We could not hear the reply.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You combine three questions. I have asked him to answer only the first question. He can take other opportunities.

**Shri Bade:** Can he not repeat the answer?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You wanted to know whether there was any such agreement. He says that he does not know of any such agreement.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** What I did say was slightly different. I will have to have notice of it to see

the report of the 1958 tripartite agreement.

**Shri Umanath:** What is this Government presided over the 1958 conference, and he says he does not know. What are the Ministers here for, I do not understand. They do not know their own decisions.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We could have computers instead of these Cabinet Ministers.

**श्री कशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :** अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हर वर्ष पन्द्रह सी आदमी काम में लिये जाते हैं और इन कंप्यूटर्स की वजह से प्रतिवर्ष पचास आदमी घटेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ये कंप्यूटर मशीनें न होतीं तो कितने आदमी प्रतिवर्ष अधिक लगते? साथ ही यह भी जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो फैसला लिया गया है यह केवल एल० आई० सी० ने मंत्री महोदय के आदेश पर ले लिया है अथवा यह नीति के आधार पर लिया गया है? क्या मंत्रिमंडल में भी इस पर विचार किया गया था? मैं यह इस लिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि यह प्रश्न सारे देश के लोगों का है और सारे देश में लोग बेरोजगार होंगे, उनका है। इसलिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पन्द्रह सी से कितने आदमी ज्यादा लाने और उस नीति को क्यों नहीं अपनाया गया है?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If there were no computers, how many people would be recruited? You said 1,500.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Even with the computers, 1,500 will be recruited. If the computers were not there, I cannot say whether more than 1,500 would or would not be recruited.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** What does he say? I have not been able to follow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** With the computers, 1,500 will be recruited.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Without the computers, how many more would

be employed that he does not reply directly.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I will have to have notice of that question, I cannot answer off-hand.

**Shri Umanath:** You come prepared. Why are you Minister here?

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** He has not replied.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He wants notice.

**श्री अशु लिमये :** यह तात्कालिक प्रश्न नहीं है, यह ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रश्न है। इस में नोटिस की कोई बात नहीं है।

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** The question is whether it was a Cabinet decision or the Minister's decision. There is no question of notice in that.

**Shri Umanath:** They are sleeping in the Cabinet.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** The computer that has been installed in Bombay has a capacity to serve 30 lakhs of policies, and the Minister has said that it will serve only 8 lakhs. What is the decision of the Government to do with the remaining unused capacity? The employees have got first-hand knowledge, they are not like the Ministers getting every report from the Secretaries; they say that out of 40,000 employees in the LIC, 30,000 will be declared surplus in a period of five years. Will the Government consider the suggestion put forward by the LIC employees to consider the issue *de novo* on the basis of the model agreement which is the accepted policy of the Government of India so far as labour relations are concerned? Is the Minister, even at this stage, today—tomorrow there is strike—today at least, at this hour, agreeable to give an assurance to the LIC people as well as Members of Parliament that he will consider the whole issue *de novo*, not only the issue of computers but how many will be made surplus? Will the Government give a simple assurance that there will be no retrenchment? Will he say whether

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

automation is necessary or not in the LIC?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has given the answer.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** No, Sir.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** The first part of the question has not been answered. That is 30 lakhs. He is now utilising eight lakhs. What will he do with the remaining idle capacity, unused capacity?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)**

आज समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि अमरीका में पंद्रह लाख डालर के स्वचालित यंत्र मंगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये यंत्र कौन कौन से स्थान पर लगने वाले हैं और क्या उन को सरकार मंगवा रही है या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मंगवाया जा रहा है।

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** The decision is made by the LIC.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उत्तर दिया गया है ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा है कि एल० आई० सी० ने किया है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि अमरीका से जो पंद्रह लाख डालर के यंत्र मंगवाए जा रहे हैं, वे कहाँ कहाँ लगने वाले हैं। क्या उनको एल० आई० सी० ने मंगवाया है ? इस का उत्तर दिया जाये।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**Shri Umanath:** At this rate we can have a computer in place of Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri; it will be better.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह कोई तरीका है कि प्रश्न का जवाब न दिया जाये ? आप उत्तर दिलवाइये कि वे यंत्र कहाँ कहाँ लगने वाले हैं। उन के पास लिस्ट रखी है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** \* If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are other methods which you can adopt; you cannot go on like this.

**Shri Bade:** Quotations are called for; are they called for by the LIC?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He said 'LIC'.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please sit down. If you continue like this I will have to ask you to go out.... (Interruptions.) You are tiring my patience.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** From the statement made by the Minister it is clear that the decision about the installation of the electronic computers was taken in 1964 and it is being implemented now. It is also clear that against an input of 1500 employees per year, there will be displacement of only about 158 employees in three years which means that there would be no displacement. In view of this, I want to know which are the political parties—the Congress, Communists, Jan Sangh or other political parties which are pressuring these persons?

**Shri Umanath:** Why do you bring in the political parties?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** During the last three months I have seen that behind every agitation there is some political party. That is why I am putting this question. I want to know which are the political parties—the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party, the Jan Sangh, the PSP or the SSP which are the parties that are pressuring the LIC union to embark on this....

**Sri S. M. Banerjee:** 40,000 men.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** ...to embark on this token strike for which at least according to my commonsense there is no justification?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have no information.

**श्री प्रिय सुप्त :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन दो तर्कों पर अपने केस को रखा है कि कम्प्यूटराइजेशन होने से एल० प्राई० सी० में न तो कोई रिट्रैचमेंट होगा और न कोई लास आफ एम्प्लुमेंटस होगा। रेलवेज में जब सिम्प्लीफिकेशन आफ एकाउंट्स हुआ, तो यह कहा गया था कि सरप्लस स्टाफ को एबजाईब किया जायेगा, उस को रिट्रैच नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन दो साल के बाद हर जोनल रेलवे में पांच सी से सात सी तक क्लर्क सरप्लस हो गए और 1 नवम्बर, 1963 को रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने फाइनली कह दिया कि जब काम नहीं है, तो सरप्लस लोगों के बारे में हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जब गवर्नमेंट के एक विंग अर्थात् रेलवे मंत्रालय में यह हालत है कि वादे के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है, तो क्या यह मंत्रालय भी ऐसा ही करेगा? दूसरा प्रश्न "रिट्रैचमेंट" शब्द की परिभाषा का है। श्री जगजीवन राम को खयाल होगा कि जब वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे, तो कोर्ट ने शिडयुल्ड कास्टस और शिडयुल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में यह फैसला दिया था कि एंपायटमेंट का मतलब प्रोमोशन ट हायर पोस्टस नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker** What is your question? Come to the question. We are not talking about Scheduled Castes now.

**श्री प्रिय सुप्त :** क्या इस मामले में रिट्रैचमेंट का मतलब सिर्फ एंपायटमेंटस ही है, या प्रोमोशन भी है? मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि कोई रिट्रैचमेंट नहीं होगा। क्या हम समझ लें कि रिट्रैचमेंट न होने का मतलब यह भी है कि एक क्लर्क के सर्विस में दाखिल होने के बाद उस के लिए मौजूदा प्रासिबेकम आफ प्रोमोशन टु हायर स्केल बने रहेंगे? 2204 (A) LSD—6.

अगर आटोमेटाइजेशन से एम्प्लोईज का हायर स्केल में प्रोमोशन का स्कोप कम हो जाता है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस को भी रिट्रैचमेंट कहेंगे या नहीं? सर्विस में कई ग्रेड होते हैं : हायर स्केल, इंटरमीडिएट ग्रेड, लोअर ग्रेड और लोएस्ट ग्रेड। कभी कभी हायर ग्रेडज में भी आफिशल्स सरप्लस हो जाते हैं। क्या उन लोगों को लोअर या लोएस्ट में एबजाईब या आफसेट किया जायेगा और हायर ग्रेडज में बविध्य में जो वैकेंसीज होंगी, क्या वे हायर ग्रेडज के सरप्लस स्टाफ से "ईट अप" हो जायेंगी या उन में लोअर ग्रेड के उन लोगों को लिया जायेगा, जिन का प्रोमोशन ड्यू है ?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I do not understand whether there is any question at all. It is a statement or a speech.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The question is this. The Minister says that there will be no retrenchment. He asks whether that includes that there will be no promotions also or promotions as usual will continue to be made in the LIC?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** There would be no adverse effect on any of the employees.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Papers to be laid.

12.49 hrs.

#### RE: POINT OF ORDER

**Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr):** On a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Under what rule.

**Shri Madhu Limaye:** 376. It says:

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the

(Shri Madhu Limaye)

business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

अब देखिये :

"Chapter 18, Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy-Speaker from office—Rule 202".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not come to this yet. You can raise it when I come to that resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा सुनिये । आप पायंट आफ़ आर्डर के बीच में बोलते हैं । अगर मैंने चैंटर का हीटिंग बताया है, तो क्या दूया ? आप इतना क्यों घबराते हैं ? आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुन कर अपना बयान दोजिए । मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर एरेंजमेंट आफ़ ट्रिजिनेस के बारे में है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आप सुनते नहीं हैं, इन्हींलिए मैं इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताविताना पड़ता है :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, कहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्य सूची के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । 202 देखें । अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष को हटाने के सम्बन्धी जो नियम हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं :

"On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business to be taken up after the questions and before any other business for the day is entered upon".

अब आप देखिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कम से कम आप को घीरज और उदारता के साथ काम करना चाहिए । वैसे तो हर दिन करना चाहिए । लेकिन आज चूंकि इस कुर्सी का मामला आ गया है, आप को हमारे साथ जरा घीरज से और उदारता से व्यवहार करना चाहिए । तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि यह कार्य-सूची ठीक तरह नहीं बनाई गई है । आज सब से पहले यह प्रस्ताव

जाना चाहिए था । इसलिए मैं आप को इस पर फैसला मांगता हूँ ।

Shri Khadlikar (Khed): That applies after admission.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Today, the matter has been put on the agenda so that the motion may be made for grant of leave. This "appointed day" or rule 202 applies after leave has been granted, and then the day is appointed.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्हींलिए तो कानून मंत्री इन को नहीं बनाना चाहिए था ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I invite your attention to yesterday's Order Paper. Yesterday it was correctly taken up, just after the Question Hour. I want to know one thing. On the 23rd, in the provisional list of business, which is circulated to us a day in advance, this was the second item on the agenda, just after the Question Hour, and that is in conformity with rule 202 which has been read by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye. Suddenly it has been changed. I would like to get a ruling from you. The hon. Minister of Law has said, by implication, that when the motion is adopted, when all the formalities are completed under rules 200 and 201, then, rule 202 begins to apply, and the day is appointed for discussion. Our submission is that "appointed day" means the day for the discussion. The discussion starts right from the day of admission or disallowance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the Directions from the Chair, arrangement of business, the business before the House—

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्देश और नियम में नियम बड़ा है, निर्देश छोटा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is in complementary rule No. 2 in the Rules of Business. "Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion.

the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall bring the following order" (1) Oath or affirmation; then there is obituary references, etc., etc. The motion for leave to move a resolution for removal of Speaker [Deputy Speaker comes in the list. In the Order Paper distributed two days before, this item can be there according to the precedence prescribed here. It comes in the list. So, there is no point of order.

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आप के कहने के ऊपर यह आ जाता है। इसलिए आता है कि आप 118 संविधान की धारा देखिए। प्राज सॉस्टीट्यूशन के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** (Ludhiana): Sir, you have just now said there is no point of order. Have we understood you correctly? Do you take it that you have said that the point of order is overruled?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is overruled.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Thank you, Sir.

श्री मधु सिमये : 118 इस प्रकार है :

"Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business."

प्रब मेरा यह निवेदन है कि सब से पहले संविधान, उस के बाद संविधान के मातहत जो कानून बनते हैं वह, तीसरे संविधान के अनुसार जो नियम बनते हैं और चौथे निर्देश या अध्यक्षीय निर्णय। यह निर्देश न नियम को काट सकता है न कानून को काट सकता है न संविधान को काट सकता है। जहां कोई नियम है ही नहीं या नियम के अनुसार निर्देश है, निर्देश के ऊपर हम चल सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां साफ नियम है वहां निर्देश का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है,

मेरी प्राथना है कि आप नियम के अनुसार चलिए न कि निर्देश के अनुसार।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even in this, there is no point of order. Article 118(2) of the Constitution says as follows:

"Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be."

And the Speaker of the House of the People has issued these Directions and they are as good as Rules. There is, therefore, no point of order. Now, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Again, Sir, you have said there is no point of order. Are we to understand that you have overruled the point of order?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Certainly.

12.54 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON THE SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMY MADE BY SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** I beg to lay on the Table:—A statement on the suggestion for economy made by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in pursuance of an undertaking given by him on the 10th November, 1966 in reply to a Supplementary on Starred Question No. 211. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7403/66].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** We would like to ask some clarifications, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only a statement. He may write and let me know earlier.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Statements are very important. This is never the practice.

**JENMIKARAM PAYMENT (ABOLITION) RULES AND AMENDMENTS TO THE KERALA LAND REFORMS (TENANCY) RULES.**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** On behalf of Shri Asoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) 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) S.R.O. No. 87/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st March, 1966.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 226/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th June, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7404/66].

- (2) A copy each of the following notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1964, under section 130 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the Presi-

dent, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 293/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th August, 1966.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 325/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th September, 1966.

- (3) A statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. 7405/66].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND NOTIFICATIONS MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO KERALA GENERAL SALES TAX RULE, 593.**

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1756, published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7406/66].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala General Sales Tax Rules, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 57 of the Kerala General Sales Tax Act, 1963, 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) S.R.O. No. 34/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 78/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th February, 1966.

- (3) A statement showing the reasons for delay in laying

the Notifications mentioned at item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7407/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, 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) S.R.O. No. 217/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th May, 1965.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 248/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th June, 1965.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 253/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th June, 1965.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 255/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th June, 1965.
- (v) S.R.O. No. 311/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965.
- (vi) S.R.O. No. 312/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965.
- (vii) S.R.O. No. 314/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th September, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7408/66].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 69 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, 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) S.R.O. No. 282/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 13th July, 1965 making certain amendment to the Kerala Manufacture and Sale of Stamp Rules, 1960.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 309/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Manufacture and Sale of Stamp Rules, 1960.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 297/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th July, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Stamp Rules, 1960.

(6) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items (4) and (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7409/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER GURUVAYOOR  
TOWNSHIP ACT

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.O. MS. 770/66[HLD], published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st November, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Guruvayoor Township 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-7410/66].

12.56 hrs.

MOTION RE. LEAVE TO MORE  
RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF  
SPEAKER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Madhu Limaye may now seek leave of the House in respect of the resolution.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Sir, I raise a point of order. Before you proceed to take action under rule

[Shri Kapur Singh]

201 of the Rules of Procedure in respect of item No. 7, I raise the following point of order. This point of order arises out of rule 201(3) of the Rules of Procedure and article 96(1) of the Constitution read with rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure.

Rule 201(3) contemplates that when matters arising out of a motion for the removal of the Speaker are to be considered in Lok Sabha, the Speaker shall not be placed in the position of influencing procedural progress of the motion i.e., he shall not occupy the Chair in this case.

Article 96(1) of the Constitution Act, likewise stipulates that when a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is before the House, the Speaker himself shall not exercise powers conferred upon him by the House, to impede or otherwise influence such proceeding.

Rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure visualises and provides for a situation where it might be in the interests of the House itself to suspend a particular Rule of Procedure in relation to a particular matter before the House.

This rule, therefore, lays down that a motion for suspension of a rule may be made 'with the consent of the Speaker', so that the Speaker may judge as to whether there is a *prima-facie* case for suspending the rule, on a given occasion, such as would be in the interests of the House.

It is obvious that the test is the interest of the House. It is further obvious that the discretion contemplated in Rule 388 is not to be used for the purpose of protecting himself when the question of his own conduct as Speaker is directly in issue.

It is, further, clear that Article 96(1) and Rule 201(3) are a bar to the Speaker exercising the discretion contemplated in Rule 388, when the very

issue involved is the conduct of the Speaker himself arising out of a non-confidence motion against him.

Neither the Constitution Act, nor the Rules contemplate that the Speaker may himself, in the matter of a non-confidence Motion against himself withhold his consent for making a motion under Rule 388, for the suspension of Rule 201(3) insofar as it relates to requirement of 50 members rising in their seats in support of a No-confidence Motion.

Such exercise of discretion is in contravention of the Constitution Act as well as the Rules of Procedure.

On substantial merits also, apart from its purely technical aspect, such an exercise of discretion is bad and unsustainable.

This requirement of 50 members rising in their seats, before certain matters can be duly discussed in the House has a similar rule in the House of Commons as its prototype. In the context of party-formation trends in the U.K. this rule effectively prevents matters of grave implications being raised frivolously, but here, in Indian conditions, it tends systematically to block discussion on matters of grave public importance, in certain cases. In the House of Commons, it is a rule, that every member is allowed to state on the floor of the House any grievance he may have against the impartiality of the Speaker. In this Indian Legislature a Speaker is on record, as offering to resign even if a single member jacks confidence in him.

13.00 hrs.

It is in this light that questions such as a motion notified by some of us, under the Rule 388, yesterday, for suspending the Rule 201(3) in so far as it relates to the requirement of 50 members, and promptly disallowed

by the Speaker the same evening, is to be judged.

During the last year and more, we, in the Opposition have been accused of entertaining designs of subverting parliamentary democracy in the country. We have been publicly described as "goondas". Recently, a threat was held out of disqualifying some of us for future elections.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are going into the merits.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am not going into the merits. I am merely explaining my point of order. You have got to understand me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am understanding you to the best of my ability. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is, therefore, in the highest interests of this House that we should now be afforded an opportunity of stating our case so that the country and the world may judge, who actually harbour nefarious designs against our Constitution.

No mere technicalities and formalities should be allowed to stand in the way now.

The oral order communicated to us, last evening, by the Speaker, declining to permit us to move our motion under the Rule 388 should be negatived and the rule relating to requirement of 50 members, in this case, should be suspended and a free discussion allowed on this motion of no-confidence.

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** Who has supplied you this? Wherefrom have you borrowed it? (*Interruptions*). These are borrowed ideas.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He will sit down.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The hon. Member has insinuated that I have been briefed by some external agency on

this point of order. I protest against it.

**श्री कपूर सिंघे (गुंजर) :** इस पर मुझे बड़ा एतराज है, वे इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य के बारे में ऐसा कह रहे हैं। वे खुद लिख सकते हैं आपकी तरह से नहीं हैं। आपको मद्रोबा पाटिल से पूछना पड़ता है, लेकिन वे खुद दिमाग चला सकते हैं। आप मद्रोबा पाटिल से पूछ कर आइये।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I rise on a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it on the same thing?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, Sir. I and Mr. Kapur Singh gave notice of the following motion which has been rejected by the hon. Speaker. My motion reads thus:

"That the House resolves that the Rule 201(3) in relation to the resolution regarding removal of the Speaker put on the order paper of 24th November be suspended."

The hon. Speaker himself, against whom this resolution has been given notice of, in his wisdom has disallowed it without bringing it before the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Lack of wisdom.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You said it is a different thing. You are speaking on the same thing. What is the new point? I am not shutting out your point, but I do not want you to repeat the arguments.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I invite your attention. . .

**Shrimati Rentka Ray (Malda):** He cannot get 50 members to support him and he wants to go into the merits. (*Interruptions*)

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I invite attention to the motion circulated by

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Shri G. S. Pathak to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, I am giving you a precedent. Without proper circulation—I do not know whether the Speaker has consented or not; it has not come on the order paper, but Mr. Pathak has moved that Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure in its application to Amendment 63 to the Representation of the People (Amending) Bill adopted by the House on 23rd November 66 be suspended.

I have given two motions. One was against the suspension of rule 338. The other was a very polite letter to the hon. Speaker that two members of this House, Shri Bagri and Shri Kishan Pattnayak who are signatories to this should be allowed to come and take part in the discussion.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is it relevant?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Have you become Speaker? Are you getting a ticket or not? Try to get a ticket first.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** She is getting a ticket.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** It should be expunged.

**Shri Madhu Limaye:** She has herself been expunged by Atulya Ghosh!

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, we have nothing personal against the Speaker. We are fighting on principles. The Speaker should not have rejected that. It is open to the House to reject or accept that motion supported by Mr. Kapur Singh, Mr. Madhu Limaye and others. I will accept the decision of the House. But how can the Speaker reject it against whom that motion is there? There are so many charges against him today. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is your point of order?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I appeal to your sense of impartiality and judgment to allow this motion and allow Mr. Bagri and Mr. Pattnayak to come into this House. The Speaker wanted to reduce the number and in a calculated manner he has expelled some members.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** May I raise a point of order?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Nothing more. I have heard the points of order raised by Mr. Kapur Singh and Mr. Banerjee. (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अभी इस व्यवस्था पर इतनी जल्दी जवाब मत दीजिये ।। अभी मैं एक व्यवस्था उठा रहा हूँ ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. When I am on my legs all others should sit down.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It can be raised only with the consent of the Speaker. A motion can be moved only with the consent of the Speaker. I refuse to give my consent to move the motion for suspension of Rule 338.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore):** Sir, the point raised by Shri Kapur Singh, as far as I can understand, is a small one, that in view of the impending No-confidence Motion against the Speaker is it right that the Speaker should disallow his motion under Rule 388? He has already disallowed it yesterday. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not sitting in judgment over the Speaker.

I disallow it. Rule 202(3) gives the entire procedure for moving the No-confidence Motion against the Speaker. If it is suspended, there will be a vacuum. I refuse to give my consent. There is no point of order. I now ask Shri Madhu Limaye to seek the permission of the House to move his motion.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Rule 388 gives no power to you for disallowing anything. You have no power. Read the rule yourself.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं नियम 369 के अनुसार व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। जिस विषय पर प्राप को फैसला देना है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास एक दस्तावेज है। मैं उस का इस्तेमाल करना नहीं चाहता जब तक अध्यक्ष महोदय और सदन के नेता खुद उस को देख न लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस दस्तावेज को देखने के बाद प्राप इस 50 सदस्यों के नियम का स्थगन कर देंगे और इस बहस को यहाँ होने देंगे। मैं ने अभी तक इस दस्तावेज के मेरे पास आने के बाद भी कभी कुछ खबरों को कुछ कहा नहीं, न मेरा प्रागे भी या कुछ कहने का इरादा है। बहस में इसे रखना भी नहीं चाहता। लेकिन अगर प्राप यशं प्राज की बहस को रोक देते हैं तो फिर मुझे मजबूर हो कर इस दस्तावेज का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा। यह चिन्ती है। मैं ने इस को अभी पढ़ा नहीं। लेकिन प्राप इस को देखना नहीं चाहते . . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will give the ruling. Please conclude your point of order.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** प्राप जरा सुन लीजिये। एक बार जब तीर छूट जाता है तो फिर वह वापस नहीं आया करता और तीर यह संवदीय प्रणाली के ऊपर जा रहा है। प्राप का और सदन के नेता का यह फर्क हो जाता है कि प्राप मुझ से यह दस्तावेज मंगवा

कर अभी देख लें। तब फिर प्राप मेरे खिल मत चित्तलाना।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये। प्राइंर, प्राइंर।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** पहले प्राप इस को देख लीजिये। . . . (व्यवधान) मैं प्रधान मंत्री और सदन के नेता से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप मुझे दोष मत देना। इस को मंगवा कर देख लो। अगर नहीं देखना चाहते . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Rule 369 only refers to production of documents. We are not concerned with any production of documents. So any point of order does not arise. I rule it out.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, this is the most strange sort of behaviour I am seeing in this House . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We cannot go on like this. I am not allowing any further point of order.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** प्राप यह खत पढ़ने के लिये मुझे मजबूर कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : खत सुनिये प्राप।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Limaye may seek the permission of the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, I have already raised two points of order. You have not given your decision.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already given my decision. I have ruled them out.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, I have raised two points of order. You have got to listen to me. You have not given your ruling on the second point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have given my decision on both of them.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, you are bound by your ruling just as we are. Please listen to me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have heard you fully.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** You have not given your decision.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am very sorry, I cannot allow it. Shri Limaye may seek permission of the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** You have not given your decision on my point of order that you have no competence under Rule 388.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Whether right or wrong you have to abide by it. I have ruled it out.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप मुझे मजबूर कर रहे हैं। यह लिखा हुआ खत है।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) :** वह पढ़ रहे हैं। आप उम को पढ़ने दीजिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would request Dr. Lohia to resume his seat. It has nothing to do with consent being given to the motion before the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, the House is entitled. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. If you go on like this, Shri Kapur Singh, I will have to ask you to go out of the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Have you ruled out my second point of order which means that you are competent under Rule 388 to disallow?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, both of them I have ruled out (Interruption) Order, order. I am not allowing any point of order. If you persist like this, I will have to ask you to go out.

**संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) :** मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या

डाकुमेंट माननीय सदस्य के हाथ में है। लेकिन यह वाजिब था कि वह इस बहस के पहले 11 बजे के पहले, उम को दिखाता देते।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with it.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इस का अभी तक मैंने जिक्र नहीं किया। प्राज्ञ श्री नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह कितना वाजिब काम कर रहा हूँ आप को यह देखना चाहिये। अभी भी इसको देख लें। इसको मैं देता हूँ। नहीं देखते हैं, तो फिर मैं पढ़ता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no question of production of any document now. We are concerned only with the permission of the House for Shri Limaye to move his motion. I have already ruled out the point of order. Shri Limaye may ask for leave of the House to move his motion.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** सरदार हुक्म सिंह का लिखा हुआ है। मंत्री को लिखा हुआ है . . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. If you persist I will have to ask you to go out (Interruptions), Dr. Lohia in spite of my repeated request is persisting in talking. I ask him to sit down or go out of the House.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** He has appealed to you to see a document. That will reveal something.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with any document now. No Member can place any document on the Table at any time.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It concerns the very same issue, the very same man against whom we are moving the No-confidence Motion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Limaye may now ask for leave of the House to move his motion.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : प्राप किम नियम के अनुसार मुझसे कह रहे हैं कि मैं पहले अनुमति मांगूँ। मैं तो प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Rule 201(2) says:

“That member in whose name the motion stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, move the motion when called upon to do so, but no speech shall be permitted at this stage.”

श्री मधु लिख्ये : यह नियम लागू नहीं होता। आप नियम बतलाइये। उस पर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order. You say this *nyam* is *gair kanun*. We are not concerned with that. You may now seek leave of the House to move the motion.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : मैं भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Rule 376 has nothing to do with this. If you want to seek leave of the House to move your motion, you may do so. Under Rule 201(3) you have to seek leave of the House.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : यह नियम गैरकानूनी है। यह संविधान के बखिलाफ है। यह मैं माविन करना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I ask you to seek permission of the House.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : प्राप 376 मुन लीजिये। मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आप कानून के अनुसार चलिये। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . मैं प्रस्ताव पर नहीं बोलता हूँ। आप चरगतें क्यों हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have seen all those things. You want to seek permission of the House or not?

श्री मधु लिख्ये : यह संविधान के बखिलाफ है। मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि क्लर्क आफ प्रोसीजर को संविधान के अनुसार होना चाहिये। वह संविधान के अनुसार नहीं है। इस पर क्या प्राप मुझे सुनेंगे नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब परमिशन मांगिये।

श्री मधु लिख्ये : वह तो मैं ले लूंगा। मदन की परमिशन। लेकिन मेरी आपसे विनती है कि नियमों का संविधान के अनुसार बनना जरूरी है। अगर कोई नियम ऐसा है जो संविधान के बखिलाफ जाता है तो वह नियम लागू नहीं होता है।

श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) : पहले नियम बताओ।

श्री मधु लिख्ये : कानून की बात करो।

118 की प्रोर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस को मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। बार बार पढ़ देना पड़ता है मुझे इसको, क्योंकि प्राप मुझको टोकते जाते हैं।

“Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution”

इस पर जोर देता हूँ, बज्र देता हूँ। हमारे संविधान की जो योजना है उसको आप देखें। संविधान में कई बड़े लोगों को अपने ओहदों से निकालने का इंतजाम किया गया है। सब में बड़े हैं राष्ट्रपति। उसके बाद हैं उपराष्ट्रपति। फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं और फिर आप और बड़े अध्यक्ष हैं। संविधान में एक भी फालतू बात नहीं आती है। संविधान के हर एक वाक्य

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का, हर एक वाक्य के हिस्से का कोई मतलब होता है। इन चारों के बारे में भलग भलग धारार्ये हैं और भलग भलग व्यवस्थार्ये हैं।

पहले मैं राष्ट्रपति के बारे में आपको पढ़ कर मुनाऊंगा (इंटरपूण) कांस्टीट्यूशन में से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति को इम्पीच नहीं कर रहा हूँ। पढ़ कर मैं बता रहा हूँ कि संवैधानिक व्यवस्था क्या है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We are not concerned with the President's or the Vice-President's removal. Please do not bring them in here. You speak about the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker, only about them.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं फर्क दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not necessary. You are now moving a motion for the removal of the Speaker. You speak only about that.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में नहीं बोल सकता हूँ? मैं राष्ट्रपति के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं धारा को आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ . . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले ही फैसला करेंगे कि जरूरी नहीं है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not necessary. You please come to the point.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बताता हूँ कैसे आवश्यक है। मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कैसे आवश्यक है। मैं बता रहा हूँ कि वर्तमान नियम संविधान के बरखिलाफ है। यह धारा इस तरह है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. You have to be relevant. I am asking you to refer to the Speaker only.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संविधान के खिलाफ कोई नियम हो सकता है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Please hear me. You have to move the motion for the removal of the Speaker. You refer only to the relevant provisions of the Constitution regarding that matter. Do not bring in the President and the Vice-President here. That is not relevant at present.

श्री मधु लिमये : बड़े बड़े कानून के पंडित यहां बैठे हुए हैं। कानून मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर क्या मुझे बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है ?

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** We can deduce the meaning from the other articles.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं साबित करता हूँ कि नियम गलत है। आप खुद वकील रह चुके हैं। क्या कभी ऐसा होता है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot go on in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक धारा से दूसरी धारा का सम्बन्ध रहता है और फिर भाष्य किया जाता है। आप वकील रह चुके हैं। इस तरह कभी दलील होती है ? धारा 61 इस तरह से है (इंटरपूण) हल्ला करने की क्या बात है। राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ . . . . .

**Shri Daljit Singh (Una):** When he speaks without your permission, it should not be recorded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I ruled that out of order. Do not refer to the President or the Vice-President here. We are not concerned with that just now.

श्री मधु लिमये : संविधान सार्वभौम है। उसकी तो इज्जत करो।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You speak only about the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सविधान की धारा पढ़ रहा हूँ। कैसे आप रोक सकते हैं? 94 देखिये फिर आपको पता चलेगा। आप वकील रह चुके हैं। इस तरह से व्यवस्था दे रहे हैं? कैसे वकील रहे हैं? इस तरह से आप वकालत करते थे?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They are irrelevant. I ruled that out of order. You cannot make comments on the President and the Vice-President.

श्री मधु लिमये : 94 स्पीकर के बारे में है।

"A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

\* \* \* \*

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House:".

61 देखिये फिर फरक पता चलेगा कि नियम क्यों गैर कानूनी है?

"When a President is to be impeached"

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have ruled it out of order. Do not bring them in. We are not concerned with them now.

श्री मधु लिमये : धीरज से काम लें। इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। कानून मंत्री बैठे हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You speak only about the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों में फरक बता रहा हूँ। आप किससे कन्सर्नड हैं? इसी तरह से वकालत करते थे क्या?

**Shri Umanath:** Can he not quote a rule and compare them for the purpose of interpretation?

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर प्रस्ताव पहले आपके खिलाफ लाना पड़ेगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with that now.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी में सम्बन्धित है। मैं बता रहा हूँ। अगर दिमाग में बात नहीं आती है तो मैं डालना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have ruled it out of order and if he persists it will not form part of the record.

श्री मधु लिमये : को मुझ आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। मेरी बात सुनने के पश्चात् आप उसको काटिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even if my ruling is wrong, you have to obey it.

I am ruling it out of order.

**Shri Umanath:** Can you rule out the reading of a rule?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with it now.

**Shri Umanath:** He is not bringing in the President and the Vice-President. You cannot rule out the reading of a rule.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Can you rule out the reading of relevant documents?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not necessary. There are so many rules. Are all of them to be read?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चल रहा है, आप कुछ नहीं जानते हैं। आप मुझे आगे बढ़ने दीजिये।

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** On a point of order, Sir. You have no authority to decide the validity or otherwise of the rule which has been

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

passed by the House. That is not your jurisdiction to decide. The constitutionality or otherwise of the rules cannot be decided by this House. Therefore, Shri Madhu Limaye's point of order is out of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That does not apply. That is for the impeachment of the President and I am not allowing you to raise it.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों धाराओं का सम्बन्ध है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then you can go out. Please seek the permission of the House. Your duty now is only to seek the permission of the House and you cannot go on like this.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं भागे बड़ंगा। कानून के अनुसार मैं कार्रवाई करूंगा। नियम गैरकानूनी है, वह मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I have a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से बहस नहीं चलती है व्यवस्था की कमी। आप बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ रहे हैं। दफा (6) आपको सुननी पड़ेगी। इसको सुने बगैर आप फैसला नहीं दे सकते हैं। बिल्कुल जुड़ा हुआ है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Article 61 is not relevant here.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : इनको नेम कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे क्या नेम करोये, जनता आपको नेम करेगी फरवरी के आम चुनावों में।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I make a very humble submission? If you exercise a little patience and let him develop the point, it will save the time of the House and the matter will be over within a few minutes. It is only a humble submission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is all irrelevant.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** In this way matters will not get better but worse. It is in the interest of the dignity of the House that you exercise some patience in permitting him to develop his argument in his own way. After all, he is entitled to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot go on like this.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Sir, let me have a say in this matter. You have shown enough patience, I would like to submit that when he is questioning the validity of a certain rule because, according to him, it is not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, he can make a separate motion. So far as the business before the House is concerned, the motion has been submitted under the prevalent rule. He has no right now to come forward at this juncture with whatever his submission is and make a new submission. It is totally irrelevant. He has *locus standi*.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I fully agree with Shri Khadilkar. We are concerned with the rule here. That rule has been framed according to the Constitution. We cannot go behind that now. If as per that rule it is irrelevant or unconstitutional, you can take other opportunities of raising it, but you cannot take this opportunity. You seek the permission of the House... (Interruption). I do not allow any other point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am raising it under rule 201. Kindly read it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please sit down. I have read it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am not saying anything about the President at all.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have heard enough points of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This point of order arose only when you asked Shri Madhu Limaye to ask for the leave of the House. He rose on a point of order and asked you under which rule you were asking him to ask for the leave of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I gave him the rule, 201(2).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You read out rule 203. Now, may I invite your kind attention to the proceedings of the Lok Sabha of the 18th December, 1954 when a similar Resolution was coming before the House regarding the removal of the Speaker. As you are in the Chair, at that time, Mr. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. After mentioning the resignation of Shri-mati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit the Resolution was brought before the House. Let me read the record of the proceedings:

**"Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a Resolution on the Order Paper. Shri Vijneshwar Missir."

Then, Shri S. S. More from Sholapur constituency rose and said:

**"May I crave your indulgence to move it? I am one of the signatories.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is not Shri Vijneshwar Missir here?

**Shri V. Missir (Gaya North) rose—**

**Several hon. Members:** Then let him move it." My submission is only this that he cannot speak on the merits of it, he cannot make a speech unless it is allowed, but he can move the Resolution. Then, I would invite

your attention ..... (Interruption)  
Let them have patience.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Mr. Madhu Limaye is running away from his own motion.

श्री मधु लिमय् : ये लोग उरते हैं मैं नहीं। ये लोग प्र.टिकल 61 सुनने से डरते हैं इनको डर है इसीलिए ये सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I am on my legs. Then, Mr. Deputy-Speaker observed:

"I am only considering, before I ask hon. Members to rise in their seats, I would like to know some facts relating to this."

I want to know what was the Lok Sabha at that time and what it is to-day. There were no Members like you; there were educated Members.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** Not like you either.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, not only he allowed him to move the Resolution but even he wanted to know what were the facts relating to that Resolution.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What is this 'No, no'? Then, Mr. Deputy-Speaker further said :

"Now, this is a Resolution, and a Resolution has to be specific, not vague, or indefinite."

The Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair—and he was the custodian of parliamentary democracy—at that time thought that frivolous charges may not be brought against the Speaker. Mr. More brought it, who was a great Congress Member of this House. Then, the entire Resolution which was moved by the Opposition Member was read out by Mr. Raghu-ramaiah. He said:

"With your permission, I shall read the Resolution....."

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** All this is not necessary.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** See how the parliamentary democracy worked. The Congress Member read out the Resolution. I would only request you....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not shutting out Mr. Madhu Limaye from reading the Resolution. (श्री मधु लिमये : भ्राय और क्या कर रहे हैं ?)

I want him to seek the leave of the House. He may read the Resolution. I have no objection to that.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तो क्या भ्रायका कंसला है कि भ्राय भ्राटिकल 61 नहीं पढ़ने देंगे ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** भ्रच्छा, न पढ़ने बीजिये ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करने हेतु सभा की अनुमति चाहता हूँ :—

“कि यह सभा खेदपूर्वक संकल्प करती है कि वर्तमान अध्यक्ष को निम्नलिखित भ्राधारों पर उनके पद से हटा दिया जाये :—

- (1) ऐसे प्रश्नों को मनमाने ढंग से भ्रस्वीकार करना जिनसे प्रधान मंत्री, अन्य मंत्रियों, कांग्रेस के प्रमुख नेताओं और सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों को भ्रत्यधिक परेशानी होने की संभावना होती है ,
- (2) स्वयंन प्रस्तावों, अन्य प्रस्तावों और ध्यान दिलाने की सूचनाओं को मनमाने ढंग से भ्रस्वीकार करने के जानबूझ कर नियमों की उपेक्षा करना और इस प्रकार जनता को भ्राकुल करने वाले सार्वजनिक

महत्त्व के विषय पर चर्चा न होने देना,

- (3) विशेषाधिकार भंग के प्रश्नों को सभा के निर्णय के लिए प्रस्तुत करने की भ्राज्ञा देने से इन्कार कर के सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकारों को जिनकी संविधान द्वारा गारंटी दी गई है, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से छीन लेना, और
- (4) कार्यवाही को सामान्यतया ऐसे ढंग से चलाना और अनुशासनात्मक शक्तियों का ऐसे तरीके से दुष्पयोग करना जिससे कि सरकार की भ्रक्षमता और उसके दुष्कर्मों की पोल न खुलने पाये और विरोधी पक्ष का दमन हो ।”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The motion is:

“That leave be granted to move the following Resolution:—

“That this House regretfully resolves that the present Speaker be removed from his Office on the following grounds:—

(1) arbitrarily disallowing questions likely to cause acute embarrassment to the Prime Minister, other Ministers, top Congress leaders and high government officials;

(2) wilfully overthrowing the privileges guaranteed by the ing consent to adjournment motions, other motions and calling attention notices, thereby, preventing discussion of issue of public importance agitating the public;

(3) illegally usurping the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to members by refusing permission to submit questions of breach of privilege to determination of the House; and

(4) generally regulating the proceedings and abusing the disciplinary powers in such manner as to prevent exposure of the government's incompetence and misdeeds and bring about the suppression of the Opposition."

The hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted will kindly rise in their places. I find there are only 22 Members for it. The requisite number of 50 Members is not there. So, leave is not granted.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप ही बताइये कि चर्चा से कौन भाग गये ? ये ताली बजाने वाले लोग, क्योंकि हम इनको बहस में हरा देते !

13.39 hrs.

**INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL\***

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I introduce the Bill.

13.39½ hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1966**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24-11-1966.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I am glad to inform you, Sir, that the House has reposed its full confidence in you. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंघेर) : यह नहीं हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत ही अनुचित ढंग से मदन नेता ने यह कहा है..... (ध्वजवाहन) मेरे प्रस्ताव पर केवल बहस नहीं हो पाई है।

13.42½ hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1966**

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I move:††

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.43 hrs.

#### MOTION RE NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Himatsingka.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** I move:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, the following modification be made in the draft Notification proposed

to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 324 of the said Act, laid on the Table on the 1st November, 1966, namely:—

for "the 1st January, 1967", substitute "the 2nd April, 1967".

"This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

On the 1st November, the hon. Law Minister placed on the Table of the House a draft notification....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore):** Is it a no-date motion or unofficial business? What is this?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Under what rule is it being made?

**Mr. Speaker:** Under rule 235.

It was laid on the Table of the House. Only a modification is suggested.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, provides for it.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Is the Government accepting it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot say that now.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Section 324 provides that when a draft Notification is laid on the Table, it will be passed if no Resolution is moved or accepted by the House modifying the same and my motion is for modifying this draft Notification, slightly changing the date from the 1st January, 1967, to 2nd April, 1967.

13.44 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

As you will see, if it is to take effect from 1st January, 1967, a large number of companies may be in difficulties as they will not have sufficient time to make alternative arrangements for the change-over of management

and as you know, a Committee was appointed to go into the merits of the whole thing and they examined the question of desirability of continuing or not continuing the managing agency system in respect of five important industries mentioned in the Notification. The report was that the managing agency, so far as three industries are concerned, namely, cotton textiles, sugar and cement, may be terminated, but that also under section 326 gradually. They recommended that the managing agency in respect of jute and paper should be allowed to continue. But Government came to the conclusion that managing agency in respect of all the five industries may be terminated after three years from the 1st January, 1967 and the draft Notification under section 324(2) was laid on the Table of the House.

Clause (4) of section 324 of the Companies Act provides that:

"a copy of every Notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days while they are in session; and if within that period either House disapproves of the issue of the Notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the Notification shall not be issued, or as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modification as may be agreed on by both the Houses."

I am proposing that the date mentioned in the draft Notification as 1st January may be altered so that the companies may have some breathing time to make alternative arrangements. We are not taking any exception to the decision of the Government, though the decision is against the report of the Expert Committee that was appointed and which went into the question very thoroughly. There may be difficulties in the companies making alternative arrange-

ments and maybe, their production may also fall. I am suggesting a very simple change that they may have three months more and if in any company the managing agency is coming to an end between 1st January and 31st March, they may get an additional time and that is why, I am moving this motion. I hope the House will accept it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion is before the House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): It is a very seemingly innocent motion which has been moved by my friend, Mr. Himatsingka, apparently being nothing excepting changing the date by three months. It is well known to everybody who follows the Press reports as to what has transpired actually and what is the background of this motion which has very unusually a large number of signatories of the ruling Party supporting it. It is quite obvious that the meaning of this motion for modification of the Notification of 1st November is that, by shifting the date from the 1st January, 1967, to the 2nd April, 1967, the duration of the managing agency is automatically extended by three years. The argument which has been put forward by Mr. Himatsingka that, if the operative date is 1st January, then some companies may have great difficulties in carrying on their normal operation because this is before the end of their accounting year is, I submit, not a very truthful and honest explanation. The real fact of the matter is that this question of managing agencies was gone into at great length by the Government itself—Government appointed a Committee, to which he has referred. Their report is available; we have studied that report; he knows very well that it was on very sound grounds that the Government decided that not only three industries but five industries should be covered. All the reasons were given in that as to why the jute industry, for example, should also be included. When this notification was placed on the Table here on the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

1st November, where the Government after due consideration had specified the date 1st January, certain people who were connected with the managing agencies and the big firms which are controlled by these managing agencies naturally resented it very much for a very simple reason, and the simple reason is this that 1st January is just a month and a half before the general elections.

My hon. friend Shri Himatsingka comes from the city that I come from. And we know the big managing agency houses both Indian and foreign which are operating there and we know that it is these managing agency houses which are the main donors of the ruling party or the Congress for the elections. Who does not know it? Only the other day an answer has been given here to a question, giving the figures of the donations made by corporate firms to the Congress Party during the last elections, which run into over a crore of rupees, and it is precisely for that reason that this concession is being made here namely that by extending the date from 1st January by three months, an automatic extension of the managing agencies for three years is being secured.

**Shri Himatsingka:** That is not so.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** If that is not so, let my hon. friend clarify it here.

As the hon. Mover knows and as the Law Minister also knows, the termination of the managing agencies in these particular industries has been recommended and that recommendation has been adopted on this very sound ground that in these particular industries, firstly, there is no further necessity now for the continuance of the managing agencies and secondly their continuation is only helping concentration of ownership and monopoly trends to consolidate themselves here. We consider the termination of these managing agencies to be very desir-

able; of course, that is not the only step but it is a very necessary step to break up these big concentrations and these large industrial groups in jute, tea and cotton textiles and other vital industries.

I know that my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka also represents some business and industry; I do not know if he is connected with firms which have anything to do with the house of Birlas. For, we are reading every day in the papers that Mr. Birla proposes or desires to have in the next Lok Sabha at least hundred Members who will be amenable to his influence. All these factors have been operating behind the scenes. That is why suddenly a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party was called, or perhaps of the Executive; I do not know which; I have forgotten it. It was called at very short notice and there certain gentlemen in that party who are connected with industry and the big industrialists and businessmen themselves brought forward this proposal that if this was terminated on the 1st January, 1967 there would be absolute disaster for them. I want to know whether this is the only argument brought forward that it may be difficult for some companies to carry on.

They know for a long time that these managing agencies have fulfilled their purpose and they are now redundant in these industries and they are not required any more and they are only eating up the money there and they are performing an absolutely parasitical function and no other function whatsoever. They know it all along. It was only after this notification was placed that in order to circumvent this, a deliberately planned cynical decision has been taken in the parliamentary party of the Congress and then it is being foisted here on the House. This is nothing but a shameless concession to these big monopoly managing agency houses.

Therefore, I oppose this motion.

**Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal):** May I seek a clarification from the hon. Member? What is the basis for my hon. friend to assume that if the date is postponed from 1st January to 1st April, the managing agencies will stand automatically renewed for three years? What is the basis for it?

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** It is there in the report. The life is being extended for three years; if they are not terminated on 1st January, certainly they will be extended for three years. Thus, the second date will be circumvented. Let him find out from the report. That is the purpose behind this whole motion.

**श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) :** सभापति महोदय, जो सवाल सदन के सामने है, उसके दो पहलू हैं—एक तो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को खत्म करना और दूसरे उसको खत्म किया जाय तो किस तरीके से और कौनसी तारीख से उसमें फेर-बदल किया जाय। मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का चलाया जाना या ना चलाया जाना—एक दूसरा असूल है। व्यावहारिक तौर पर उसको समाप्तने के वास्ते मैं आपको यह बताऊंगा कि जो लोग कम्पनियाँ नहीं चलाते हैं और जहाँ पर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी नहीं है उनको समाप्ताने के वास्ते मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण देना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी हाउस जो होता है, उसमें अधिकतर परिवार के लोग, मित्रवर और दूसरे जो उसमें साझा करते हैं, सब मिल कर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी बनाते हैं और जब एक या अनेक कम्पनियों का उन्हें काम चलाना होता है, तो सब के रिसोर्सेज को, चाहे वह पैसा हो, क्रेडिटवर्दीनेस हो, सब मिल कर कम्पनी के लिए कर्जा लेकर चाहे वह बैंक से हो या दूसरे साधनों से हो, इकट्ठा करके वे काम को करते हैं। एक एक जिम्मेदार आदमी जो घर का होता है, मित्र होता है या जो साझेदार होता है, सब की मिली जुबी सहायता से उस कम्पनी की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

अब जब आप यह करोगे कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी बिल्कुल एक दम हटा दी जाय और यदि उसके अन्दर आवश्यक अवकाश भी पूरा नहीं दिया जायगा, तो उससे जो नुकसान होगा, वह यदि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी वालों का ही हो, तब भी मैं उसको सहन करने के लिये तैयार हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भी उन में से एक हूँ, हमारा नुकसान हो जो जाता है, तो कोई बान नहीं, लेकिन जो कारखाने हैं, जिनकी व्यवस्था की जाती है जिसमें मेरी बहन का, मेरे चाचा का, मेरे ताऊ का, मेरे मामा का पैसा लगा है, जिनको मैंने कहा था कि इस कम्पनी को मैं मैनेज कर रहा हूँ, तुम्हारा जो पैसा है, जो शक्ति है, वह इस कम्पनी में रहने दो और तुम उस पैसे को अपने स्वतन्त्र काम में मत लगाओ, मेरे मैनेजिंग एजेंसी से हटते ही स्वाभाविक रूप से वे यह कहेंगे कि जब तुम्हारी इस कम्पनी के नफे में कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, कोई हक नहीं है, कोई राइट नहीं है, तब हमारा पैसा इसके अन्दर क्यों रहे, उस पैसे को अलग कर दो। इस तरह से यदि सारा पैसा अलग किया जायगा, तो उसके लिए अवकाश चाहिए, नहीं तो जो उद्योग हैं, वे रुक जायेंगे . . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी में ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री कमलनयन बजाज :** पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी में भी होता है, यह ठीक है कि अच्छी कम्पनियों में जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है, बैंक की गारन्टीज होती हैं, लेकिन कई कम्पनियों में जरूरत पड़ती है, वहाँ देना पड़ता है और यदि इस देने के साथ उस व्यवस्था को खत्म किया जायगा तो उसके बहुत बुरे परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे।

यहाँ पर कहा गया कि जो नई कम्पनियाँ बनने लगी हैं, वे बिना मैनेजिंग एजेंसी के बनती हैं और जब वे अच्छी तरह से चल सकती हैं तो इन कम्पनियों से अगर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को हटा देंगे तो उन में क्या रुकावट आयेगी। नयी कम्पनियाँ अगर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी के साथ बनती, तो मेरा यह अनुमान

### [श्री कमलनयम बजाज]

हे कि उनकी प्रगति अधिक तेजी के साथ हो सकती थी। आज औद्योगिकरण में जो विकास नहीं हो रहा है, मैं उन्हीं के कारणों को लेकर बोल रहा हूँ। आज यदि एक नई कम्पनी मुझ को खड़ी करनी पड़े, तो उस को मुझे अपने भरोसे पर खड़ा करना पड़ेगा, मेरा भाई, मेरे दूसरे रिश्तेदार, मेरे मित्र मेरे उस काम के अन्दर आने को तैयार नहीं होंगे, जितना बड़े साइज की कम्पनी मैं उनके सहयोग से खड़ा कर सकता हूँ, वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में अपने अकेले के बूते पर खड़ा करना मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा, इस लिये जो नई कम्पनियाँ आती हैं, उनकी शुरूआत उसी तरीके से होती है, लेकिन जो कम्पनियाँ चालू हो चुकी हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था से यदि एक साथ उनको बेदखल कर दिया गया, एडजस्टमेंट के लिये जितने टाईम की उनकी जरूरत है, वह उनको नहीं मिलेगा, तो इसमें काफी खराबी होगी।

मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी में जाने में पहले, परिवार के लोगों और मित्र वर्ग के आपस में एडजस्टमेंट होना जरूरी है, कई परिवार तो ऐसे होंगे कि जो इस नई व्यवस्था से विलकुल अलग हो जाना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी की वजह से वे एक साथ रह रहे हैं, जब मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी हट गई तो मेरा भाई कहेगा कि मेरा हिस्सा निकाल दो, मेरे दूसरे रिश्तेदार, मेरे मित्र सब अपना अपना पैसा वापस मांगेंगे, जिनकी सहायता कम्पनी की इकानामिक दृष्टि से मजबूत करने के लिये ली गई थी, उस सहायता को एक साथ निकाल देना इस देश के हित में, उद्योगों के चलाने के हित में, प्रोडक्शन के हित में आज नहीं है। इसी वजह से जो यह संशोधन संसद के सामने पेश किया गया है, मैं उस सपोर्ट करता हूँ : मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार करेंगे और सदन भी इस को सपोर्ट करेगा।

श्री जोशीम आत्वा (कनारा) : आप ने पिछले तीस चालीस सालों में कितना लाभ उठाया है।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : आप ने जो मवाल उठाया कि अभी तक कितना लाभ लिया है, तो वह बात ठीक है। लाभ मिला है। परन्तु इस के साथ जोखिम उन्होंने क्या उठाया है उसको भी अगर देखा जाता तब आप को पता चलता कि उन्होंने कितना लाभ उठाया है। फिर जो लाभ उन्होंने उठाया है वह अलग बात है। लेकिन उन्होंने अधिक लाभ उठाया है अगर इस के लिये आप ने निर्णय किया कि मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी न रहे तो वह अलग बात है। मगर वह कब से न रहे इस के सम्बन्ध में अगर आप तय करना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम में बैकुअम क्रिएट नहीं किया जा सकता। काम को एक साथ बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता। उनको आवश्यक अवकाश देना चाहिये, इनकम टैक्स के तरीके से और दूसरे तरीके से जो कि उन के अपने हिस्से हैं उन को अलग कर सकें। उन को वाजिब समय मिल जाये, इस के लिये ही यह संशोधन आप के सामने पेश है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I have not been able to follow what Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj has said because he has confused the issue more. I do not know now by changing this particular date from 1st January to 2nd April 1967 his *parivar* is going to be saved. May I invite your attention....

**The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak):** If Shri Banerjee permits me, I will explain. There seems to be some misapprehension about what is being said in the Resolution and what is the legal effect if it is passed. Now, I may inform the House that even if the Resolution is not passed, these companies which are engaged in these five industries will have three years from the 1st of January. If the Reso-

lution is passed, they will have three years and three months. The three years are not a consequence of the Resolution; they are a consequence of the Companies Act. This is what I wanted to explain.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I ask a question?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** It is three months more.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In that case, take the argument of Shri Himatsingka and Shri Bajaj that it gives a little time to adjust matters. How does a period of three months make a difference?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Let him clarify this. Is it for giving an advantage to certain business houses that you want to do it?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** No, no.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I just seek a clarification? If even without this Resolution under what has been accepted by Government in its notification of 1st November, the managing agencies in these 5 industries will have three years more, there is no need for this Resolution at all. Please drop it. It is not necessary.

**Mr. Chairman:** He says it will continue from 1st April.

**An hon. Member:** It is very clear.

**Mr. Chairman:** As it stands now, the managing agencies will be terminated as on 1st January....

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** No, no. Three years from the 1st January 1967.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me read the Resolution. The House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, the following modification be made in the draft notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) of sec-

tion 324 of the said Act, laid on the Table on the 1st November 1966, namely:—for "the 1st January 1967, substitute "the 2nd April 1967" and so on. Let him clarify.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I think it will be better if I read the section under which the retification is issued:

"324 (1)—Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare that as from such date as may be specified"—

I specify 1st January 1967—

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Before the election.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** "... the provisions of sub-section (x) shall apply to all companies whether incorporated before or after the commencement of this Act which are engaged on that date or may thereafter be engaged wholly or in part in such class or description of industries or business as may be specified in the notification".

Now sub-section (2) which will apply to these companies:

"Thereupon where any such company has a managing agent on the specified date"—

1st January—

"the term of office of that managing agent shall, if it does not expire earlier, expire at the end of three years from the specified date or on the 15th August 1960, whichever is later, and the company shall not retain . . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** The Mover did not make this point clear that they would continue in any case for three years. That is how this doubt occurred.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Let him clarify this point also as he is explaining. According to the rules just read out, if any managing agency ex-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

pires within three years, before the three year period, that will automatically be abolished.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** That is right.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Under the new motion that is under discussion, would it permit those managing agencies to continue for a period of three years. Is that the proposition? If so, there is some design behind it.

**Mr. Chairman:** First of all, the Resolution as drafted does not clearly lay down what exactly it means, nor is it in keeping with the law that we have already passed. So I do not see how this is required. Anyway, hon. Members may make their contribution.

Shri Banerjee may continue.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is better that he clarifies because if it is not necessary, let us drop it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Why do they incur a bad name in such a good law? Charges will be made against them that they want to protect these managing agencies and let them continue, managing agencies which are not necessary at all. Why make a distinction?

I would make an appeal to the Government. The House has agreed to the legislation. The motives are very laudable. Let them not spoil this atmosphere. They will be open to the charge that they want to give protection to some business houses.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is very clear.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let this be clarified. When the law is as it has been explained by the Law Minister, I see no reason to accept this Resolution. What is pointed out is that if under the law these managing agencies will continue for three years from 1st January, what is the need for adding these three months?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** That is what I wanted to explain.

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** Kindly listen to me. I will explain the reason better because the two hon. Members who spoke in support have not been able to make the position clear.

**Mr. Chairman:** He will resume his seat.

The Law Minister is in charge of the Bill.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** He is not in charge. It is a motion moved by members, and it is those members who can explain to you the reason. Therefore I want to explain.

**Mr. Chairman:** I will respectfully submit to hon. Members that Government policy is the charge of the Law Minister. Therefore, it is not any Member to take upon himself the responsibility of explaining. After all, it is motion has been accepted with the consent of the Government. When the turn of the hon. Member comes, he can say what he has got to say.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** I would respectfully submit that if you seek the intervention of the Law Minister a little later, after we have explained our points of view, his contribution will be much more helpful.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has not perhaps heard what I said. The first part of the explanation of the Minister is before us, that is to say these managing agencies have, *ipso facto*, to continue for three years after 1st January. Therefore, we would like to know from the hon. Minister what the position is in the law today so that we will get guidance.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** It is a question of fact, not law.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Mr. Banerjee was on his legs. Some explanation was necessary, and the Law Minister was good enough to inter-

vene to clarify, so that members may not repeat those arguments. In the course of that, he is going to make some clarification, and the Chair has every right first to know before the members discuss it. Let him therefore continue.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I have one question.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please take your seat.

**श्री कमलनयन बजाज :** मैं दो मिनट में इसकी सफाई कर देता हूँ। आप मुझे दो मिनट दें और मैं सफाई कर देता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** I am a bit confused. That confusion can be removed only by the Law Minister explaining the position. Only when my mind is clear, I will be able to conduct the business.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I am obliged to the Chair for giving this opportunity. I read the section. One part of the section was probably missed.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Missed by whom?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I am not blaming anybody, I am blaming myself. I should have read it loudly. This three year period will apply to those managing agencies whose term does not expire before the expiry of three years. That is to say, ordinarily if the managing agency term is for five or ten years, all those will terminate on the expiry of three years from 1st January, 1967, but if there are some managing agencies whose term expires before the expiry of three years, they shall not be renewed, and they are finished at the proper time. The managing agencies are always for a fixed term. If some managing agencies, term expires on, say, 31st March, 1967, they will not have three years, because they will expire automatically on 31st March, 1967. For those whose term will expire earlier, they want that instead of three years from 1st January, it should be made three years from 2nd April.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is our objection.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** Fortunately or unfortunately the Law Minister has confined himself only to the earlier part of section 324. He has not read sub-section (4). If the notification is modified or not approved by this House, the notification cannot be issued, and the period of three years will not apply. That is the fear. Fortunately or unfortunately something has appeared in the papers that the party has taken a decision to give a further time of three years to all these companies, and that this can be given only through a resolution modifying the notification.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** This is for getting election funds.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Sub-section (4) reads:

"A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days while they are in session; and if, within that period, either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modifications as may be agreed on by both the Houses."

Our House is at the fag-end. If this House approves or disapproves or modifies...

**Mr. Chairman:** Is it any point of law or fact? What is it? He should not make a speech.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** This motion has been brought with a certain purpose. I do not know whether the notification has been laid on the Table of the House or not, but its effect is that the managing agencies expiring

[Shri Sinhasan Singh]

before the end of three years from 1st January, 1967 will automatically expire. But the notification has to be approved or disapproved by this House within 30 days, and for that purpose a resolution has come in, and we are only considering whether to modify it or not. If we modify it, the other House may or may not agree to such modification. If this House disapproves of the notification, the notification will lapse. So, it is not three months that my friends are wanting, they are wanting for years to come.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I am one of the movers. Therefore, kindly permit me to explain.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is one thing. There is no hurry about it. You are an eminent lawyer. Unless the entire legal aspect of it is thoroughly discussed threadbare, one may not arrive at anything.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** I will take only one minute to remove the confusion. Mr. Himatsingka, an eminent solicitor, gave me an argument when I signed that; but he himself has not advanced that only argument which appealed to the signatories; that is, that the financial year in most of the companies ends on 1st April and not on 31st December. There will be a technical difficulty in accounting because the accounting year closes in most of the companies on the date... (Interruptions.)

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I was explaining that voices were raised here demanding the abolition of the managing agency system and a very pertinent question was raised charging the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. K., who extended the managing agency system beyond 1967 arbitrarily for five years or 7 years or till 1972; in one or two cases even up to 1975.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Is he making a speech? I must continue.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Law Minister when he took over the company law department and Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman also said that they would make a proper enquiry into the whole affair. My point at that time was: why should the Finance Minister take a decision at a time when the committee was going into the whole question of the managing agency system. What is the notification here laid on the Table on 1st November? It says that in pursuance of subsection (1) of section 34 of the Companies Act of 1956, the Central Government hereby declares that as from the 1st of January 1967... Now the Resolution wants to change it to 2nd April 1967. The big business houses in the country have not welcomed the recommendations of the committee and they want to undo whatever good it has done and it is for that purpose that this resolution is moved. The big business houses want to pour some money into the veins of the ruling party for elections and they feel that by a remote chance a Government to their liking may come to power. In January there will be nominations and in February there will be elections.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. I was on my legs. He asked some questions and some other questions came from the other side. You allowed the Minister to clarify the legal points. After that I should have been called to continue my speech and clarify the position. My point of order is that while I was on my legs why should you allow Mr. Banerjee to speak?

**Mr. Chairman:** You have come too late now.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** You sat down; you forgot what you did.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The big business houses will pour money into their coffers and will try to have a Government of their own choice so that the managing agency system and everything else will be there. They want to

undo the good that has been done. It is malicious and mischievous and I fully support Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. Sinhasan Singh when they say that there are motives behind this resolution.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, I have very little to say. In all my sixteen years experience, I had never seen an order paper with 70 signatures to move a so-called resolution. It is clear that big business is operating in a big way. I do not think the able law Minister needed 70 people to prod him to bring this into the House. That is all I have to say.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** Sir, this resolution is extremely innocuous. The resolution seeks to extend the time by three months; that is the limited question that we have before us. The benefits or the evils of the managing agency system are not under discussion. Therefore, what are the desirable features of the managing agencies or what are the undesirable features that point is completely irrelevant. It is too late in the day now for me to shed any tears over the abolition of Managing Agencies; I never shed any tears even at that time the original Bill was passed. That is not the question now. An attempt has been made by the Opposition parties to stretch three months into three years. The period in question is only three months; the effective period of three months is not 1st January to 1st April 1967; in actual point of fact it is 1st January 1970 to 1st April 1970. Not more than three months are involved, however they may do to try to stretch it. I was a bit surprised when you yourself expressed some doubts about the section of the Act. Now, what has motivated us to do so?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will you be agreeable to 30th March?

**Shri D. D. Puri:** 31st of March is in a large number of cases the end of the

financial year as it is indeed for this august House also. Secondly, one of the industries involved is the sugar industry and in North India on 1st January we are right in the middle of the crushing season. It will lead to endless trouble in accounting and apportionment of the profits, apportionment of expenses. The sugar season starts from 1st November. It finishes—it all depends, from year to year—say in March or April, and in a large number of cases the end of the financial year is 31st March or the 1st day of April. From the point of view of sugar, I would have been very happy if it had been extended even beyond 2nd April by a few days. The sugar season would be over and the computation of the profit and loss will be more or less clear and without any doubt. It is therefore precisely with a view not to cut the accounting period and the sugar season into two that this resolution has been sought to be moved.

The point has been made that this period is the election year, and therefore the ruling party wants to have large sums of money in its coffers in the hope that it will get a government of their choice and the government of their choice which will not issue such a notification. I have already stated that the real period is from the 1st January, 1970 to 1st April, 1970 which will not be an election year. Three years is the period which is already in the Act which I need not go into now. If there is a certain section of the House in whose interests it is necessary to modify this decision or to alter it, and if that section of the House has the government of its choice according to it, then the new government could go back on the entire decision of abolition of Managing Agencies. The present position is that the managing agency system is being done away with. But if one wants, the managing agency system can be revived with retrospective effect, etc. What I would like to say respectfully is, let us not read into

[Shri D. D. Puri]

the resolution something which is not there. It is a limited period of three months; it is not three years and the period itself is between 1st January and 2nd April, 1970. In a large number of cases, the end of the financial year is the 31st March or thereabouts. Especially when one of the industries is the sugar industry, 1st January will be most unsuitable to bring this notification into effect.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I say a word by way of clarification? If, as he says, this thing has been brought forward because of a technical point connected with the ending of the accounting year, why is it that it was not possible for those Members to realise this and to bring it to the notice of the Government and the Government could have brought forward an amendment, instead of this lobbying of 70 people led by Bhabubai Chinai outside? Why did they have to do it?

**Shri D. D. Puri:** I will explain.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I have listened with great patience to Shri D. D. Puri's speech. This motion is an example to how in the seemingly innocuous way in which the big business in this country operates and the innocent manner in which they influence the Government and the Congress party, and in a surreptitious manner, if I may say so, they want to get the approval of this Parliament to this resolution.

This Act was passed long ago. This particular notification was placed on the Table of the House in the early part of November. The very people who are now pleading for the inconvenience of certain industries, knew it; I do not think their management is so very negligent and not vigilant enough to see that this is going to take effect from such and such a date and that it is going to create certain difficulties because the financial year-ending of

these companies may be such and such a date. They knew it. When it was laid on the Table of the House, I want to know what prevented these gentlemen even to approach the Government and to bring forward a motion here. They know perfectly well that so far as the session of this House is concerned, we are at the fag-end of the tenure of this House itself; there is very little attendance. Members like me would prefer to consider the point and see that it is passed without any opposition. But here is a deliberate move. I want the Government to realise it. This House, the entire Parliament, has supported the Government on the question of the abolition of the managing agency system. Rather, it was almost the unanimous view of this country that in order to have real industrial development in conformity with the policy that we wanted to follow in this country, the managing agency should be abolished immediately. Yet, a committee was appointed; that committee went into the question and it suggested certain measures, and the Government haltingly, one after the other, have been taking up the industries. Even that has not been taken up very seriously; that even in a phased programme they are going to do it.

It is very clear now what certain industries want to do. It would have been better if, the Government itself had brought forward this amendment, if there were genuine difficulties. It would be very clear now. Let us know from the Minister if he has facts. Or, from the mover of the motion, let us have the facts; who are business-houses which will be benefited by this motion. It will then be very clear to this House and to the country. A charge was levelled that probably there are some business-houses which want, during this period, to donate handsomely to the ruling party which protects their interests; it is now clear that they will be effected and they want within these three months to manoeuvre,

somehow or other manipulate their own papers and other office papers in such a manner as to obviate the rules altogether. When this period of three years was embodied in the Act, should I understand or take it that the framers of the Act, or even the big business-houses which were opposing this Act, did not understand the implications of it? that the three years may be earlier to April, 1967? Three years may be in the middle of the year. Suppose, there was no such Act or no such notification and no such limitation, is there not any company whose terms of managing agency expire before the financial year ends? There are certain companies, because they take permission from the Government and from the company law administration, and the period is given from the date they get the permission to the period till the five years are over.

Therefore, it does not stand to reason to say at the moment that because the financial year of some companies ends on April, 1967, they will have some difficulty if it ends on 1st January, 1967. Therefore, they want this change. I do not think it stands to any reason. I would again appeal to the Government. Let the Government make up its mind; Government will be open to this charge that in order to give facilities for certain benefits which they will derive by giving them certain opportunities, they are supporting this motion. Let the Government oppose this motion. This motion is not in the good interests of the country. This is only to protect certain sections of big business. The Government brought forward the measure to abolish the managing agency first. We all supported it. We are all for it. We want this notification to be executed in this country without any opposition. So, at this stage, whatever grace they exhibited in bringing forward the measure for the abolition of the managing agency will be completely gone if this motion is adopted. I would like to tell other Members of the House this much. 70 Members have signed this. But I am glad that Shri Joachim Alva has come out openly to say that it is the

big business which is behind this move. I also appeal to those Members who are signatories to this motion; people probably have signed it without knowing it. They should oppose this motion, and I would appeal to the Government to oppose this; we would oppose this motion. Otherwise, we will take it that the Government is also a party to this machination.

**Shri G. N. Dixit:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am amazed at the arguments advanced by such a fine man as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, attributing motives and bringing in all this big business, knowing fully well that Shri Himatsingka is such an eminent, elderly Member of this House, for whom we have all great regard and with whom we are all very cordial. When he moves a motion or drafts a motion which has got some backing or some reason and arguments behind it, and if he approaches other Members and if the argument appeals to those Members and if they sign the motion, is it right and proper for the Opposition to bring in all the big business of the country and associate them with the Members who are the signatories to the motion or with the Government? Here is Shri Himatsingka—(Interruption)—and you can enquire from him: it is his proposal and it is his motion. All other members have signed it agreeing to the arguments he gave on the question of the end of the accounting year, which was the only argument given to us. Why then bring in big business and charge the Congress Party? It is not good always to attack your opponents whenever the occasion comes, even on a small matter. If, apart from that accountability, there is any other reason, I shall myself like to withdraw my signature. It is not only a question of April. In the case of certain companies, the year ends in December. For them, it may remain December. If it is April as in the sugar factories, as my friend, Mr. Puri said, it will be but fair and proper that the year ending to be computed should be like that, because otherwise practi-

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

cal difficulties will arise. It is never good to demand a pound of flesh like Shylock, whether reasonable or unreasonable. The question of practicability must be taken into consideration. I appeal to my friends in the opposition, especially Mr. Dwivedi, to weigh this question purely and simply on the ground of the reasonableness of the proposal of Mr. Himatsingka and not read between the lines the whole country's politics in this very innocuous motion. Whoever have signed it have supported him on account of this reason only and for no other reason.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** May I clarify ...

**Mr. Chairman:** An hon. member can speak only once on a motion. If there is any clarification, please do that. But do not make a new speech.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** There are three issues involved—point of law, point of fact and the spirit behind it. The point of law has been acclaimed by the minister and others. The point of fact is this. Apart from the accounting year which some companies may finish on 31st March, there is discrimination if the period is not extended because some of the companies which are not going to end their accounting year on 31st March may not get 3 full years. The spirit behind the law is to give 3 years to everyone. If you do not extend it, some of the companies will not get that full 3 years for their adjustment. That discrimination should not be there.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I am thankful to him for this clarification because it replies to Mr. Dixit's question.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** सभापति महोदय, यह एक छोटा सा मोशन है और इसके लिए मेरे माननीय विद्वान दीक्षित जी ने बिना देखे-सुने दस्तखत कर दिये। उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि ला इसके लिये क्या कहता है। जैसे "बाबा वाक्य प्रमाणम्", बाबा ने कह दिया,

इसलिये मान लिया। हिम्मत सिंहजी का वाक्य प्रमाणम् मान कर अपने सिगनेचर इस पर कर दिये।

मैं उनको इसके बारे में ला बताता हूँ, अभी जो कमलनयन जी ने कहा वही बात सच है। मैं आपके सामने सेक्शन 324 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :—

"Subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that as from such date as may be specified in the notification, the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to all companies, whether incorporated before or after the commencement of this Act, which are engaged on that date or may thereafter be engaged wholly or in part, in such class or description of industry or business as may be specified in the notification."

फिर क्लॉज 2 है—

(2) Thereupon—

(a) where any such company has a managing agent on the specified date, the term of office of that managing agent shall if it does not expire earlier, expire at the end of three years from the specified date...

और इसके अग्रे जो सब सब-सेक्शन 4 है—

(4) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament... and if either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modifications...

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन के पास होने से अनेक प्रकार की मिस-चिफ़्स पैदा होंगी। इस हाउस का जो उद्देश्य है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज खत्म हों, वह 2 अप्रैल की तारीख रखने से पूरा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने से नोटिफिकेशन नहीं हो पायेगा और इस तरह से मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को टाइम मिल जायेगा, क्योंकि नोटिफिकेशन के लिये 30 दिन का समय है, जिसमें कि एप्रूवल और डिसेप्रूवल के लिए रखना पड़ता है, और अब इस पीरियड में यह हाउस बैठने वाला नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट नोटिफिकेशन ईशू नहीं कर सकती और इसका लाभ मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को मिल जायगा।

हमारे हिम्मतवासीहका जी वकील भी हैं, इस प्रकार के मोशन लाने के पीछे एक आल्टरनेटिव मोटिव भी होता है, इस मोशन के पास हो जाने से उनका दूसरा उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है, इसके नोटिफिकेशन से बच जायेंगे। मैं दीक्षित जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वस्तुतः करने से पहले उनको 324 के चारों श्रेणीज्ज को पढ़ लेना चाहिये था और देखना चाहिये था कि इससे कितनी मिस-चिफ़्स होंगी। जिन चार इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये यह किया गया था—काटन, शुगर, जूट और सीमेंट—इन चारों इण्डस्ट्रीज के मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को इसके पास होने से लौग लाइफ मिल जायेगी और यह हाउस जो चाहता है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम खत्म हो, वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। इस मोशन का चाह जो उद्देश्य हो, लेकिन जैसा द्विबेदी जी ने कहा कि हमसे इल्लुशन में ज़हर मदद मिल जायेगी, इसी लिये यहां पर इभको इस तरह से लाया गया है।

हमारे माननीय पुरी साहब ने कहा कि 2 अप्रैल को बन्द करने से एकाउंटिंग पीरियड में मदद मिलती है, उससे सुविधा होगी। मैं भी एक कम्पनी में नाकर था और मैंने देखा कि बहुत से लोग जनवरी में बन्द करते हैं और जो अन्डर हैण्ड डीसिग्न के एकाउन्ट होते

हैं, वे दिवाली पर बन्द होते हैं, लाल बही का हिसाब जनवरी में बन्द होता है, लेकिन जो रजिस्टर पर हाता है, वह दिवाली पर बन्द किया जाता है, सभी माच में बन्द नहीं करते हैं। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि सारी फर्मों ऐसा करती हैं, बहुत सी ग्रीनस्ट फर्म भी हैं मैंने जिस कम्पनी में नमक खाया है, उस में ऐसा नहीं था, मैं ऐसा स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ . . . . .

सभापति महोदय : नमक हलाली वही होती है।

श्री बड़े : मेरे कहने का उद्देश्य केवल यही है कि जैसा कमलनयन जी ने कहा कि इसके हो जाने से उनको तीन साल की एक्स-टेन्शन मिल जायेगी और उनका जो उद्देश्य है कि नोटिफिकेशन ईशू न हों, यह ईशू नहीं हो पायेगा। इस तरह इस हाउस का जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा और यदि आपने मैनेजिंग एजेंट्स को इस प्रकार से बढ़ावा दिया तो मोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न यहां पर कभी आने वाला नहीं है। फिर मैनेजिंग एजेंसियां जितनी हैं वह बढ़ती जायेगी और श्रीमन्त और श्रीमन्त होंगे और गरीब और गरीब हो जायेंगे।

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a signatory to this innocent motion. Let me make it clear that I am in no company, not a shareholder, not a director, not getting any dividend. There is no big business, medium business or small business running about me (*Interruptions*). It is clear and accepted on all hands that the managing agency system should go. Nobody disputes it, everybody accepts it, everybody stands by it and the notification has been issued with that specific objective. This is a motion for extending the time by three months. If the Government feels that the acceptance of this motion will in any way impede the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

objective that the law has in view or that the Government has in view, Government is free to say so and the motion will be dealt with accordingly. But when my hon. friends in the Opposition brings in the Ruling Party, big funds, elections and all that, I am afraid they make themselves examples of Freudian complex. It is this Freudian complex which comes up every time in the minds of every one of them. The Ruling Party, big business money and election, all these get combined together and lead them to a kind of conduct, a kind of movement which is not healthy for running the business of Parliament.

So far as the motion is concerned, I would like to make it clear it is for the Government now to make their position clear. If they feel that the acceptance of this motion will impede the objective that the Government has in view or the law has in view, the Government is free to say so and deal with the motion accordingly. If they feel that the acceptance of the motion will in no way impede their objective or impede the operation of the law which the Law Minister and other hon. friends have referred to, they are free to accept it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (महाराष्ट्र) : महापति महोदय, यहाँ एक बात कहना चाहता था कि कम्पनी कानून के मानदण्ड राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा देने की सुविधा है। मैं ने उम के आंकड़े मांगे हैं। लेकिन मझे याद है कि इधर दो तीन सालों के अन्दर जो चन्दा दिया गया है उसमें से 1 करोड़ 5 लाख ६० कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिला है। हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के जो दाँव हैं उन को मेरा ख्याल है कि 15 लाख ६० के आस पास मिला है।

एक सांख्यिकीय सेवक : आप को कितना मिला।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हम को 200 ६० मिला है। उम के आंकड़े हैं। श्री कृष्ण-

माचारी का क्या है। पता नहीं कौन हरि का लाल निक्का 200 ६० देने वाला।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : आप का क्रेडिट कहां है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कमलनयन जी हमारा क्रेडिट बहुत ज्यादा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था कि इस प्रस्ताव पर जो बहस चल रही है उसको मुलतवी रक्खा जाये। इम के पहले कानून मंत्री यह निवेदन करे कि मैंनेजिग एजेन्सी वाली ऐसी कौन सी कम्पनी है जिन्होंने राजनीतिक चन्दा दिया है। इस का विवरण कुछ बतलाया जाये। मैं इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता क्योंकि यत्र चन्दा उन्होंने कमाया है। अब उन्होंने हमारे हाथ में हथियार दे दिया है। मैं तो उन के हित की बात कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोग प्रचार करने के लिए कहेंगे कि यह प्रस्ताव इस लिए आया है कि उन लोगों को आवश्यकता थी इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाने से उन को चुनाव चन्दा इकट्ठा करने में सुविधा होता है। इस लिये मैं आप की माफा कानून मंत्री से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें, या प्रस्तावक लोगों से कहें वापस लेने के लिये, और यह सारा विवरण सदन पटल पर रक्खा जाये। उम के बाद हम को पता चलेगा कि इस में चुनाव चन्दे का सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। अगर ऐसा नहीं करते, तो मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह भी कण्ट्रैक्ट सेज में आ सकता है। मुद्गल कमिशन एक दफे हो चुका है। इस लिये मैं मचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई जल्दी नहीं है। मैं ने जो मांग की है उसके अनुसार विवरण एक दो दिनों में सदन के सामने आना चाहिये उम के पश्चात् इस को लिया जाये। नहीं तो मजबूर हो कर हम को कहना पड़गा कि

बड़े पूंजीपतियों के कहे पर यह प्रस्ताव हम सदन में आया है।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Really ingenious are the ways of big business. That is why even my friend, Shri Bhattacharyya was taken in.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** No, no; I was not taken in; I agreed with my eyes open.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He says he did that with his eyes open. Therefore, we will say that he is a very sympathetic participant of big business. As far as Shri Dixit is concerned, he was honest enough to say that if this is not the meaning then he would like to withdraw. The point that has emanated from this discussion shows that if this notification is disapproved by this House then the notification cannot be issued at all. The Government of India in the Ministry of Law, my hon. friend Shri Pathak's Department of Company Affairs, have circulated a draft notification in these words:

"The Notification has to be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for such period as required by Section 324 of the Companies Act."

Then what do they say? Let this House very clearly understand it. I find that even my hon. friends Shrimati Satyabhame Devi and Shrimati Shakuntala Devi have also signed it.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Please do not forget that Shri Samanta, Dr. Singhvi and Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, three shining lights of the Opposition, are among the signatories. Do not put all the weight on us.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Dr. Singhvi is there and we think he is in the right place.

श्री मधु लिनये : रामेश्वर टांटिया भी हैं।

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श्री ए० क० भट्टाचार्य : आप के दोस्त काशी राम गुप्त भी हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : गृह के साथ घुन भा पीसा जाता है।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Shri Tantia is there, Shri Puri is there, Shri Himatsingka is there, Shri Bajaj is there and Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya is there.

The point is—let us not try to again mislead the House—here it says:

"The Notification can be issued..." That is for the Government to terminate after three years some companies or managing agents—some companies will be terminated even earlier. It says:

"The Notification can be issued only with such modifications as may be agreed to by both Houses and cannot be issued if either House disapproves of the issue."

So, this very Notification laid on the Table on 1st November, if this resolution of disapproval of that Notification is passed and a modification is made, the whole notification falls through.

**Shri Himatsingka:** It is wrong.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** This is not disapproval, this is for approval with modification.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Sir, I am not a lawyer. I am not prepared to take the word of Shri Himatsingka. If we read his first speech, it completely misleads the entire House. He did not raise any point. Shri Bajaj did the same thing. When Shri Pathak was honest enough to tell us the implications of this whole measure, then Shri Bajaj also said that that was true. His speech really supports it. Shri Puri even now shakes his head.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** Seeking approval with modification is not disapproval.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** When this Notification was laid on the Table,

[Shrimati Chakravartty]

the reason for issuing the notification, the form of the notification, the difficulties in the way of issuing the notification and all those things were to be clarified. Probably, being at the fag end of the Parliament we were not vigilant enough to look into the entire matter and even Shri Kamath has been caught napping in this particular matter. If Shri Indrajit Gupta had not raised it and this whole discussion did not come all of us would have thought that this is a very innocuous proposal.

15 hrs.

It was poor Shri Himatsingka's family that wanted two more months. They say that instead of 1st January all that we are doing is to have it on 2nd April. I had a hunch why it is 2nd April. Shri P. D. Himatsingka comes from my State and he is not a very active Member of this Parliament. So, when I found him going round for getting the signature of 75 Members with himself at the head. I had this hunch. I thought why it is not 31st March because that is the year ending. If it is regarding the sugar crushing season, the sugar crushing season goes on till April or sometimes till the beginning of May; so, it cannot be the sugar crushing season reason. Then Shri Pathak came out with the clarification. They will not even want it to be 30th March, because if it is 30th March, it will not serve their purpose. As far as I understand it—and Shri Pathak has explained it—what will happen is that, according to the Company Law, those who are having companies and whose managing agencies are ending on 30th March will not get the three-year period of the other companies who had the period ending after the 30th March.

So, this is not only a question of saving some companies from terminating their managing agency system but the very notification of the 1st November which gives 1970 as the date will be in jeopardy. Shri Puri in his very nice, fluent and innocuous

way told us that it is only a question of 2nd April, 1970 instead of January, 1970; he did not explain to us that the whole notification will be in jeopardy.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** It will not be.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It will be in jeopardy. This is my understanding. They may go to a court of law and then the whole thing will fall through. We know how you go from High Court to the Supreme Court. You have money at your disposal; you will go there immediately.

I do not know if your executive committee has passed it and what your whip will be, but this much is clear that if this notification is not issued, it will be difficult in the next Parliament with a big Birla lobby and the big business lobby. I do not know what lobby Shri Dixit belongs to. He may be a very nice man who raised points of order but Shri Dixit also may be in a very unenviable position then. So, I beg of the Law Minister not to accept this Resolution.

**श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :**  
सभापति महोदय, मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि काफी लम्बी टीम मेरे दल की और उस दल की, इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत किया है। लेकिन मैं इस प्रस्ताव का जो मंशा है उससे सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूँ। जो एक्स-प्लेनशनज यहां पर दिये गये हैं उन से मुझे यह लगता है कि तीन वर्ष की अवधि अभी भी बाकी है उन संस्थाओं के लिये जो संस्थायें कि मजबूती से अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं हो गई हैं और वहां पर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी चालू रह सकती है। मैं नहीं समझा हूँ कि एक नया प्रस्ताव रख कर इस अवधि में तीन महीने की अवधि और जोड़े जाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई है। मेरे मित्र दीक्षित जी ने कहा है कि रेखाओं के बीच में पड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन संसार ऐसा है। वह हमेशा रेखाओं के

भीतर पढ़ने की कोशिश करता है। दुनिया को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं उन के बीच में जब कोई ख्याल सदन के सामने आया है तो उस ख्याल के विषय में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत न करे और उस पर शक शकूक न करे, ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। जब हिम्मतसिंहका जी जैसे योग्य और विचारवान आदमी इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सामने रखते हैं तब तो मैं और मजबूर हो जाता हूँ इस बात के लिए कि मैं सोचूँ इस बात पर कि आखिर यह सब क्या है।

विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ मित्रों ने हमारे सामने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं उन प्रश्नों में मुझे काफी मजबूती नजर आती है। निश्चित रूप से मुझे यह डर लगता है कि कांग्रेस दल के भीतर ऐसे कुछ मित्र हैं जो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को जिसे यह सदन एक दफा अहितकर मान चुका है पुनश्च जीवित कर देना चाहता है। मैं अभागा आदमी हूँ जो महसूस करता है कि इस प्रस्ताव के भीतर एक गंध है। इस प्रस्ताव के भीतर मैं एक गंध पाता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशलिस्टिक समाज की स्थापना की भावना जो है उस भावना को इस देश में एक तबका ऐसा है जो उलट देना चाहता है, बदल देना चाहता है। इस प्रस्ताव के अन्दर मुझे इस तरह की गंध आती है। यह निश्चित बात है कि अग्राम के सामने जब यह प्रस्ताव जाएगा तो यह शक ही सक्ता है जनता को कि चुनाव आने वाले दिन की संध्या जब निकट है तब एक तबका ऐसी बातों को प्राण देना चाहता है जिन बातों के द्वारा सरमायेदारी जोर पकड़ती है। मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को इस सदन ने दुबध समझा, अहितकर समझा, समाजवादी व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से और इसलिए उसे खत्म करने का इरादा किया मैं कहता हूँ कि उस व्यवस्था के मार्ग में हम किसी तरह का व्यवधान नहीं देखना चाहते। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को समाप्त किया जाए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, 376 और 340 के मातहत। 376 इस तरह से है।

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment".

इस वक्त सदन के सामने कौन सा काम है ? इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस चल रही है। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि मैं नियम 340 के मातहत एक प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

मैं यह आपके सामने प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ कि इस विषय पर जो बहस चल रही है उसको तुरन्त मुलतवी रखा जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है या प्रस्ताव है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों है, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर भी है और प्रस्ताव भी है।

Mr. Chairman: It is not a point of order. I rule this out. If the hon. Member had made a proper motion under this very rule that has been quoted, that could be considered.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। ठीक है, प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : उसका तरीका दूसरा है। आप मेरी एटेंशन उस रूल की तरफ ड़ा करते और अपना मोशन रखते प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की इस में कोई बात नहीं।

He could draw the attention of the Chair and say that under rule so-and-so he would like to move this motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा तरीका एकदम दुबस्त है ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, under rule 340, I move:—

“That further debate on this Motion be adjourned.”

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

“That further debate on this Motion be adjourned.”

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I do not say that the Chair has no right to put this.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस मोशन पर बोलिये

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** How do you know that I shall not speak on this? The only question that you have to consider is whether in the case of a Resolution this rule will apply.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It applies to any motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is one thing that I want to say. I would have rather liked that Shri Kamath, while moving the motion before the House, should have given the reason for it. Personally, I was feeling, before this motion came up, that no new ground was being covered by the Members on either side. That was even in my mind that this debate be closed and the hon. Minister be asked to reply to the debate.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Will Shri Himatsingka have the right of reply?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं । यह डीबेट को एडजर्न करने का मोशन है ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am grateful to you for the guidance you have given. Here is rule 340:

“At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.”

It is not obligatory for the member to give reasons. You have guided us in the matter. We are thankful to you. But it is not necessary that the Members should give reasons. The rule does not provide that the Member should give reasons.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me understand it. Suppose it happens that a motion for consideration has just started and another motion is being made like this. There will be practical difficulty in taking that motion into consideration.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, you will remember, a year ago, there was a peculiar issue, the Banaras Hindu University Bill. The Government had moved the motion for consideration and a motion that the debate be adjourned was moved on the first day before it had been concluded; and it was adjourned and no reasons were given at that time.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me understand it. By applying rule 340, what does it connote? Does it mean adjournment of the debate? Now, the motion is before the House and the speeches have been made. Different points of view have been placed before the House. The Government has also to say something and so also the mover of the motion. Does it connote that further speeches or further debate on this motion be adjourned and the rest be done?

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Then, it is a closure of the debate and not the adjournment of the debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह क्लोजर नहीं है, बल्कि यह एडजर्नमेंट है । अब इस बारे में कोई नहीं बोल सकता है ।

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** If it is an adjournment, I will oppose it.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, सुबह कह रहे थे कि धीरज रखना चाहिए । उन से भी मेरी दरखास्त है कि वह धीरज से काम लें, क्योंकि धीरज

से काम अच्छी तरह से होता है। मैं भी समझ रहा था कि जो कुछ बहस हो चुकी है, उसमें जो कुछ कहा जा सकता था, वह कह दिया गया है और कोई नई बात सामने नहीं आ रही है, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब को भ्रान दि पायंट आफ क्लॉज और भ्रान दि पायंट आफ ला जो कुछ कहना है वह कह दें। उसके बाद मैं माननीय सदस्य का मोका दूंगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की मदद करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां दो प्रक्रियायें हैं। रूल 340 बहस को एडजर्नमेंट के बारे में है। वह इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

रूल 362 क्लोजर के बारे में है। वह इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put', and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion: 'That the question be now put'."

फ़र्क यह है कि क्लोजर के सम्बन्ध में आप को डिस्क्रिशन है, जो कि एडजर्नमेंट के बारे में नहीं है।

**सभापति महोदय :** अगर माननीय सदस्य जल्दबाजी से काम न लें, तो कोई मुश्किल नहीं होगी। जो कुछ उन्होंने फ़रमाया है, वही मैं कह चुका हूँ। क्लोजर के रूल के तहत ही मैंने कहा है कि इस डिबेट को क्लोज़ किया जाये और मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह स्वगित करने का प्रस्ताव है, यह क्लोजर नहीं है। इस लिए आप को यह डिस्क्रिशन नहीं है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I explain it? Rule 362 is different. There is a word of difference between the rule 340 and the rule 362, if not a word of difference, at least considerable difference between that one and this one. Closure means the debate is closed, then the Minister replies and the mover of the motion replies and the vote is taken. We do not want to close the debate. What we want is this. We want a full discussion, not today, on some other day, next week or on any date fixed by the Speaker.

**Mr. Chairman:** It should be made clear. I was rather confused. Mr. Kamath is moving that the debate on this motion be adjourned today for a later date to be fixed by the Speaker. I shall have to put it to the House.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** I rise on a point of order. I invite your kind attention to rule 341, sub-rule (1) which reads as follows:

"(1) If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

My respectful submission is, as you have expressed yourself, that we all feel that the stage has now come for the closure of the debate. Everything that had to be said has been said. Therefore, to adjourn the debate at this time would mean that all this time spent by the House will be a matter of waste. So, I beg of you to rule this motion out of order and accept my motion "That the question now be put".

**Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode):** It is for the Chair to decide whether it should be allowed or not.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Sir, if you accept the motion of Mr. Kamath, the whole purpose of this Resolution will be lost. As you will find from clause 4 of sec-

[Shri Himatsingka]

tion 324, the motion either disapproving or modifying the Resolution has to be passed within 30 days. If it is not passed within 30 days, automatically the Notification comes into force. Therefore, it has got to be passed within 30 days. Let me read out clause 4:

"A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under subsection (1) shall be laid in draft before both the Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than 30 days while they are in session; and if within that period, either House disapproves of the issue of the notifications or approves of such issue only with modification, the notification shall not be issued or as the case may require...."

**Mr. Chairman:** That point is clear.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Then, if nothing is passed within 30 days, automatically the notification as placed in the House will become effective. Therefore, they want to put it off.

श्री मधु लिमये: नहीं। फल ले लिया जाये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : प्रगले वीक ले लिया जाये।

**Shri Himatsingka:** The apprehension that was put forward that there will be no notification is also wrong. If it is modified, the modified notification will take effect. It will be automatically published.

**Mr. Chairman:** As far as the point raised by Mr. Puri that this motion is dilatory is concerned, I rule it out. It is not dilatory. But I would like to ask only one thing. I would request Mr. Kamath to explain as to why should he want the debate to be adjourned rather than being closed in an ordinary manner.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Thank you very much indeed for that. The debate has already taken place and, by and by, the cat has come out of the

bag. We see how black and big the cat is that has come out of the bag. Anyway I am not going into the merits of that.

You have asked me to give the reasons why it should be adjourned and not closed. It is because the matter is an important one in all conscience. I am sure the House will agree that it is a serious issue and must be considered very carefully, fully and comprehensively. What will happen if closure is applied? Please see rule 362.

"Where the motion: "That the question be now put" is carried....."

If that motion is adopted, the consequences will be disastrous.

"Where the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:

"Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which he may have under these rules."

Only the mover shall have the right of reply. That means that the Minister also will not be able to speak. I am anxious, no less anxious than you—and also every member of this House—that there should be a full-dress discussion, complete in all respects. There should not be any kind of hustling. Now we have got only half an hour or 40 minutes left before we take up the debate on students' unrest. At 4.0' Clock we are scheduled to take up the part-discussed resolution of yesterday on students' unrest. Therefore, it is not possible to have a full-fledged debate today and I would suggest that perhaps half a day tomorrow or next Tuesday may be set apart for this, so that the House will have the satisfaction of having discussed it fully before voting on the motion. I, therefore, move this motion under rule 340:

"That the debate on this motion be adjourned."

"That the debate on the following motion, namely,

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):** Mr. Kamath has given his argument only against the case of closure and not in favour of adjournment.

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, the following modification be made in the draft Notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 324 of the said Act. laid on the Table on the 1st November, 1966, namely:—

for "the 1st January, 1967", substitute "the 2nd April, 1967".

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am grateful to Mr. Chaturvedi for having given me another opportunity to enlighten the House, to throw some more light. When the debate is adjourned, we resume it at the point where it was left. Any member can speak and the Minister will also be able to speak. The debate will proceed as if it had been adjourned at that particular point where we are leaving it today.

"This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

**Mr. Chairman:** I now put Mr. Kamath's motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

be adjourned."

*Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 13]**

**AYES**

**15.32 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S.M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Gupta, Shri Priya  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Koya, Shri  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Murmu, Shri Sarkar  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Roy, Dr. Saradiah  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Siddiah, Shri  
Umanath, Shri  
Utiya, Shri

**NOES**

Alva, Shri Joschim  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Barman, Shri P. C.  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Dass, Shri C.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G. N.  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Gahmari, Shri  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Khanna, Shri P. K.

Kindar Lal, Shri  
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Mantri, Shri D. D.  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Matcharaju, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
Mehta, Shri J. R.  
Munzani, Shri David  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Panna Lal, Shri  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri T. A.  
Puri, Shri D. D.  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Ram Sewak, Shri  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.

Ramdhari Das, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati  
Sharma, Shri K. C.  
Siddananajappa, Shri  
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Tanja, Shri Rameshwar  
Thevar, Shri V. V.  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Ulkeya, Shri  
Verma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri K. K.  
Yadav, Shri N. P.

**Mr. Chairman:** The result of the Division is: Ayes: 19; Noes: 58

*The motion was negatived.*

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I tell you this is a House of Birlas.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a disgrace to parliamentary democracy.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** Under rule 362. I beg to move:

"That the question be now put".

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion for the adjournment of the debate has been negatived. I feel that enough debate has taken place on this motion. No new ground is being covered. I would, therefore, ask the Law Minister to speak now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. I believe you have accepted the motion for the closure of the debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion for the adjournment of the debate has been negatived. And the position now is as it was before that motion had been moved.

Taking into consideration all that has been said so far I feel that all that could be said has been said and enough debate has taken place. Therefore, I would request the Law Minister to reply to the debate now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Some of us in the Congress also want to oppose this motion. We may also be given a chance.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, I cannot help it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Mover has the right of reply and not the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Mover is present and he will reply after the hon. Minister.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There is no motion for the disapproval of the notification. The only motion is to the

effect that the notification be modified with the substitution of one date for the date mentioned therein.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** He is always surprised.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I am surprised that unnecessarily motives have been imputed to Government.

The House knows that while the committee recommended that only three industries should be the subject matter of the notification, Government decided that there should be termination of managing agencies in respect of five industries; in other words, companies which carry on business in five industries shall have no managing agency. It is only a question of time. I am not impressed by the attack that has been made on Government or the motives that have been attributed and so on. I take an objective view of the matter.

There are some reasons which might justify the motion which has been made. I shall mention those reasons for the consideration of the House.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** He is an advocate of the, big monopolists. When the committee decided that there shall be no managing agency, the committee also said that Government should take a liberal view on the question of the time, which has to be given to the industries for change-over from the managing agency system to another system of management. That was the view of the committee. We have taken into consideration all the aspects of the matter. We are terminating the managing agencies as fast as we can. If the figures were to be seen, it will be found that there are now very few managing agencies left as compared with the number of managing agencies which existed a few years ago.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Some of these managing agencies have come under benami names now.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** So far as new cases are concerned, we are granting approval only to a few. We have not granted approval to many during the last few years.

So far as Government's attitude is concerned, therefore, I submit that Government are carrying out the policy underlying the law made by Parliament. Government are anxious that the system of managing agency should generally disappear, but in some exceptional cases it may be necessary to have the managing agency....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I ask one question? He is giving with one hand and taking away with the other hand.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** We have got to take into consideration the interest of the industry also because that is also the interest of the country. We cannot go on the basis of ideological grounds, they are capitalists and so on and so forth. Government have to look to the interests of the industry also, and Government have got to follow the mandate given by this House when sections 324 and 326 were enacted.

So far as the industry itself is concerned, I have been asked to name the industries. I have answered the question by saying that it will apply to all the companies which are engaged in the five industries mentioned in the notification. The notification is before the House and I am not going to take up the time of the House by reading out the notification.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Let him name the companies and not the industries.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** He will find the names of the industries in the notification.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Let him give a list of the names of the companies and not the industries.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** It is correct that the ultimate effect of the passing of this motion will be that these managing agencies will terminate not at the

end of three years after 1st January, 1967 but at the end of three years after 2nd April, 1967. That is the only effect of this motion. When they change over from one system to another there are some formalities which should be gone through. The articles of association may have to be changed, and Government's sanction has to be taken for the purpose of alternation of the articles of association. The managing agents finance the companies and they are thus creditors of the companies also, and they have got to make their arrangements, and the companies also have got to make their arrangements for other finances. Therefore, it is for the House to consider whether the extension of the period only by three months will be in the interests of the industry or not, especially when the committee has recommended that a liberal view should be taken in respect of the period which has to be given to these industries which are going to terminate the managing agencies for a proper and convenient change-over.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** He has not answered the point we raised.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the Notification is unaltered, what is the effect of it?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** If this Resolution is not passed, the Notification remains unaltered and all the managing agencies in respect of the companies which carry on these five industries will terminate at the end of three years.

**Mr. Chairman:** If this Resolution is passed, what effect if any, will it have on the Notification that is to be issued?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** The effect will be as I have already submitted, that the three years will commence not from 1st January 1967 but from 2nd April 1967. Therefore, the question is only of three months.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will he clarify whether after this Resolution is adopted it will be not necessary, according to the rules, to have a notification again to be placed before the House?

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** Section 324 itself lays down that if the Resolution is passed, then the Notification will be read as if the amendment is incorporated in it.

It is a question of the workers also.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** The hon. Minister stated that in case this Resolution is adopted, it will have a certain effect. Suppose this Resolution moved by Shri Himatsingka is adopted in this House and is not adopted in the other House, what is the position?

**Mr. Chairman:** Let us not talk of what will happen in the other House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** What will be the effect on the Notification?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** It is hypothetical question.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** If it is adopted in this House and is not brought before the House at all, what happens to the Notification?

**Mr. Chairman:** The law is clear on the point.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the law?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There will be the problem of workers also.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now that the legal and procedural position has been explained by the Law Minister, if there is anything left to be asked, Shri Bade may do so

**Shri Bade:** In the beginning when I sought a clarification from the hon. Minister, he said that there is no necessity to put it before the House. Section 324(4) says that a copy of every notification proposed to be issued shall be laid before both Houses for a period of not less than 30 days when they are in session and if within that period either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modifications as may be agreed to by both Houses.

**Mr. Chairman:** Reference has already been made by Shri Himatsingka and to that the Minister has replied.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** From a practical standpoint, even if another notification is issued, the date will be the date fixed by this House. It is immaterial whether another notification is issued.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Suppose I get a law passed today....

**Mr. Chairman:** No supposition at this moment.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have to make my point clear.

Suppose some amendment is brought to a law by a motion tabled by Shri D. C. Sharma and others, you will say that that motion is not a substantive one, and the law as amended by that motion has also got to be passed by this House. Therefore, when the rule passed by the Houses is being amended now, again the amended rule should come before the House. Otherwise, the legal effect will not be there. All these persons are very anxious that they should have a longer lease of life than is put for them. I do not bother about that.

**Mr. Chairman:** Everybody wishes so.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The rule has been passed, and no doubt the amendment will be passed. But the rule, as amended, will have to come before the House for ratification. Unless that is done the amended rule has no legal and constitutional validity.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** This is a draft notification. When modification is made by resolution, the notification will actually be issued in the amended form.

**Shri Himatsingka:** I have not much to say, now that the Law Minister has explained the position. But there has been unnecessary apprehension in the minds of some Members. The notification will be issued as it is if it is not modified, and will issue with modification, if it is modified by both Houses. Sub-section (4) is absolutely clear on the point. Therefore, I do not see how

this suspicion should have arisen and insinuation made that big business will give more money, and after the new Parliament comes this notification will be scotched and all that. That does not arise at all. Once this Notification has been placed on the Table, it will be issued if it is not modified within 30 days; if it is modified, it will issue in the modified form. That is the legal position.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** One question. When three years will in any case elapse before the managing agency system goes, how does an additional 3 months help and if so how?

**Mr. Chairman:** The question was asked several times and answered. She was not in the House then.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section(4) of section 324 of the Companies Act, 1956, the following modification be made in the draft Notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 324 of the said Act, laid on the Table on the 1st November, 1966, namely:—

for "the 1st January, 1967", substitute "the 2nd April, 1967".

"This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution".

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 14]**

**AYES**

**[15.54 hrs.**

Alva, Shri A. S.  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Braishwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chattervedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri Sudhansu  
Dass, Shri C.  
Dixit, Shri G. N.  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Gowdh, Shri H. K. V.  
Heda, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.

Lalit Sen, Shri  
Malaichami, Shri M.  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Matcharaju, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
Morarka, Shri  
More, Shri K. L.  
Murli, Shri M. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Panna Lal, Shri  
Patil, Shri J. S.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Puri, Shri D. D.  
Ram Sewak, Shri  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.

Rane, Shri  
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Samnani, Shri  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Siddiah, Shri  
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar)  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Verma, Shri K. K.  
Wanik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadav, Shri N. P.

**NOES**

Alvares, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Dwivedy, Shri

Gurta, Shri Indrajit  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kunbun, Shri P.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Roy, Shrimati Saradish  
Umanath, Shri  
Vyasa, Shri Redbelal

**Mr. Chairman:** The result of the Division is: Ayes: 60; Noes: 17;

*The motion was adopted.*

15.55 hrs.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.**

**Mr. Chirman:** The Law Minister has to move a motion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hooshan-gabad):** I want to make a request. I have never made such a request all these years, this is the first time in my parliamentary life. That is because I had arranged my programme a fortnight ago, and I shall not be here tomorrow when the amendment which stands in my name regarding disqualification of blackmarketeers etc., comes up. That will be coming up only tomorrow, because hardly ten minutes are left. So, I would request the House to continue this till 5 O'Clock, and that the motion on student unrest may be taken up at 5 O'Clock.

**The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak):** That amendment was disposed of yesterday.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My amendment has not been voted upon. Don't worry. We will have a good fight on that.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister may move his motions one after the other.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I beg to move:

"That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966 adopted by the House on 23rd November, 1966, be suspended."

May I explain why it has become necessary to move it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I want to oppose it. Please give me time.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There were two amendments, one No. 63 which I had moved, and another, No. 67, which Mr.

Dixit had moved. My amendment was a smaller one which merely wanted the introduction of an Explanation. Mr. Dixit's amendment was a wider one, a more comprehensive one which had not only the Explanation but amended the section also. I had submitted yesterday in the course of my speech that in case Mr. Dixit's amendment was carried, I would not press my amendment, because it would automatically fail, but when the voting was taken, the voting was taken on my amendment inspite of the statement which I had made, and Mr. Dixit's amendment was not voted on. The proper procedure should have been that Mr. Dixit's amendment should have been voted on first, so that, if it was carried, I need not have pressed my amendment, and if it was not carried, I would have pressed my amendment.

**Mr. Chairman:** The proper procedure is you should have asked for withdrawal of your amendment in the face of the amendment of Mr. Dixit.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** No. If Mr. Dixit's amendment had not been carried, still there was my amendment which was at least partly the same in principle, only in language it was slightly different. Therefore, I could not withdraw it. My amendment adopted the language of the section reported on by the Committee; the language of his amendment was adopted to the new section which he wanted in place of the section reported by the Committee. That was the reason.

I am not moving the second motion unless rule 338 is suspended, as that rule says at once there is a decision, it shall not be reopened in the same session.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Kamath wants this debate to continue till 5 O'Clock. I have to tell him that I am not in a position to alter it, because the Order Paper has been prepared and sanctioned by the Speaker.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When you are in the Chair, you have got all the powers of the speaker.

**Dr. Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** What about the other Members who have been waiting to speak on student unrest.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Law Minister has moved for suspension of rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to amendment No. 63 to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966, adopted by the House on 23rd November, 1966.

Yesterday the House was in utter confusion. When Mr. Dixit moved his amendment, we really wanted—I have got the proceedings but the time at my disposal is too short and I am unable to read it. This is not the only thing. A particular amendment which was moved as a substitute amendment to Mr. Kamath's amendment was acceptable to us, but the hon. Minister said that he had not moved that amendment.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** That is a matter of record. If I moved the amendment, the record will show it.  
16 hrs.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have got it. My submission is only this that the rule should be suspended only on very extraordinary occasions. In the morning, it was such an urgent matter and we wanted the suspension of the rules but it was not done, the Speaker disallowed it before bringing it to this House. A rule can be suspended if it is inevitable and if the Bill is likely to be declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Here a mistake has been committed by the hon. Minister in such a confusion and it has been confounded by another amendment. So, I oppose any suspension of the rule to suit the convenience of the ruling party. If they can oppose any suspension of the rule in our case, I oppose it when it is irregular.

**Shri K. K. Verma (Sultanpur):** Sir, as the hon. Minister had already

explained, there are two amendments, one that was put by him and the other, that of Mr. Dixit.

**Mr. Chairman:** You may now resume your seat. This debate will continue tomorrow. We will take up the next item now

16.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: STUDENT UNREST  
AND TROUBLE IN RECENT  
MONTHS —contd.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** Mr. Chairman, yesterday I had just made one preliminary observation that the hon. Mover of the resolution had looked at the problem from the administrative angle and made some suggestions. When I made that observation I had no quarrel with the suggestions he had put forward. But it does not give a real insight into the situation in the student world. We will have to look at the problem from the point of view of the socio-economic context. You cannot divorce student unrest and general unrest in the country and the spread of discontent from the socio-economic context. In our own way we have started a very silent and slow revolution in the country which was not a violent revolution. The old order of society has been transformed and the cohesive forces in the society are getting less and less and the new cohesive forces are not available to contain the released forces in the process. This aspect of the problem needs to be very carefully studied. We have undertaken mass education. Students who had no background of culture and learning at home are coming into the universities in large numbers. Take for instance technical education. People who are taking to technical education are less restive and are not so prone to agitations as those who have taken to humanities and those who are struggling to enter the portals of the university because they feel that it is an opportunity in their life to get higher

[Shri Khadilkar]

learning. I do not want to curb them. But we must look at the problem keeping in view this background. We cannot call it just of a devilish nature; there is an element of discontent which should be understood properly. Their energies must be canalised to better purposes. Some of us are tarring the whole student community with the same brush. Those who do not want to take this country step by step to a higher state of development, those who are dissatisfied and want to use them as raw material and canon fodder are also there and unless some code is evolved by all the leaders that the student community will go thus far and no further things are going to be difficult. I cannot for a moment lay down a law that the student community should be completely isolated from the social currents we could not keep ourselves isolated from the social current while we were students. In fact the best part of the time of our life was as students when we were identifying ourselves with the social current of our times. Therefore, I submit to the Education Ministry to look at the problem from this angle and try to understand it.

In those days in our country certain idealism and certain standards of character were maintained among the leadership. Today, do we find them? There is erosion of authority in society. There is such a thing as moral authority, and the erosion of moral authority in the leadership leaves the student world a little puzzled.\*\* We are not prepared to accept authority even within the four corners of the House and what is the impression that the outside world will gather.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshanabad): On a point of order. I am well aware that Shri Khadilkar has something to say which is worthy of hearing. I do not know whether what he just now said is worthy. I think he must have something up his sleeves.

Certainly you will agree with me that what he said was wholly wrong because it was a reflection upon the Speaker, upon the Chair. Those words should be expunged.

**Mr. Chairman:** I quite agree with that. As long as I am in the Chair, it will be my honest effort to see that decorum is maintained. Those words will be expunged. He must conclude now.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I do not quarrel with words now. (*Interruptions*).

I say that it is the responsibility of the elders. Members in this House, and other leaders in public life to tone up the public life and see that the erosion of moral authority is stopped. It is not only in public life but in the administration also; there is lack of discipline. Can you insulate the student world from this general malaise?

Now, I am concluding in one minute. You know there were interruptions. This discussion is meant for some expression of thought. Please give me a couple of minutes more.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have taken more time.

**Shri Khadilkar:** My plea is this. With all the administrative reforms you cannot form the student world just now. An effort must be made to impress on them that we, whatever our viewpoints, want to impress upon them and that we want to infuse the spirit of idealism into them and show them that we are prepared to make some sacrifices. We are man of integrity and character; we are man of competence and we in this world do not respect simple power.

One word more and I have done. In the times of the *Mahabharata*, if you read it, you will find what was

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the state of affairs in this country. It was not those who were sitting in the seats of power that were so much respected. They were not the law-givers Bhisma and others who were not in the seats of power; but those who were outside the seats of power commanded respect, and their words were respected. Therefore, society could have some idealism before them; unless that state of affairs is created in this country, we cannot improve the present situation which is prevalent, with a lot of unrest and agitation among the student community.

**Dr. Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this discussion on the student unrest in the country. I only wish that this matter had been discussed before the 7th November; unfortunately the agitation in the country, which has risen all over the country, has been confused and got mixed up with the law and order situation. But I feel that this matter has to be examined in its proper perspective.

I feel that those of us, Members of Parliament, who are here today expressing our points of view on this rather important question, are also here in our capacity as parents, and we feel that we should examine this more as parents than as politicians. While examining some of the contributory causes which led to student unrest, many of which have been enumerated by my hon. friend Shri H. C. Mathur yesterday, I feel that some of them are due to immense increase in the cost of education. I hope that the Government, as they are pledged to a socialistic policy, will see that education will be given absolutely free from the primary to the post-graduate stages in the country, so that we can achieve our socialistic goals and so that the students do not have to spend any money on their education.

We know perfectly well that the youth in our country today is facing this immense frustration for under-

standable reasons. I feel that perhaps one of the most important contributory causes for this frustration is the fact that we do not have enough opening before the boys and girls who come out of the schools and colleges. As we know perfectly well, 12 million people are added on to the Indian population every year and no matter how hard we may try, we cannot build enough schools and colleges to give our young boys and girls the type of education that they naturally have a right to. But more important than that is the fact that you cannot possibly keep pace with the population increase to be able to provide enough jobs and openings. If for each job, there are 200 or 300 applications, it is perfectly understandable that a large number of young boys and girls will face frustration and it is this immense frustration with which the country is afflicted today and so I feel that we have to examine this point in many other aspects too.

One of the other problems which I feel has contributed to the frustration in the country has been when boys and girls try to seek admission into some of the better schools and colleges, particularly for technical education. Unless recommendations or some help from Members of Parliament or Assembly members is given, it is difficult even for those deserving candidates to get admission to the schools and colleges. I hope that it will be seen that boys and girls are given admission in the schools and colleges purely on merit and not on recommendation.

I must say with regret that perhaps one of the important factors that has caused the problems in the country today, in the student world, has been the exploitation of the students by politicians. I am sorry to have to say that because we are all here as politicians, but I am afraid that many of us, in our zeal to make sure that we get elected to Parliament and to the Assemblies, have forgotten that we happen to be parents also, and the re-

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sult of that has been that this immense mass of youth in our country is being exploited for personal gains and for winning the elections. The unseemly scenes outside the Parliament House on 7th November were very soon expected to be followed a week or so later by the student demonstration fanned into flames by some political parties. What surprises me is how can leaders of such political parties completely ignore the fact that these boys and girls—a quarter million or so were supposed to march to Parliament—were virtually being led to face a firing squad? They knew perfectly that the Government had to enforce some sort of law and order. In a situation like that, every attempt was being made by a section of the House and some people outside to get our own children to walk down and face a firing squad. I do not see any sense in such a thing at all.

This is no longer a problem that confronts any particular political party but one that faces the nation as a whole. I sincerely hope that the politicians will sit round the table and try to come to some understanding that the students are not used for political purposes.

Yesterday a brief reference was made about Congress Party using the students during the freedom movement. If we examine it carefully, we came to the conclusion that the battle for India's freedom was fought under rather different conditions. Even the mutiny of the Indian National Army, which would normally be treated as a heinous offence, was treated as a battle for freedom. Similarly the students had to fight for the independence of the country. Such a situation does not exist now. I think it would be correct for our political leaders to understand the situation that India is now a free country. It is important that our boys and girls are given a chance to educate themselves and serve their country better.

If we examine the student unrest, we do see rather strange similarities between what has happened in India and what we saw in China and Indonesia. In Indonesia, the students attempted to overthrow the communist dominated government and to oust the Chinese influence. In China, the Red Guards are giving a new twist to the communist philosophy. I sincerely hope that our students in India are not keen to destroy the democratic way of life in our country. But the unrest has had some very strange polarisations and has spread like lighting across state boundaries suggesting a communist type of organisation. Such enthusiasm can be aroused across national boundaries for a cause. This is indeed a sinister aspect of the student unrest in the country. We, as parents, have to examine that question from that point of view also.

A great deal was said about the way in which Mr. Chavan handled the impending demonstration of the students. All I would like to say is that when the unseemly scenes took place outside Parliament House on the 7th November, this same Parliament deprecated what happened. Yet, when a week or so later, the students emotions were being fanned into flames by the political parties to create a similar situation, the Home Minister was criticised for being firm. I am quite sure that what the Home Minister did in enforcing law and order was a thing that was lauded by the entire nation and the parents and the city of Delhi heaved a sigh of relief. I am sure there is absolutely nothing wrong with our students. They are first class and given an opportunity, they can study well and be useful citizens. But if we try to use them as tools in our hands, as instruments not for the good of the country or of the society, but for our own good for winning votes, I am afraid we are doing a disservice to our country to our society, and to ourselves.

No matter what the outcome of the next election may be we have to re-

solve today that politicians must keep their hands off the children. The youth in our country must be mobilised in a different way. You have to give them a sense of purpose. You have to create in them a sense of participation in nation-building. All these things can be created if they are left to their studies. If we keep on pressing them into political strife, I am afraid, as they are young and hot-blooded, they are likely to do things which they might in later life regret, but for which we elders will be held responsible.

While concluding, Sir, I would like to say this much, that the situation in the country now, and the law and order situation in particular, has reached a stage when no matter which Government occupies the seat here it will have to deal with it firmly. Whether it is rowdyism caused by something else or whether it is caused by student unrest, it is for the Home Minister to see that he deals with it firmly and it is our duty as citizens to give him all support so that healthy traditions are set in our country.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday Shri Ranga and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri emphasised....

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request hon. Members to speak only for ten minutes so that more hon. Members can be accommodated.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** Sir, yesterday, Shri Ranga, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and some hon. Members stressed the action taken by the Home Ministry and they thought that if the Home Ministry was more reasonable many of the things could have been avoided. Some hon. Members criticised that the I.G.'s were called. But they refused to mention that the Vice-Chancellors were also called. So there was an attempt to study the situation from every angle. Instead of appreciating that, they took a partial view and emphasised only one aspect of it. Further, they forget that the Home Ministry's action comes after the unrest.

When there are processions and so on, it is only then that the Home Ministry comes into the picture. The point we are considering is that there is this unrest among the students. Therefore, bringing in the Home Ministry and their action, whether weak or firm action, is really not relevant.

Also, when any action is taken there is a demand for a judicial inquiry about that. I want to make my position clear on this. If some strong steps are taken by Government and some lives are lost, it is not only the citizens who have suffered, the police also may have suffered. So any inquiry should not be only about the excesses by the police, the inquiry should cover every aspect of the question—the citizens, those forces that, were working, the people who have organised it and all that should be gone into in thorough detail and the inquiry should be all pervasive and all-inclusive. It is only then that we know the problem as a whole, it is only then we can tackle the situation. I do not think any Government should hesitate to have such an inquiry.

Mention has also been made about political parties being in the picture. Students are a part of the nation. There are political, social and economic currents, economic stresses and strains that affect not only the citizens but the entire students community. If I am living in a slum, naturally the slum conditions and all that it means will have an effect on me and it must find expression. Therefore, to be afraid of students taking part in politics is really a sort of finding a way to save ourselves and not the students. Take, for example, a country like England. I was there when there was a general strike in 1926, I have not seen a strike like that anywhere in the world. In the busy city of London, where millions of people go up and down, cars, buses and all other things were stopped. There was not a single bus, not a single car. There was no violence of any kind. No police resorted to lathi-charge, though army was alerted. At the same time, the student community took sides, one section took the side of

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the strikers and they went to help them. The others tried to run the buses. They even tried to run the trains. The train from London to Oxford, which takes one hour, the students made it run in six hours. When anybody wanted to stop it, they would pull the brake, the fellow would get down and then they would proceed on.

So, students taking part in politics is nothing wrong. They should be encouraged to take part in politics, but an intelligent part in politics.

Another thing is that there is always violence when there are these processions and so on. Why is it so? Why should the people go and burn buses or remove the track and all that? There must be some reason. In this country there is a feeling, and a genuine feeling, that if you want to get something done, you must do it in a violent way. It is only when there is violence that the Government listens. Whether it is right or wrong—that is immaterial—but there is a feeling like that in the country.

They talked about more peace in technical colleges. In my constituency the engineering college students went on strike. I intervened and I got most of the demands agreed to. There was only one demand left. The University had already published the results and they wanted it to be revised. Even so, I said that I would go and see the Vice-Chancellor and would try to persuade him to do something about it, they told me, "Sir, we have been peaceful and unless we do something violent, nothing is going to happen". I came to Hyderabad and in the evening they caught hold of a bus and burnt it. They thought, then the programme was complete. Up till then it was incomplete; so they burnt a bus. The burning of a bus was a part of the programme.

That is the feeling in the country and the Home Minister—now we have a strong Home Minister—should see that this feeling in the country is removed. However, genuine and just

a cause, if it is backed by threat and violence, it should never be yielded to. Unless you take that stand, you will not change the situation.

Then, there is this question of moral discipline, the Vice-Chancellors and the teachers. Teachers in Indian society had a place. They were like father. Everybody respected them. A brahmin was respected not because he had any wealth but because he represented a bank of knowledge. Similarly, a maulvi was respected. Today the teacher is not respected either in society or in Government. Every 15th August we have these at homes at Government Houses but just see how many professors are invited. Under Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and all that are invited but no professors from the universities or even Vice-Chancellors are sometimes not invited because they are not on the list.

A student, however bad he may be, is an idealist. You put some ideal before him and his face glows and he is moved. But today there is erosion of all ideals. At one time nationalism was an ideal about which nobody could say anything. Now it is not there. We had got sufism. That also had a place at one time. But now that, also has eroded because now there are so many isms, parties and divisions and so on. So, they are seeking for some ideal to get hold of and that is one of the biggest reasons for this discontent.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please try to conclude now.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** The Vice-Chancellors are very important. If you make a list of Vice-Chancellors in this country and just find out what class they got in the university, you will find that a majority of them got a third class.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** So what?

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** So, what we want is not only learning but a sergeant-major, somebody who could

drill and take the student community as a team or as a regiment. They must have respect for the Vice-Chancellor.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please conclude now.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** Thank you.

**Mr. Chairman:** Acharya Kripalani. Ten minutes.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a vast subject for which to an old teacher you have given 10 minutes.

Before Independence, there were many movements of reform and each movement of reform had its scheme of education. These reforms began from the time of Dayanand Saraswati. What did he do to propagate his ideas? He first tackled the question of education and in the wake of that reform, we had the gurukul system. Then, there came the political movement. What was the difference between the moderates and the nationalists? It was about national education. In the wake of this movement Aurbindo, his followers introduced the system of national education. Then, Tagore established Shantiniketan. Afterwards there came the movement of home rule. In pursuance of that movement, again national schools and colleges were started. Again, there came the Gandhian movement and national schools and colleges were started. They, the reformers, had ideals to work for and, therefore, they tackled the students and the students responded. Later on, again Gandhiji introduced the basic system of education which not only educated the children but gave them practical knowledge of some handicraft.

When we came to have power, we thought, by the very fact of British people going away from here, all education became national education. We did not tackle the problem at all, neither of text-books nor of curri-

culum nor even of its aims. The aim of the British education was to produce cheap administrative machinery consisting of Indians. They succeeded in that. This education is the very same education which has no ideals. It has no aim and it has no goal. How can education be given on that basis? It is an absurdity. After Independence also, there could be an aim. Gandhiji had laid down his constructive programme. It is said that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. Did we tell the people that every generation has to make sacrifices for that freedom? We never told them that. We have neglected the people as even my Congress friends say, there is a failure of the moral authority of the leaders. Who are the leaders in India? Unfortunately, the leaders are those who manage the affairs of the State. It has been so always.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Acharya Kripalani is recognised as a leader, at least by me.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** He is a great leader.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I am sorry I am not a leader even at my home.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That you could help.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** He made a wrong choice.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** How can you call me a leader? I have never claimed to be a leader. I have always said that I follow, in social, political and economic matters, Gandhiji. Those who have put themselves in that category of leadership and those who are leading the country, their moral authority is no more. They have only physical authority. How do they use that physical authority? Either they are too supine and allow things to drift and when they have drifted far enough, they use the police. How do the police act? They know shooting and lathi charging and when

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they shoot and lathi-charge, they have the mentality of a hunter. They think they are hunting wild animals and not human beings. This is their psychology. If I had the lathi and if I were to use it, I would be so engrossed in the game that would think just as a hunter thinks. Does a hunter ever think of what the animals will suffer? That is the psychology. Their training is also that. So, from one end of the pendulum, we swing to the other.

I very humbly submit, without exciting anger among Congressmen, I give my own example.

Twice, because the things were getting bad in certain universities, I was asked to accept the Vice-Chancellorship of a university. I said, "I am engrossed in politics; I cannot accept the offer; with difficulty I consented. But those who were in authority, because another candidate from their caste offered himself, crossed and they never talked to me again. Then one day the Education Minister approached me to go to one of the Central universities. With great difficulty I consented and I told him that my first step would be to free all the students who have been arrested. He shied away and he never appeared.

If this is the way Vice-Chancellors are chosen, do you expect the students to honour and to obey them? Do people honour slaves? Do they obey slaves? Most of the Vice-Chancellors, even as the Education Minister rightly said, are chosen not for academic reasons but for political reasons and for caste reasons, for any reason but academic reason.

Once I was a member of a Committee of three who were to suggest three names from which the Chancellor was to select one man as the Vice-Chancellor. Would you believe this? The Education Minister came to me and the Chief Minister came to me and they said that such and

such a man is a very good man and he must be in the list of three, so that they might appoint him afterwards. They came to me, I was unwilling to take the job; yet, they did this. When these things go on, then you do not expect the Vice-Chancellors to keep control over the boys because they are not controlled by themselves.

The Congress men have talked of the vicious influence of the Opposition parties. I say this with confidence: Let Congress men be honest, let the Government be honest, let them respect merit, let them not go about issuing and giving chits, let them not go on influencing the educational authorities. Then, I say, the Opposition would have no control over the students. The Congress men say that they have been sent here by the people, they are in a majority, that the people have accepted them. Well, if people have accepted you, then where is your influence over the people? You should have more influence over the people than what the Opposition parties have, because, the Opposition parties, first of all, have not got the majority and then they are divided into 20 sections. How can these people have more influence than you have? You have failed in your duty and you have not done what you ought to have done. What is the good blaming the Opposition? It is easier to find fault with the Opposition. You claim to be leaders of the people, you have got their votes, you always throw them in our face saying that we have not their votes and we do not represent the people. I say, "all right, we do not represent the people; you represent the people;" you have money, you have the propaganda machinery, you have the radio; you have all these and the people trust you. Yet, you have no faith in yourselves that you can counteract some people in the Opposition! It is an absurd position. It is something which is unheard of. On the one hand you throw it in our face that you represent the country

and you have all the machinery and propaganda channels; yet, you cannot do anything! And you blame the Opposition parties.

I have heard here speaker after speaker saying that the students are very good. I used to hear the slogan, even before Independence. Leaders used to say 'The students are the salt of the soil'. And I used to say 'You are not the salt of the soil; you are the dust from which we have to create salt'. They used to get angry with me, but I told them like that. It is not that the students are without blemish. You have introduced a system of compulsory subscription for what is called the students' union. What do they do? They spend thousands of rupees even as we spend on elections. When they get elected they waste that money. They feed themselves and some professors. They do not do any constructive work. This fee is compulsory and it is collected as the other fees are collected; it is collected from the rich and the poor alike. You have made these unions kind of labour unions. If you have to look into these things, please remember that this is the greatest institution of corruption that exists in colleges and universities, this compulsory payment of a tax whether students like it or not.

And then, even if the leadership has failed in the universities and in the colleges the students are mature enough to know what is right and what is wrong? It is not that they do not know what is right and what is wrong. But a few students excite them and they get excited and create trouble. So, if there is going to be any committee that you are going to appoint . . .

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** There is no need for it.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Or it may be that there is no need for it, if you do the things that I suggest.

Then, again, take another thing. You have got some schools which you call public schools. Really, they are not public schools they are capitalist schools; they are private schools. You have already prescribed for us who shall be our leaders; you have prescribed for the future generation who are going to be their leaders. I have seen the students in these institutions suited and booted as if they were Prime Ministers of England, not the Labour Prime Minister, but the Conservative Prime Minister, and they speak better English than you and I do. In these schools you are already producing a generation of leaders, leaders who are cut off from their society, whom you have made into a separate class. This is what you call education given by a country which believes in socialism. You have to enquire into all these things carefully.

First of all, you have to find whether your education has any aim. Then you have to consider whether you do exercise moral control that leaders ought to exercise, the responsibility being primarily of the Congress Party and only secondarily of the Opposition parties because as I have said the Congressmen have the materials with which they can reform education.

The third thing is this. Please democratise your education. Do not make it aristocratic. For all the centuries education everywhere in schools and colleges has been aristocratic. Today also you have made it aristocratic. You cannot have democratic society and aristocratic education. Abolish these institutions. Do all these things and tell the students what their duties are. Do not go on always praising them and saying 'You are the salt of the soil'. They are nothing of that sort, unless we make them so. And how do we make them so? We are giving them bad education; we are giving them caste education; we are keeping no ideals before them because we have got no ideals before ourselves. We repu-

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diated our former leaders and they are repudiating us. It is only a just punishment.

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** In that case, I shall conclude.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Are we going to conclude this discussion today?

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister will reply or rather intervene tomorrow and then Shri Harish Chandra Mathur will reply.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** I think there is no doubt that history will indict our generation and our times for the failure to deal with the students of our day and to give to them that environment required for building the leadership of the future.

Acharya Kripalani has said many things which are absolutely correct. A point on which I do not agree with him is when he gave an inordinate value to the Congress benches as being the repositories of leadership and wisdom.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** They claim it themselves.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I do not think that all the leadership, all the talent and the all wisdom in the country lie in our party or in any party for that matter. It is leadership of the country, and this leadership of our times will have, even now, at the twelfth hour, at the zero hour, to take heed and make certain changes; if we fail to do so, if our generation fails the younger generation, then the future leadership will be blighted and destroyed and will not be able to bring to fruition those dreams and aspirations which were before us when the freedom's battle was on.

I think one of the most important things that Shri Mathur brought up—that he has raised this issue in Parliament is a very good thing—is, as he rightly pointed out, that it would be too much of a simplification to say that the coming elections or even present world trends are responsible for the unrest among students in our country, for the tragic occurrences and events that have recently taken place amongst us. It would be true to a great extent, but not entirely so, to say that this has happened on academic grounds, failure to provide that right academic atmosphere which has led to this turmoil.

There is no doubt that overcrowding in lecture rooms and campus, no proper teacher-pupil ratio, lack of health amenities and hostel facilities, difficulties of the home environment of large numbers of students and the fact that many of them are not able to enter universities though they have the merit to do so while others who do not have merit enter because of certain patronage, lack of proper guidance and counselling services, no correlation between education and employment and vocation—all these are responsible for bringing down the academic atmosphere.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Whose patronage? Not of the Opposition.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Indeed, it is one of the tragedies of our times that in spite of the fact that even the report of the postwar committee on educational reform, made before Independence, a quarter of a century ago, which took basic education as the most important factor and built upon it a structure and pattern of education, has not been implemented. The Education Commission has now rehashed—refashioned may be to a great extent—the same requirements of education which may be accepted but will they be implemented? Unless something is really done about it, now that over the last decade even the number of university students has

gone up from 7 lakhs to 15 lakhs, apart from those in the other higher educational institutions, the failure to deal with this situation will continue to have grave repercussions which are already manifesting themselves.

Then I want to point out one thing, that while this is true about the student community as a whole, we must realise that more than half the students are not involved. They are not involved in the unrest. They are not even concerned sufficiently to see that educational institutions are not closed to their own disadvantage. We do not want a clash between students, but it is strange to see how uninvolved some of them are not only in joining the unrest but even in changing the atmosphere.

I now come to what I consider to be the most important factor that has to be rectified. The most important factor is the relationship between the teacher and the taught, between the parent and the child, and, if I may have the temerity to say so, between the politician and the youth of this country. It is because there is a vast gulf today between them that we are reaching this point which we are seeing the worst spectacle, where students, because they commit certain acts which are anti-social, and so no doubt have to be dealt with by the law and order authorities. It is our failure to have this dialogue between the teacher and the student in the proper manner. There are large numbers of good teachers, there are good parents, there are good politicians even today, and their influence had been for the good of the students, and that is why so many of them are still not involved, but each and every one of them will become involved in this if we do not take heed, if we do not take steps even today to bridge this gulf, this lack of trust that they have, their lack of confidence in us because of many of our acts of commission and omission.

I believe, and I am sure that every one in this House will believe, that discipline from childhood has to be maintained in the home. If the mother does not know discipline, if the father is not himself disciplined, if he does not maintain the discipline of the child, the teacher finds it more difficult, and society is not able to build that child into a good citizen. This is the problem which we have to tackle from its base, right through school and college and into society itself. Our generation has failed, I think miserably failed.

A good deal has been said about Gandhiji and about the non-co-operation movement of those days. Acharya Kripalani knows it well. I, as one of those who did join the non-co-operation movement and left college, would say this. One of the members said that it was for a great objective, it was for freedom itself that this was done. There are other factors also. At that time discipline was rigidly maintained. Youth, enthusiastic youth, sometimes goes out of control, but in his wisdom Gandhiji knew how to maintain discipline and non-violence and maintain a regularity which everyone who joined that movement had to keep, or the movement was called off on repeated occasions. There was also a third factor. The future of every child, every youth, who joined it was looked after in the sense that he was put into constructive channels of activity. The worst indictment against us is that even today when we talk much about it in the House, we have not brought in compulsory national service by which every boy and girl alike can be utilised for the country's purpose, and they can feel a sense of participation. Even in the countries of the so-called free world, they have a national militia. Surely for the service of this nation, for the future well being of our youth, even now we can bring in national social service of some kind, according to aptitude and inclination of every

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youth, so that they can become citizens who will be able to mould the destiny of the country on right lines.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा (कांटा) :  
सभापति महोदय, क्या हमारा नाम नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय : आपका नाम भी  
आ रहा है ।

श्री हेम बक्ष्या (गाहाटी) : हमारा क्या  
हुआ ?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, the motion under consideration speaks of the student unrest and trouble. If I may submit, the young all over the world and even older people who are still alive and vibrating with enthusiasm and some kind of idealism have a feeling of unrest and have at times a feeling of being troubled. The question is: what direction this unrest, this troubled frame of mind takes. It is, I think, much more our concern to see that the direction that this unrest takes is not destructive, and that through this unrest and through this troubled mind something creative and something original comes out rather than a desire to destroy and to harm people and public property. What is disturbing about the trend of things is that there are among the young people today some who go in for agitation; others who feel that they are too helpless under the conditions which exist in the country are leaving the country. A lot of good people, clever young people feel that there is no recourse to justice and therefore many of them have left. That is the situation we are faced with.

Acharya Kripalani for whom I have great respect has brought out this phrase over and over again that it is the leadership in the country which has failed. It is a funny thing that the word 'leadership' has taken on a peculiar connotation in our country. I hope Acharyaji will excuse me when I say that leadership

can exist in any sphere; it can be leadership in a class; it can be leadership in literary work or in a factory; it need not be political leadership. Unfortunately, in our country leadership only means political leadership. Therefore, I say that this injustice is not only restricted to political leadership; the injustice goes to all classes whether it is in colleges or in schools or in the factories or administrative services. The leadership idea which should depend upon or accrue out of a superiority of ability accrues instead from patronage. Therefore, it is not only political leadership it is leadership at all levels.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Can a factory owner change the system of education?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: No. What I am trying to explain is that this lack of justice exists at all levels, not only in political leadership. Whether political leadership reflects other social strata or whether the social strata reflects political leadership is a matter of discussion and I am not discussing it here now. I am saying that the unrest and the troubled frame of mind which we find among the young people today also exists in other parts of the world. But opportunities exist there for that unrest to take some kind of constructive direction which unfortunately we have denied to our young people.

The second thing is, that through this evolution of the last twenty years, the class which has suffered the most is the middle class and the students come from this middle class. The affluent society has done more than well for itself. Even the labour force has improved considerably. The middle class, due to inflationary conditions and due to other conditions, has suffered the most, economically and otherwise.

The students mostly come from the middle classes and the feeling of frustration and injustice is greater among them.

17.00 hrs.

When we were young we also had great dreams of changing the world. (Interruption).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फहखा-  
वाद) : अर्थात् आप इनकी खूबसूरत और  
जवान हैं।

श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी : आप समझते  
होंगे। मैं तो नहीं समझती अपने को जवान।

When we were young, we also had this feeling of wanting to change the world. It is not that the young 20 years ago did not participate in the political struggle; it is not something which is new today. The question is whether we need to deal with this matter through force, through compulsion, through repression or through trying to understand what the basic difficulties are and seeing that adequate opportunities are provided for the expression of the creative force among the young people.

Hon. Members before me have more than adequately stressed on the discrimination and injustice which prevail in the colleges, etc., and have touched upon the point that the autonomy of the universities is being constantly encroached upon. It is not something that I need add to. When, however, you talk of indiscipline, again you come to the question of injustice. If there is injustice, there can be no discipline. They will only be disciplined when you see that only by abiding to the rules, by keeping law and order, you can get adequate opportunities. If you see that somebody is doing all the wrong things and getting all the benefits, then there is no reason why you should not by doing bad things to get what you want to get.

Lastly, I would like to add one word, and that is what I call regulatory freedom. We do not want the young people's freedom to be restricted, to be curtailed beyond measure. But it must be, as Edmund Burke would say, regulated freedom. In this, I think I can do no better than to quote from Edmund Burke, because perhaps if I wanted to put it in my own words it

would not go down so well. This is what Edmund Burke said:

"It ought to be the constant aim of every wise public council to find out by cautious experiments and rational, cool endeavours with how little, not how much of this restraint the community can subsist."

So, I think it ought to be always our aim to find out with how little restraint, not how much restraint, we are able to give to the community in order to preserve law and order.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Lohia.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been waiting to be called. I am a member of a party and I am not being called at all. I walk out in protest.

Shri Umanath (Puddukkottai): Please give a chance to the disciplined people. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: \*\*

Shri Umanath (Puddukkottai): What is the position? Will I be called, Sir? I just want to know.

Shri Hem Barua: I am connected with education. I belong to a party. I am not called.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to say that an experienced Parliamentarian like Shri Hem Barua... (Interruption)

An hon. Member: Sir...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I know how to deal with him.

Shri Hem Barua: \*\*

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please take your seat. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: I am going out.

(Shri Hem Barua then left the House).

Mr. Chairman: The debate is going on for the last two days. The Speaker has made out a list and since the time I occupied the Chair, I am trying to accommodate as many as I can. After all, the time at our disposal is not much. Secondly, you have to keep in view the majority of the members on this side. I do not preclude the necessity of calling them according to the parties. It was Mr. Hem Barua who

[Mr. Chairman]

gave the chance to Mr. Kripalani and I called Mr. Kripalani.

All that Mr. Hem Barua has said against the Chair will be expunged.

**Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna):** You may reduce the time from 10 to 5 minutes for each member so that you can accommodate more speakers.

**Shri Umanath:** I object to the reduction of time at this stage. I belong to a group from which none has spoken.

**Mr. Chairman:** You will get your time.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन पहले दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पांच विद्यार्थी जेल से रिहा कर दिए गए। उन का मुकदमा खत्म हुआ। उस का कारण था कि दिल्ली के कालेजों में हड़ताल होने की संभावना बढ़ने लगी थी। ठीक उसी जुम में पकड़े हुए उड़ीसा, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात के विद्यार्थी अभी तक जेल में हैं...

**श्री बडे (खारगोन) :** मध्य प्रदेश के भी।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** उन का मुकदमा हो नहीं रहा है। पेशियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। शायद सरकार कहेगी कि मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं करें तो हम क्या करें लेकिन बात असल में यह नहीं है। सरकार खुद पेशियां उन के मामले में बढ़वाती है और दिल्ली के विश्व-विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की दनादन पेशी कर के उन को रिहा कर देती है। तो दिमाग पर क्या असर पड़ता है कि यह दुनिया ताकत, मनमानी और स्वेच्छाचारिता की दुनिया है, कानून की दुनिया नहीं। इसी तरह से जब हम लोग परसों जेल से छूटे रात के नौ बजे तो तीन आदमी हमारे साथ छूटे थे, जनेसर मिश्र, सत्यदेब त्रिपाठी और रामभासरे वर्मा, जो अपने अपने विश्वविद्यालय यूनियनों के सभापति रह चुके हैं उन को जेल के फाटक पर नजरबन्दी कानून के मातहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा अट्टहास और खिलवाड़ करना नहीं चाहिए।

कम से कम इतना तो हो कि जिसको नजरबन्दी में गिरफ्तार करना हो, उस को जेल में ही रखे रहें। एक तरफ कहें कि छूट गए, और दूसरी तरफ नजरबन्दी का वारंट दे दें, जेल के फाटक पर ले आवें, हंसी करें, खेल करें आखिर क्या दिमाग पर असर पड़ता है इन जवान लोगों के और असल बात यह है कि आज समाज के बारे में लोगों के मन में कोई तमिली नहीं रह गई है। न्याय नहीं है। कैसे यह समाज टिका हुआ है, किस आधार के ऊपर, इस के बारे में किसी तरह की भी भावना नहीं है। अब अगर साधारण विद्यार्थी तीसरे दर्जे में पास होकर अथवा दूसरे दर्जे में पास होकर विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज में भर्ती नहीं पा सकता लेकिन मंत्रियों के लड़के लड़कियां फेल हो कर भी और मैं यहां श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती की बात में सुधार करना चाहूंगा, इसलिए नहीं कि वह ऊंचे पास करते हैं बल्कि फेल होकर भी यूरोप और अमरीका जाकर शिक्षा पा सकते हैं तो विद्यार्थियों के दिमाग पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। इस दुनिया में न्याय नहीं रह गया है। इस दुनिया में मनमानी और स्वेच्छाचारिता है और जब परीक्षाओं के परिणाम निकलते हैं, किसी भी सम्य देश में दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा परीक्षाओं के नतीजों में विद्यार्थी फेल नहीं किया करते।

17.10 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the chair]

यही एक अभागा देश है, जहां पचास प्रतिशत और उस से भी अधिक विद्यार्थी फेल हुआ करते हैं, क्या होता है? नन्हे विद्यार्थियों के कोमल हृदयों के ऊपर किस तरह की छाप लगती है? इतनी मेहनत की, इतने बरस पढ़े और फिर भी फेल कर गये। अगर हम लोग उनकी जगह पर बैठें हों, तब समझ में आये कि जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, वह कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। उसी तरह से विद्यार्थियों के खाने पीने के, रहने के, और दूसरे कई मामले हैं।

काशी विश्वविद्यालय आज इस सरकार का अपना विश्वविद्यालय है। 18 वर्ष पहले

8 हजार विद्यार्थी वहां पर पढ़ने थे, सारे देश की आबादी बढ़ गई, ऊंची शिक्षा पाने की इच्छा बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन वहां आज भी विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 8 हजार है। श्रीर कहीं सरकार परिवार नियोजन कर पाई है या नहीं, लेकिन कम से कम काशी विश्वविद्यालय में परिवार नियोजन बहुत ठाठ से किया हुआ है। वहां पर लोग पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं, गरीब इलाका है, इनका गरीब इलाका है कि कहीं अगर यह सभ्य सरकार होती तो आज काशी विश्वविद्यालय में कम से कम 25 हजार संख्या विद्यार्थियों की होती। फिर ये कहते हैं कि हम वहां ऊंची शिक्षा रखे हुए हैं। क्या शिक्षा है? कहां है हमारे गणितज्ञ, हिसाब लगाने वाले, वैज्ञानिक? मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े न देकर खाली इतना ही बताऊं कि रूस और अमरीका की आबादी में एक हजार के पीछे 20 से 25 विद्यार्थी कालिज और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा पाते हैं, जब कि हमारे देश में 4 से 5 और जिन इलाकों में विद्यार्थियों की गड़बड़ ज्यादा हो रही है वहां 4 और ऊंडीसा और आंध्र में हजार के पीछे मुश्किल से एक या डेढ़ विद्यार्थी कालिज और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा पाते हैं। जो गरीब हैं उन को और रगड़ी, उन को और गरीब बनाओ, जो बेपढ़े हैं उनको और बे पढ़ा बनाओ। आखिर इस सब का मन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, मन कुचलता चला जायेगा।

20 साल से विद्यार्थियों को थाम कर रखा, युवक-आयोजन या त्याहार मना कर, मान में एक या दो बार मनाने हैं भारत नाट्य और कथक नृत्य कर के मैं इस के पक्ष में हूं नाच और गाने खूब हों नाच जरा जम कर हों और दोनों मिल कर नाचें, अलग अलग क्यों नाचें, लेकिन अगर यह कार्यक्रम, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम दिमागी कार्यक्रम को बदल कर, हटा कर होता है तो फिर नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा और आज हम वह नुकसान उठ रहे हैं। यदि मार्क्सवाद, समाजवाद, राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर चर्चा और विवेचन

खूब खुल कर इन पिछले 20 वर्षों में हुआ होता, तो ऐसी बात नहीं होती, लेकिन ऐसा क्यों करते, घबराहट जो थी।

आज करोड़पति भरबपति हो रहे हैं जो सरकार से चिपके हुए हैं। उनके मामले आते हैं, खोले जाते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भी कुछ नहीं होता। अभी इस दफ्ता में कलकत्ता गया था, एक हजरत जिनका मामला यहां बहुत दफ्ता खुला, उनका महल और बढ़ रहा है, होटल और बन रहा है, तब दिमाग में आया कि अगर कोई जबान आदमी इस को देखे तो क्या कहेगा—कहेगा कि भाई खूब बेइमानी करो, खूब पैसा कमाओ, खूब बड़े बनते चले जाओ, इस समाज का सार नहीं रह गया है, निस्स्वार् संसार होता चला जा रहा है।

उसी तरह से आज मंत्री होते हैं—जरा इस बात को सोचो, अगर बस और मोटर जलती है, मैं इनका जलना पसन्द नहीं करता, लेकिन कभी सोचा इस बात पर कि ये मोटर चलाने वाले लोग, जब कहीं सड़क का एक कोना पार करते हैं तो मालूम पड़ता है कि जैसे कोई कवायद कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से कीचड़ उछाली जाय, इस तरह तेजी से मोटर चलाते हैं, कि पैदल चलने वालों पर बरसात का जमा पानी और कीचड़ उछल कर गिरता है— तो सभापति महोदय, आखिर यह वैमनस्य ही कर रहेगा या नहीं। आज यह वैमनस्य या अघावत थोड़ी बहुत सामने आ रही है, अभी ज्यादा नहीं आई है, अभी तो लड़कियां मैदान में नहीं आई हैं, वह भी आयेंगी, लड़कियां, पिछड़ी जाति वाले, हरिजन और आदिवासी ये सब मैदान में आयेंगे, चास तोर से लड़कियां आयेंगी। क्यों आयेंगी? इस लिये आयेंगी कि उन के मां-बाप दिन रात उन को कहते हैं कि जरा सिकुड़ कर चलो, कितना जोर से बोलती हो, दब के रहो, आज लड़कियों की आत्मा इतनी कुचली जा रही है कि कभी न कभी वह आत्मा फूटेगी और तब ये लोग बहुत ज्यादा घबरायेंगे कि कहीं ये

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

श्रीरतें भी क्रान्ति की सेना में ना आ जायें, जिस तरह से कि यूरोपीय देशों में हुआ था, तब तो मामला और ज्यादा बिगड़ जायगा।

18 नवम्बर को मुझे इतनी शर्म लगी अपने ऊपर, कि मिट्टी का सिपाही हमको इस तरह से दबा ले गया, कुछ भी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भरोसा था कि अपना देश जाग रहा है और जिन जिन लोगों ने यहां पर नई पीढ़ी पर अपनी ताकत आजमाई है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत का युवाजन जिस किसी चीज में गिरा हो, शायद झूठ ज्यादा बोलता हो, शायद पढ़ाई लिखाई कम करता है, शायद आपसी व्यवहार में बिगड़ गया है, लेकिन एक बात में इन पुरानी पीढ़ियों में आगे बढ़ गया है और वह है निडरपन। निडर हो रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हमारा देश निडर होता चला जायगा, क्या विद्यार्थी, क्या किसान, क्या हरिजन, क्या आदिवासी और क्या श्रीरतें, कोई ताकत इन को रोक नहीं सकती और उस वक्त इस मिट्टी के सिपाही के भी टुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

मैं आप के सामने खाली एक दिल्ली के स्कूल की परीक्षा फल (नतीजे) को रख देना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें दो विद्यार्थी जो बुरी तरह से फेल हो गये थे, पास कर दिये गये थे। एक को नम्बर मिला था 223, उस का 274 बना दिया गया और वह पास हो गया.....

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय (सलेमपुर) :  
स्कूल का नाम क्या था ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसको जाने दीजिए—बेमतलब बात है। मैं यह कागज दिये देता हूँ—हमारा वक्त क्यों खराब करते हो। दूसरे का 241 से 279 कर दिया गया, जब कि.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will try to conclude now. His time is up.

श्री प्र० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर) :  
हमेशा गोल-गोल बातें करते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भाई यह कागज रखा हुआ है—आप ऐसी बात कर रहे हो। मैं यह कागज सदन के पटल पर रख देना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मेरा हक है और मैं इसका रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने हक ही मांग कर रहा हूँ, क्या इस के लिए भी मुझे नियम बताने पड़ेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: All right. Let it be placed on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कह रहा था कि किस तरह से आज स्कूलों और कालेजों.....

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):  
About this paper may I say that this should be shown to us before it is made a part of the record?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किस तरह से आज स्कूलों और कालेजों की परीक्षाओं के नतीजे मास्टर अथवा स्कूलों और कालेजों के मैनेजर अपने मन से पैसे के लिए या रिश्तेदारी के लिए बदल दिया करते हैं—क्या असर पड़ेगा इस का नन्दे हृदयों पर। इसी तरह से आप को बतलाऊंगा कि आज जो अखबार कलकत्ते से आया है उस में यह खबर है कि कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के अनिदिष्ट काल के लिए बन्द होने की आशंका है। एक तरफ तो "बसुमति" में यह निकला है कि :

विश्वविद्यालय अनिदिष्ट कालिर जन्म बन्ध होइ बार आशंका

दूसरी तरफ उसके पहले यह खबर है कि :

मातार सम्मुखे पिता कृतं क हावड़ा ब्रिज  
होइले कन्या के गंगाय निक्षेप ।

गंगा में मां के सामने पिता ने हावड़ा पुल से अपनी लड़की को फेंक दिया । यह अवस्था इस वक्त हो गई है । विद्यार्थी तो सताया हुआ है, लाञ्छित है, अपमानित है । वह जानता नहीं है कि कहां अपना सिर ले जा कर रखे । वह जानता नहीं कि माता पिता से, अध्यापक से, नेताओं से और न जाने कहां-कहां से वह बिगाड़ा जा रहा है । फिर जब वह देखता है कि एक तरफ एक शंकराचार्य के यहां राष्ट्रपति जी प्रसाद लेने जाते हैं, आशीर्वाद लेने जाते हैं और दूसरे शंकराचार्य को बिना किसी अपराध के गिरफ्तार कर के पाड़ाचेरी भेज दिया जाता है, तब उसका माथाभ न्ना जाता है कि संसार में कोई न्याय, कोई तर्क रह गया है या नहीं ।

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is only a political speech; nothing relevant to the subject.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यह आमंगति ऐसी ऐसी हो गई है कि खोपड़ी के दो हिस्से हो गये हैं , और यह सरकार हर एक भारतीय की खोपड़ी को दो तीन हिस्सों में बांट कर ऐसा समाज बना देना चाहती है जिस का अब कोई सुधार संभव नहीं है इस रास्ते के अलावा कि विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन हो या दूसरा आन्दोलन हो, ताकत के साथ वह आगे बढ़ते चले जायें । अपने को आगे बढ़ायें और इस अन्यायी और असम, गैरबराबरी के समाज को तोड़ फोड़ कर एक ऐसा समाज बनायें जिस के अंग प्रत्यंग एक दूसरे के साथ सज सकें । आज सजे हुए नहीं हैं , अंग प्रत्यंग अलग हैं ।

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the students unrest, as indeed today, is a part of the general unrest prevailing in the country. Acharya Kripalani has put the major portion of the responsibility and the blame on the Congress Party, the ruling party. I also agree with him that

being the ruling party, this Party is responsible for whatever happens in the country. But he should not forget that other parties also have made much contribution in creating this general feeling of unrest. It is not only the failure and the laps of the Congress Party or of the Government which have created this general sense of unrest in the country but it is also the contribution of other political parties which took advantage of some of the conditions inevitably connected with the developing society. They have taken advantage of those conditions and they have created a sense of unrest and uncasiness in the country and the lawlessness and the defiance of the authority.

It has been said that politics has been introduced into education. I belong to a generation in which students took active part in politics. But even then it was never a habit with us to encourage or to indulge in defiance of the academic authority. We were encouraged to defy the authority of a foreign and an alien rule, an irremovable foreign rule; but we were always obedient to the academic authority, to our teachers, the principals and the professors.

Acharya Kripalani said one thing which I also endorse that every movement has with it some educational reform movement connected. All through, starting from Raja Rammohan Roy, Vidya Sagar and others, there have been educational movements. Within my own living memory, with the partition of Bengal and the swadeshi movement of 1906, there was the Dawn Society Movement initiated by Satish Chandra Mukerjee. The Dawn Society was a pioneering movement, an educational reformist movement, and Satish Chandra Mukerjee, who was adored and respected by Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the last day of his life as his Guru, guide and philosopher. That was educational philosopher behind the political movement which was initiated in Bengal in 1905 and 1906. Then came Arabindo with the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

National Council of Education the precursor of the present Jadavpur University. And then with the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhiji initiated a system of national education. So every political movement had its educational reformist counterpart.

Since Independence, we have expanded education vastly; we have paid more attention to expansion in number and not so much attention to quality. I deplore that. Gandhiji initiated a system of education, but we have practically abandoned it. If basic education of Gandhiji's ideas had been the basis of primary education, then I think the state of education now in India or the student community in India, would not have been so bad. Instead of taking Gandhiji's basic education, the Government of India accepted the hybrid version, the Sergeant's variant of basic education, which is neither this nor that.

In the Third Plan, I think, there has been an increase of about 20 new universities and about 70 or 80 new colleges or even more than that—I am not sure of the number. The Education Commission has given the full list. You will find that whatever money we have spent has been spent mostly on higher education side in universities and colleges and we have ignored the base, i.e., the primary and the secondary stages. Education begins at the primary stage. The number of primary schools has gone up to more than 5,00,000 out of about 5,60,000 villages that we have. That is, practically all the villages have now been covered by primary schools. But if the Government of India think it proper to hold an inquiry into the quality of primary education they will find that many of these primary schools exist more or less in name. The teachers there come very often at the end or the beginning of the month to take their salaries and on the other days of the month they simply sign the Register and do not take any care for education of children: so the rot starts at that stage.

Then in the secondary stage also, we have not given any attention to the teacher-student ratio. Recently there has been some increase in the remuneration of secondary-school teachers, particularly in West Bengal. So long the education line was considered to be the refuge of the rejects from all other avenues of life. That should not have been so.

We give so much emphasis now on training of teachers. It is necessary, but this training should not be of a mechanical sort. This training should have some spiritual value, this training should be towards inculcating a new outlook. But it is not so. We have to give a new outlook to the teacher-trainees in the training school. But what is done now? They are taught some psychology and are given some training in guidance, or some other things, but there is nothing about creating a new outlook among the teachers or students.

The students have been indulging in all sorts of things. The Education Commission has deplored some of the incidents and we all know what they have been doing. They indulge in teasing girls, burning buses, ticketless travelling, rushing into the cinema houses, crashing the cinema houses because they are not given concessions, and all sorts of things. Even petty bickerings about payment to a shoe-polish boy or payment to a driver, have led to widespread disorder and riots created by the students. These are not things which you can expect of the students. At present, as I have said, it is a part of lawlessness and defiance of authority and as such, it has to be tackled as a law and order problem. What was done by the Central Government on the 18th November, I think, deserves to receive the recognition and appreciation of the citizens of the country, not only because they have preserved the law and order of the city and saved the citizens from disorder and chaos, but also because they have been able to

save the students from some rowdy, unhealthy and anti-social activities which might also have done them physical harm. So that is a good thing Government have done and for that they should have our gratefulness.

**Mr. Chairman:** His time is up.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I will take two or three minutes more.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would make an appeal to hon. Members. There are so many members who want to speak. If everyone takes two or three minutes more, others will be cut out. Let him please conclude in a minute.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** When it has degenerated into a law and order problem, it has to be tackled as such. So the police have to be called and whenever the police are called, it is quite likely that they indulge in some excesses. It is in the very nature of their work and duty. But it should be remembered that they are not the first violators of the sanctity of the educational institutions and they should not be condemned for that. If the Vice-Chancellor is gheraoed, if a certain professor or lecturer is menaced, and they call for the police for help to rescue him, and if for coming to such help the police are condemned on the ground that they have entered into the educational institutions or have committed some excesses. I think this is not fair to the police. They are also human beings; they also deserve fair treatment from the public.

It is the charge of the educational authorities to see that the students under them do not violate the sanctity of the educational institutions and do not use those institutions as sanctuaries for indulging in anti-social activities or for taking refuge in those institutions after having indulged in such anti-social activities. If they can ensure that, then only they can ask the police not to enter the educational institutions. The first concern is that the educational institutions should not be used as sanctuaries for anti-social activities.

Lastly, one word. There have been so many Education Commissions, the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Mudaliar Commission and now the Kothari Commission. I think not even 25 per cent of the recommendations of the first two Commissions have been implemented. Now the Kothari Commission have submitted a voluminous report. I do not know in how many decades the Government of India or India as a nation will develop the necessary resources to implement those recommendations. It is only creating false hopes in the minds of students and the teachers that they will get all these things. The teachers and students should realise that they have to confine their demands to the resources available within the country.

The students are the future creators of our history. We should treat them with generosity, imagination and kindness, but they should also behave with a sense of responsibility to the nation. This should be observed both by the teachers and by the students.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would like to put a proposal before the House as we have to conclude at 6 P.M. If Members are prepared to sit late and are prepared to keep quorum, I am prepared to sit late. Also all the arguments have been exhausted now. So five minutes to a Member should do. I would ring the bell at the 5th minute.

**Shri Umanath:** Ten minutes.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** This is very unfair.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Some of us want only five minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** I know hon. Members are intelligent and have a fund of information to put forth with facts and figures. All the same, the clock is running fast. So I would request them to take only five minutes each, (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. I will give time. I am prepared to sit late.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरे दल को कब बुलायेंगे आप ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : नम्बर तो हमारे दल का आता है —

सभापति महोदय : आप के दल को भी टाइम देंगे ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : दूसरी पार्टी के दो बोल चुके हैं । हमारी पार्टी को पहला नम्बर भी नहीं देंगे ।

**Mr. Chairman:** I will try to accommodate the parties who have not been given time.

**Shri Umanath:** In analysing the recent student unrest, its nature and cause some of my friends posed the question as if something has gone wrong with the students, or that there is some sort of frustration among the students, or there is some sort of aberration in their minds or some dejection in life. This sort of explanation is going on in the country as well as in this House from some hon. friends.

I do not accept that position. In being against that assessment it may be I am not nearer many of my friends here, but I am convinced that I am nearer the vast masses of the people and the student community outside.

What has actually happened, and what is happening today is this. During the independence movement the student community as such participated in it, and they had a great contribution to make. After securing independence, the student community thought that now that they had secured independence, the question of their academic rights, the question of their education, the question of their democratic liberties, all those things would be taken care of by the national leadership. With that confidence in the national leadership they went into oblivion, they were not in such movements as we see today, but with the experience of the past 20 years they have come to the conclusion that if this position is left to the national leadership...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । इतना अच्छा भाषण चल रहा है लेकिन मदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The Bell is being rung.... There is no quorum. The Bell may be rung again... Still there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 25, 1966 | Agrahayana 4, 1888 (Saka).*