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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 24, 1966/Chaitra 3,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Congress of the International Com-
mission on Irrigation and Drainage

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- *742. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Heda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Sixth Congress of the International
Commission on Irrigation and drain-
age was held in January, 1966;

(b) if so, how many countries parti-
cipated in the conference; and

(c) the subjects discussed and the
decisions arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L.
Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 34 countries.

(c) The following subjects were
discussed:—

- (i) Reclamation of saline lands un-
der irrigation;
- (ii) Sediment in irrigation and
drainage channels;
- (iii) Development of deltaic areas;
- (iv) Integrated operation of reser-
voirs for irrigation, flood
control and other purposes.

No decisions are taken at such In-
ternational Congresses; but the ex-
perience of member countries is ex-
changed by contribution of papers
and discussions which are of great
value to participants.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like
to know whether there is any formal
membership for this organisation; if
so, how many member countries did
not attend the conference and whether
Government have any information
why they did not attend the confer-
ence.

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are 58 coun-
tries which are members of this inter-
national body out of which only 34
attended. The Government is not
concerned as to who attended and who
did not attend.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like
to know whether the question of ex-
change of experts on deputation to the
problems—countries, that is, those

who have got this problem of drainage and irrigation, was also discussed and whether any resolution was adopted in that conference to give effect to all the resolutions for sending experts to the problem countries.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I said in the main answer, no resolutions are passed at these international congresses. All that is done is that papers are discussed. For example, there were nearly 90 papers which were discussed. The experience of each country is exchanged. Beyond that no resolutions are passed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the conditions to become a member of this commission? Was there any financial implication in it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no financial implication; the only thing is that that country must have irrigation and that must be admitted by the international body.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Could we have any idea as to what benefit that we, being a member-country and as a result of this conference, derived from this conference?

Dr. K. L. Rao: India has the unique distinction of being the founder-member of this organisation. It is the only international organisation which has got its headquarters in India. Naturally, these problems are of the greatest importance because India is a country with the largest amount of irrigation system in the world. Therefore the experience of other countries is extremely valuable to us. The problems discussed, like saline lands, have been of immense use to us.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिचाई और ड्रेनेज के सम्बन्ध में भारत के प्रति घिमडल ने कौन सी समस्याएं इस सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत कीं और उन पर दूसरे सदस्य देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In these meetings the discussions are confined only to these four problems which I have mentioned. Irrigation and drainage as such were not discussed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What was the Indian delegation's contribution to the conference and what was the reaction of the other countries?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is what I am submitting. The discussions pertain to these four subjects only; other subjects are not discussed. One was the problem of salinity, how to reclaim or bring back saline lands which in India are as much as 15 million acres. Quite a lot of useful suggestions were made by other countries as to how to recover these saline lands and we are going to try that in this country.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the process of bottom panneling for the rivers of sorrow, like the Brahmaputra, was one of the subjects discussed in the conference; if so, whether those decisions have been implemented and with what results?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not a subject that was discussed.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the irrigation of desert land or sandy land was discussed and whether the opinion expressed there is profitable to the Government of India?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid that that is not one of the subjects that was discussed.

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव : इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्टर ने इस कानफरेंस का स्वागत करते हुए कहा था कि बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे मुल्क में कुल मजदूरी के एक बटे पांचवें हिस्से में ही आबपाशी होती है और बाकी के लिए जन्होंने बताया था कि हमारे पास पोटेशियल है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने इस तरफ कोई कदम उठाया है कि बाकी मजदूरी की आबपाशी का बुकम्बल इन्तिजाम जल्द से जल्द हो सके ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that in India we have got irrigation of only 23 per cent at present while the potential of our resources is such that we

can irrigate 50 per cent of our saline land. It will be the endeavour of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to procure irrigation at as early a date as possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जिस जमीन में सैलिनिटी है उस जमीन के सम्बन्ध में विचार हुआ। जहां इरीगेशन होता है और जिस जमीन में सैलिनिटी रहती है वह सैलिनिटी इरीगेशन से जाती नहीं है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने वैज्ञानिकों के इकट्ठा होने पर कौन सा वैज्ञानिक तरीका निकाला जा रहा है कि जहां सिंचाई का इन्तिजाम हो वहां सैलाइननेस जमीन निकल जाये ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite a useful information was obtained as a result of the discussion on the reclamation of saline lands.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the composition of the Indian Delegation and the precise nature of participation and contribution of Indian experts in this Congress?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There were 286 delegates from all over India belonging to various States.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्मेलन में राजस्थान की रेगिस्तानी भूमि के बारे में भी क्या कोई विचार हुआ या कोई सजेशन उन्होंने दिये ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I wish it was considered. That was not considered.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है सिंचाई और जल निकासी के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग की कांग्रेस हुई। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्मेलन में उन देशों के मुतालिक किसी अल्पकालीन या दीर्घकालीन योजना पर विचार हुआ जहां पर सिंचाई और जल निकासी की समस्या बहुत ही जटिल है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, the Congress always discusses only some specialised problems—four problems were discussed—and this was not one of them.

श्री शिव नारायण : लाखों मन पानी हर साल नदियों के द्वारा बह कर समुद्र में चला जाता है और गरमी में मुल्क प्यासा मरता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कांग्रेस में उस पानी को स्टोर करने के बारे में भी कोई डिसकशन आने किया ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that in India quite a large number of rivers there are and a lot of water goes wastefully to the sea. It will be our endeavour to utilise the water from the area from which the hon. Member comes.

Shri Bado: May I know whether in this Congress only irrigation of ideas was done or whether the question of funds for developing countries—that is the main problem in India—was also discussed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir. That was not discussed.

Electrification of Villages

- +
- *743. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meens:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) the number of villages electrified so far in each State/Union Territory and those expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan;

(b) the percentage of the total number of villages in each State/territory these electrified villages constitute; and

(c) the target of rural electrification for the Fourth Plan in India in general and in each State territory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5877/66].

(c) The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalized. Tentatively it has been proposed to electrify about 1 lakh villages during the 4th Plan and about 7 lakh irrigation pump sets. Detailed final figures about the villages to be electrified in each State still remain to be finalized.

Shri P. C. Borooah: As is generally the case of Assam, it always has the honour of standing the lowest in the list. The number of villages proposed for electrification in Assam is 260 and it is just above Nagaland for which the number proposed is 4. With the increasing use of electricity for agricultural purposes, has the Government any scheme to subsidise electricity for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Assam is one of those States which has got the lowest amount of rural electrification, being only 1.3 per cent. I hope that under the Fourth Plan, we will have a better performance. The concessions given for the agriculturist have been mentioned before during the discussions, and every kind of assistance is being given to encourage rural electrification.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the plantation industry in the rural areas in Assam has not been able to take electricity on account of the high cost of taking the line to the estates—it is about Rs. 30,000 per mile which is not possible for the industry to bear—and if so, whether Government have considered this matter and are going to revise the

rate, so that the plantation industry in the rural areas in Assam can take electricity?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Of course, in the case of Assam especially where the villages are far flung about, the cost of transmission will be great, but the particular specific case which the hon. Member is referring to has not come to our notice. I shall be glad if the hon. Member gives us the details of this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes; I shall do so.

श्री प० सा० बरुओह : जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने सदन पटल पर रखा है उस से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ राज्यों में देहातों में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम 40 से 48 फी सदी तक हो चुका है और कुछ भागों में 100 फी सदी तक हुआ है। लेकिन कुछ भाग ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर 1 फी सदी या उस से भी कम हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर विद्युत् प्रसार का काम कम हुआ है वहाँ पर उस के प्रसार के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true and very sad that there is a large amount of imbalance in rural electrification in the country. There are as many as eight States which have got less than the national average of 9.6 per cent and Bihar is one of them. We will see that, in the Fourth Plan, there is considerable rectification of this imbalance.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: While this imbalance between the States of India so far as consumption of electricity is concerned is evident from the statement, may I know how Government propose to correct this imbalance? Even in the Plan this year and in the coming Plan, distribution is not being organized in States like Bihar and other parts where generation is there but there is no distribution. How do Government propose to correct this imbalance?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true; it requires a very careful study to correct the imbalance. There is a very large imbalance in the country and very careful study is required in order to find out the agricultural loads plus the socio-economic aspects of village electrification. We will be undertaking that study.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any difference in the tariff of this electricity between the rural and the urban areas and, if so, what is the difference in tariff, and whether this is also one of the reasons for the low performance of the electricity programme in villages?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted earlier, in the case of rural electrification, specially agricultural pumping, the Government is prepared to subsidise about 12 Paise for all parts of the country.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया सरकार का गांवों में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्तर्गत साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिस के द्वारा गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जायेगी। यदि बनाया है तो सब गांवों में कब तक बिजली पहुंच जायेगी।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Out of 5½ lakhs of villages in India, nearly 3½ lakhs have got people less than 500 each and 2 lakhs villages have got a population of more than 500 each. It shall be our endeavour in the first instance to see that these 2 lakhs villages with larger amount of population are given electricity. Towards that end we are hoping to programme to electrify one lakh villages in the next Plan.

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : जो स्टेटमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है उस का मुताला करने से बाजेह होता है कि पांडिचेरी और दिल्ली के सेंट पर सेंट गांव बिजली बाल हो गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह

है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ पर रिहन्द बांध बहुत धरो से बना हुआ है बिजली लगाने का काम 10 फी सदी भी नहीं हुआ है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It always happens whenever the number of villages is small. In Delhi there are 316 villages; it is essentially of an urban character and therefore, it is that all the villages have been electrified. It is true that, in U.P., the percentage is very low. It is not the amount or quantum of electricity that is standing in the way of rural electrification. There is sufficient amount of electricity but it is only the distribution system that is defective and we have got to rectify that.

Dr. L. M. Singhai: It is apparent that planning in our country has been contributing to, and creating this, imbalance, so that the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have only 1.3 per cent 2.1 per cent respectively. What specific correctives in respect of these very backward States, particularly these two States, are proposed to be taken so that they are brought on par, for development of electricity, with the rest of India?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As for Rajasthan, we are proposing to take a large number of villages in the next Plan, so that the percentage will come up to more than 20. But as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, there is some difficulty, because the number of villages is proportionately very large; it has got about 70,000 villages with a population of only the same as in Madras where the number of villages is only about 20,000; that is, the number of villages per million are far more. . .

Shri Bado: That is not the only trouble.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Therefore, Madhya Pradesh requires a very careful study. Actually, I have taken up for study this question of how to introduce electrification effectively there.

Dr. Ramesh Sen: From the statement I find that there is almost a total shortage of electricity in the villages. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that certain power-houses under the Government of India and the NCDC in Bihar, in Giridih have been closed? These power-houses were supplying electricity to the neighbouring areas in the coal mine region, and they have been closed. If that is so, may I know what steps the Ministry has taken to keep them open and not to sell them out?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are not aware about the closing down of the NCDC power-houses. Probably, they were steam stations, and there is a certain amount of surplus power in the eastern sector, and it is very likely that because of that reason they might have been closed. Anyhow, we shall make enquiries about it. But, as I have submitted earlier, it is not the quantity of electricity that is affecting the spread of rural electrification, but it is more the distribution system.

Shri Ranga: Who is responsible for having failed to provide the necessary distribution system in UP and Bihar? Why is it that steps have not been taken by the Government of India and the Planning Commission together to see that funds are provided to the State Government to rectify these defects?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Power development is the duty of both the States and the Centre, and it is a concurrent subject. The distribution system has not been very effective in UP, particularly..

Shri Ranga: Why? What is the good of saying that it has not been very effective? Who is responsible for this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are taking steps in the matter. The question is one of providing the funds. Every State has got certain ceilings and a certain emphasis is given on a particular aspect of development, and

naturally the other aspects suffer. Let us take, for example, the hon. Member's State, namely Andhra Pradesh. There, they have spent more on irrigation and less on electricity, so that in the matter of irrigation it leads the country, but in electricity it is the lowest.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the long story of decentralisation being the policy of Government and the whole country having been covered practically by a network of national extension schemes and community development blocks and all that kind of racket, how is it that this problem of distribution has come up in order to prevent electrification of the villages which is the most basic matter in regard to industrialisation?

Shri Ranga: They do not give the necessary priority for it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that rural electrification is a very important aspect, but, unfortunately, rural loads are very low and are not in a position to yield sufficient money even to cover the interest charges. Therefore, we have got to find funds specially for the development of rural electrification. This will be effective only when the distribution lines are laid for meeting the other loads, and we are trying our best now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very painful to hear the hon. Minister saying that the electrification of villages in Madhya Pradesh will be held up because of difficulties, which he has not mentioned. Notwithstanding the fact that big hydel works are situated in Madhya Pradesh this is the position. Government are also somehow or other procrastinating the arrangement about the Narmada Valley project for Madhya Pradesh. In view of this, may I know how it is that Government want to find fault only with the Madhya Pradesh State, whenever this question of supply of electricity or the supply of funds to Madhya Pradesh arises? Why is there this step-motherly attitude?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must submit that Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country, and it is more widespread. For rural electrification, a very close network of the distribution system is necessary, and the distribution lines come in only as part of the development of the country, generally industry.

I am sorry I have been misunderstood in respect of an earlier answer that I had given. What I said was this. In the case of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the number of villages is very large, being of the order of about 70,000. Therefore, we have got to study very carefully which villages must be electrified, and how that should be done.

Shri Ranga: He will go on studying.

1965-66 के बजट में की गई कटौतियां

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- * 744. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बब्रू :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाब :
 श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के कारण 1965-66 के बजट में क्या क्या कटौतियां की गईं; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों और सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित अन्य उपक्रमों में की गई बचत दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० ना० सिन्ध) : (क) और (ख). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है जिसमें 1965-66 के बजट में मंत्रालयों के अनुसार की गई

बचत दिखाई गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा—
 बेलिये संख्या एल० टी०—5878/66]

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो विवरण आपने सदन पटल पर रखा है तो उसमें मैंने भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों और सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित अन्य उपक्रमों में की गई बचत के बारे में पूछा था लेकिन उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि उसमें आपने रेलवेज के बारे में और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के बारे में सूचना नहीं दी है और मंत्री महोदय जो इस तरह से जवाब भी पूरा नहीं देते हैं तो इस के लिए आप जरा उन्हें आवश्यक आदेश दें। रेलवेज में क्या कटौती की गई है इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है तो रेलवेज भी तो एक मिनिस्ट्री ही है।

श्री स० ना० सिन्ध : मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इसमें रेलवेज और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के बारे में सूचना नहीं है। इतने दिनों के भीतर जितनी भी हम सूचना एकत्र कर सके हैं वह हम ने यहां इस विवरण में रख दी है बाकी सूचना इकट्ठी हो जाने पर उसे भी हम रखने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : आप ने जो विवरण सदन पटल में रखा है उस के अनुसार करीब 61 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है जोकि विभिन्न प्रकार की कटौतियां करने से सम्भव हो सकी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या और अधिक प्रयास करने से हमसे अधिक बचत नहीं हो सकती थी और इस 61 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया गया ?

श्री स० ना० सिन्ध : मेरा तो ख्याल था कि माननीय सदस्य को संतोष होगा। वैसे तो इस से पहले भी प्रयास हुआ था पिछले साल भी हुआ था लेकिन इस साल पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक बचत की जा सकी है और यह जो इस बार अधिक रुपये की बचत की जा सकी है तो उस प्रयास में इसलिए हमें सफलता मिली है कि सभी मंत्रालयों ने

इस में हमें सहयोग दिया है। इस का आधार यह है कि हमारे पुराने प्रधान मंत्री ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि नौन प्लांड एक्सपेंडीचर में 10-15 प्रतिशत: की कटौती होनी चाहिए उसी के मुताबिक इस बजट में कटौती करने की कोशिश की गई है जोकि 61 करोड़ के करीब है। माननीय सदस्य को खयाल होगा कि पिछली बार एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि 48 करोड़ की कटौती हुई है तो उससे यह 12-13 करोड़ बेसी हुई है। इसलिए यह बचत करने की कोशिश लगातार चलती रहेगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बचत करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि यह जो 61 करोड़ रुपये की बचत की गई है इसे किस मद में खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक बचत को खर्च करने का सवाल है तो उसे योजना पर खर्च करना है प्लांड रिसोसिड में जहां भी कमी होगी वहां पर खर्च किया जायगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या डिफेंस में खर्च किया जायगा ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: At a time when we are facing a serious foreign exchange crises, our imports of miscellaneous consumers goods including luxury goods, amounted to Rs. 65 crores in 1965, an increase of Rs. 4 crores over 1964. Does this signify that we are not making any serious attempt at cutting down expenditure?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are making serious efforts at cutting down expenditure; I was referring to the civil expenditure by different Ministries, not the foreign exchange part of it.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहां एक तरफ सरकार इस बात पर जोर दे रही है कि कृषि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो और इस के लिए सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय हर वर्ष अधिक से अधिक अपना उत्पादन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं वहां इस विवरण के अनुसार

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय में 160 लाख की कटौती की गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का क्या यही उपाय है कि सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय में कमी की जाय या यह कि उसे और बढ़ाया जाय ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने प्रोजेक्ट्स या प्लांड एक्सपेंडीचर में कटौती नहीं की है कटौती हम ने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव साइड में की है। जैसे कि कहीं डुप्लीकेशन है तो वहां कटौती कर दी है या जहां 1, 2 कारपोरेशंस हैं वहां एक कारपोरेशन बना दी है यानी डुप्लीकेशन को रोकने और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंसेज में हम ने कटौती की है बाकी प्रोजेक्ट्स का खर्चा हम ने नहीं घटाया है।

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that the cut in the Ministry of Education is Rs. 487.90 lakhs. There is a countrywide agitation of school and college-teachers,

Do Government now propose to restore this cut just to meet their demands?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think the number of teachers is going to be reduced. Whatever we have done has been done with the consent of the Ministries concerned. I do not think teachers are going to be affected. It must be in relation to administrative expenditure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The biggest cut is in the Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism. May I know whether this Department was also helping the Defence Department?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Transport and shipping of course, help in national defence. I do not think Defence is going to suffer as a result of these cuts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the items of these cuts, and has any effort been made to reduce the army of advisers, joint secretaries, secre-

taries, under-Secretaries and staff cars which are increasing day by day?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The basis is this, that the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, sent a note to all the ministries concerned, appealing to them to co-operate in this drive for economy, and they co-operated. So far as this saving is concerned, it is in the administrative expenditure; we are attempting to cut administrative expenditure.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर सरकार कल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स का तमाम रूपया रोक कर डेवेलपमेंट के कामों में लगाये तो क्या नुकसान हो जायेगा ? क्या सरकार इस के ऊपर विचार कर रही है कि नाचने, गाने के खर्च को मौजूदा टाइम देख कर फौरन बन्द किया जाये ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरे खयाल से जीवन के लिए नाचना, गाना आदि मनोरंजन के साधन भी एक आवश्यक चीज है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या काम आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों के लिए भले ही कोई काम न आये लेकिन औरों के लिए आ सकता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : औरों के काम भी क्या आयेगा और आपके काम भी क्या आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे तां काम नहीं ही आयेगा, मुझे तो आप को अपने साथ साधू के बेश में ले चलना चाहिए ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House, it appears that out of Rs. 61 crores of total saving, about Rs. 21 crores, or one-third of the total, is on account of one department alone, that is the Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism. May I know whether this is due to the fact that there was unusually heavy extravagance in this department and greater scope for reduction, or it is because the other minis-

tries are not yet willing to make commensurate economies?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would not like to express any opinion. I would only pay my compliment to that Ministry that they have co-operated very well.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this cut that has been effected is on an *ad hoc* basis or some selected departments have been taken where this cut has been effected on the principle that the actual working of projects is not retarded?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is not an *ad hoc* cut. Proper studies have been made, ministries have studied it, and it has been done as a result of proper study and examination. I do not think any project is going to suffer on account of this.

Shri Ranga: What was suggested by the Opposition, and also some members from the Congress side, and what was accepted by the previous Finance Minister was an economy cut of 10 to 15 per cent instead of what my hon. friend seems to indicate has been achieved. It was not said that it should be restricted to only non-plan expenditure. May I know whether the Finance Minister wants to resile from that position and wishes to restrict this economy drive only to non-plan expenditure, and not to plan expenditure at all, and whether there would not be any economy cut?

Shri L. N. Mishra

Shri Ranga: Let the senior Minister answer. Why are you in a hurry? The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhri): I shall answer the question. The cut will be made wherever the cut can be borne, wherever it is most useful; whether it is plan or non-plan, that matter will have to be taken into consideration. What is to be done is to realise that there has to be economy, and wherever economy can be made economy will be made.

Shri Ranga: That takes us now-where. What is that answer? It is a mere ceremonial answer? Is it a specific answer to my question? What is the policy of the Government? Have they no policy? Are they going to consider it? Let them say so?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The policy is to economise wherever economy is possible.

Shri Ranga: What is it that he said?

Mr. Speaker: The policy is to economise wherever economy is possible.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, there is to be no general drive for economy at all. Is that what we have to understand? We know now where we are going to stand.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can only give the answer, I cannot give understanding.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, he goes back. (Interruptions). Do not go on yawning. You will be yawning when the taxes come upon your heads.

Shri Hem Barua: If the Finance Minister says like that, that he can give the answer but he cannot give understanding, is it not a reflection on the Member concerned? According to the rules, we are here to elicit information, and the Minister has to supply the information.

Shri Ranga: He has the cheek to say like that.

Shri Hem Barua: Here is a Minister who is behaving in a very haughty manner.

Shri Ranga: He is the Finance Minister too.

Mr. Speaker: I have said so many times that we ought to use restrained language.

Shri Ranga: You give that sermon only to us... (Interruptions). When he used that language you could have told him; we expected that from the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Am I addressing the hon. Member now? If the hon. Minister has said it, I am addressing the Minister, and not Prof. Ranga.

Shri Ranga: If my hon. friend did not take the trouble of raising that objection?

Mr. Speaker: If it is taken in a sportsmanlike spirit, why should I take it up? Unless objection is raised, I would not have interfered in that, if the Members take it in a sportsmanlike spirit.

Shri Ranga: That is my complaint because the Chair is expected to be vigilant not only in regard to the Opposition but also in regard to what the Minister says... (Interruptions). They will get what they deserve at this rate.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do not rules require that no insinuations are to be made during the proceedings of this House? Has not the hon. Minister made a broad insinuation that my leader is devoid of understanding?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think they should feel so hurt.

Shri Hem Barua: But can he supply understanding?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि और मंत्रालयों के मुकाबले में सब से कम कटौती कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में हुई है जब कि सब से ज्यादा फ्रिजूलखर्ची इस विभाग में होती है। इस बात को देखते हुए क्या सरकार न्लाकों की जीपों को छीन लेने के बारे में कोई विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : न्लाकों की जीपों के बारे में मैं इस समय नहीं कह सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य श्री भागवत झा ग्राज्जब ने कहा है कि कृषि और सिंचाई पर ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिए। मेरे खयाल से कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के खर्च में जो कटौती की गई है वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खर्च में की गई है। अगर उस में और कटौती करने

की गुंजायश होगी, तो हम और कटौती करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—
डा० सिधवी ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को हर एक सवाल में तो मौका नहीं दे सकता हूँ। उन का नाम तो कहीं होता नहीं है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों का नाम होता है मुझे उन को भी बुलाना होता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय जिन सदस्यों के नाम होते हैं उन को भी नहीं बुलाया जाता है। इस प्रश्न पर हम लोगों में से पांच सदस्यों के नाम थे, लेकिन एक को भी नहीं बुलाया गया। भ्रगर नाम रहे, तो भी नहीं बुलाया जाता है और भ्रगर नाम न रहे, तब भी नहीं बुलाया जाता है।

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- *745. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total freight charges for PL 480 imports in terms of the foreign exchange during the current year;

(b) whether these charges are considered to be on the high side; and

(c) how it is proposed to meet these charges?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The total freight charges for PL 480 imports,

paid for in foreign exchange during the current financial year, are estimated at Rs. 36 crores.

(b) The vessels are chartered in the open market at the best available terms.

(c) These charges have to be met from our free foreign exchange resources.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the hon. Finance Minister has specifically evaluated the steady mounting bill for freight in terms of foreign exchange and whether it is the conclusion of the government that these imports have ceased to confer the benefits that were intended to be conferred on our country in view of the large exchange implications to be paid for the freight charges?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as freight charges are concerned I have given the estimated figures for the year 1965-66. We have got to import large quantities of food in the next year and the charges would be higher. We take into consideration that fact and see what would be of benefit to us. I would like to tell this House through you that there has been full consideration given to the benefit which is received by getting these foreign imports which are mostly food and a certain quantity of cotton. It is felt that even at the expense of the freight involved in foreign exchange it is worthwhile importing these goods.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has the government taken up the matter with the US government that the payment of freight charges in foreign exchange has coincided with the developing crisis of foreign exchange in our country and if they wished to be helpful it would be far better for them to waive this condition for a few more years? Has this been taken up and, if so, with what result?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is a matter which is always under consideration and it has been discussed as far as discussion is possible. It

will be realised that this particular year we are suffering from a crisis in food and we cannot strike or drive a hard bargain when we have to have food imports. Certainly notice will be taken of what has been said by the hon. Member and we can see what could be done in the direction of getting a better bargain.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I understood the hon. Minister to say that a total amount of Rs. 36 crores of foreign exchange was incurred on freight charges and he also said that the vessels are chartered in the open market. May I know if it is not a fact that a portion of these PL 480 supplies have, under the new terms of the new agreement to be carried in US vessels and what are the freight charges that have to be specifically incurred on that account?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The percentage of imports by U.S. vessels is 50 per cent of the total freight and whatever is involved has got to be paid now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is that 50 per cent of Rs. 36 crores or is that Rs. 30 crores plus something more?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir. Rs. 36 crores includes 50 per cent. In fact, all of that Rs. 36 crores does not go to the United States.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government has approached the U.S. Government to accept payment of the freight charges for the supply of PL 480 foodgrains in rupees, and, if so, what is the reaction?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I think I have already answered that question in answering the question of Dr. Singhvi: that we have tried to get as much of reduction of this condition as we could possibly get, and this 50 per cent is what was finally accepted and agreed to.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एन० 480 के अन्तर्गत आयातों आदि का जो भ्रयात हुआ है क्या उस में भारतीय जहाजों का भी कुछ प्रयोग

किया गया है; यदि हाँ तो इस में फ्रेट चार्जिज में कितने प्रतिशत की बचत हुई है। मैं एग्जेक्ट फिगर चाहता हूँ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Wherever it has been possible to use Indian shipping, Indian shipping has been used. I am afraid I am not in a position to give my hon. friend the exact figure. If he likes, I will have it supplied to him; he can come and get it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the freight charges are mounting up every day and at least out of the Rs. 36 crores, Rs. 18 crores are to be paid in dollars, may I know whether this open market freight charge—the compulsion of carrying it in U.S. vessels—is competitive, compared to the other charges that we incur for carrying the foodgrains?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir. As I said, 50 per cent has to be carried by the U.S. vessels. The rest of it is either to be carried by our own vessels or else we go and negotiate with other countries who have got the carrying capacity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Whether it is competitive.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir. It is competitive, because after all, there are different figures for different countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is the Government aware that some Indian shipping companies are not using their ships here for carrying the PL-480 imports and those ships are engaged elsewhere?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am afraid I did not get the name of the country whose ships are used—

Shri S. C. Samanta: Some Indian shipping companies are using their ships elsewhere and they are not available for bringing this cargo here.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, wherever availability is there, we get it, and I am not in a position

to give an answer straightway. But I could give the reasons, if what my hon. friend says is correct. Those ships may be engaged by the Indian shipping companies in those things which produce more foreign exchange for us than what we will save by carrying the PL 480 supplies.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अनाज लाने का आधा भाड़ा डालरों में दिया जायेगा। इस वक्त सारी दुनिया में चर्चा चल रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अकाल है और सब लोग अकाल ग्रस्त इलाकों की सहायता कर रहे हैं। इस अवस्था में क्या सरकार की ओर से अमरीका को कहा गया है कि इस साल यह डालरों की शर्त हटा दी जाये ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, it was very recently that the agreement was concluded in February this year, for the next year or the coming year, and in that, this question was raised, and in fact, I can give the information that the International Monetary Fund has sanctioned a loan of 187.50 million dollars to enable us to meet some of the freight charges.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने सौदंग सीजन में पी० एल० 480 का तजुर्बा कर के देखा है। जब भारत की कोई भूमि इस को ग्रहण करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो इस से भारत के नागरिक कैसे अपना स्वास्थ्य कायम रख सकते हैं ? जिस दिन से यह अनाज बाजार में आया है सिटिजन्र बीमार होते जा रहे हैं और डाक्टरों की चांदी बनती जा रही है। क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि सिटिजन्र को मेडिकल एड दी जाये और डाक्टरों पर टैक्सेशन किया जाये ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is very difficult to answer the question, because I do not accept that when the PL 480 foodgrains started coming in here, because of something in them there has been an increase in the diseases. Having said that, how can

I answer the next part of the question?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भारतभूमि में इसको बो कर देखा जाय, इसका सौदंग एक्सपीयरेन्स किया जाय।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is quite clear that 50 per cent of this freight has obligatorily to go in US vessels and it is also known that US shippers charge the highest rates in the world. We have no control over that 50 per cent. But in regard to the rest, may I know if any efforts have been made, in view of the recurring expenditure in shipping freight on foodgrain import for a long term of years already, to have a scheme of chartering vessels specially for the purpose of conducting the import of foodgrains that has become obligatory for us at the moment? Does the Finance Ministry in particular take any initiative in regard to having our own ships chartered, if necessary, by offering some more money which goes waste, if it goes into the pockets of the shippers of other countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If my friend says that it is well-known that the US freight charges are highest in the world, I am not in a position to contradict him. But I do say that we keep this matter under consideration all the time to find the best arrangement for freight. I do not agree with the hon. member that the PL 480 imports will go on for years to come and we have got to make any long-term arrangement. Therefore, no long-term arrangement is made. For short-term, certainly the necessary chartering is made.

Outlay of Plan Development

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*746. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattayak:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the suspension of foreign aid by Western Countries and the mounting defense

expenditure, the total outlay on Plan development is likely to be reduced; and

(b) the likely effects of the reduced development expenditure on agriculture, irrigation and fertilizer production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The outlay and size of Fourth Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council in September, 1955, were given in the document "Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes". Copies of this document were furnished to the hon. Members. Certain adjustments, that are to be made to the detailed contents of the Plan, after taking into account subsequent developments, are under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इतना लम्बा बयान है इसको ले क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसको अभी खत्म है ।

In view of the high priority attached to programmes of agricultural production, a reduction in the outlays on agriculture, irrigation and fertilizer production is not likely.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि सरकार का जो शासकीय खर्च है, उसको कम कर विकास योजनाओं पर ज्यादा खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भी शासकीय खर्चा होता है, जैसे इमारतों के ऊपर, एयाशी के ऊपर, फ़जूलखर्ची के ऊपर, बंगलों के ऊपर । क्या इस वक्त जैसे के अभाव को लेकर जो तकलीफ़ हम लोग उठा रहे हैं, उसको मद्देनज़र रखते हुए हम खर्च को भी घटाया जायगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : धान ए प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर, एयाशी शब्द ठीक नहीं है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : एयाशी में क्या खराब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एयाशी लफ़्ज़ ठीक नहीं है, जैसा श्री यशपाल सिंह जी कहा करते हैं, वह लफ़्ज़ नाचने-गाने या कल्चरल प्रोग्राम में इस्तेमाल होता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मिसाल के तौर पर कई सिचाई योजनाओं में कई डाक-बंगले बने हैं, पांच-पांच लाख रुपये खर्च कर के ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एयाशी कैसे हुई ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम जो गरीब देश हैं, . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसको फ़जूलखर्ची कह सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एयाशी नहीं है, फ़जूलखर्ची कह सकते हैं । एयाशी के मायने बुरे होते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एयाशी लफ़्ज़ से उनका जो मतलब है, वह लक़्ज़री से है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : सोसायटी जिस लफ़्ज़ को बुरा माने उसको वह पार्लियामेन्ट में कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh: "Aiyashi" simply means aristocratic living. That is the literary, dictionary meaning of the word.

Mr. Speaker: Aristocratic living also includes certain things that are not liked.

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि हम लोग प्राजेक्ट्स पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्च को घटाना चाहते हैं । बिहार में डाक बंगले का जो माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया तो क्या उनको क्याल है कि योजना को पूरा करने के लिये पहले 4-5 साल से बे इन्वीनियर्स बहाने

पर किस तरह से रहते थे, जंगलों में, पहाड़ों पर, घूप में, पानी में वहाँ पर रहते हुए योजना को पूरा करते थे, अगर उनके लिये एक-प्राघ डाक-बंगला बना दिया गया तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि वे लकड़ारी से रहते हैं।

श्री भबु लिमये : इन्हींने पूरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भी जो शासकीय खर्चा होता है, जैसे अग्नी रांची में हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग के कारखाने की इतनी आलीशान इमारत बनाई गई है, जब कि पूर्वी जर्मनी में मैं वार्नीमुंडे के एक जहाज के कारखाने को देखने गया, उसकी मामूली इमारत थी। वह लोग पैदावार पर जोर देते हैं, जहाजों का उत्पादन बढ़ें, यह नहीं की आलीशान इमारतें खड़ी करें। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिये।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह प्रश्न नहीं है, एक सुझाव है, इसको देखा जायगा।

श्री भबु लिमये : इस वक्त कृषि, सिंचाई और उर्वरक (फर्टीलाइजर) इनकी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, क्या सरकार अन्य महकमों पर जो खर्चा होता है, उसको घटाकर, इन कामों पर और ज्यादा पैसा लगायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सही कि जितना हो सके खर्चा घटाया जाय। कोई प्रनलिमिटेड इन्सपेन्डिचर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव साइड पर नहीं होता है, ऐसा होता है कि इस पर खर्चा 7 वा 10 परसेन्ट रहे, इस तरह के खर्च पर उमसे ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है, खर्चा जितना घटे उतना अच्छा है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that education of the handicapped children, who are in a very large number, about two crores, in our country, has been neglected so far, may I know whether a substantial amount has been allotted for this 2979 (A) LS—2

purpose in the Fourth Plan outlay or not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I will draw the attention of the hon. Member to the social welfare side of the programme as mentioned in the booklet. She will kindly refer to that and find out the information. The detailed programme she will know later.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्ब : अग्नी माननीय मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि वहाँ बिहार में इन्जीनियर्स घूप में बैठे रहे, सर्दी में बैठे रहे, बर्षा में बैठे रहे, इसलिये कहीं कहीं ऐसे भवन बना दिये गये हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन के बिलकुल निकट ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन बना हुआ है—सात मन्डिला, यहाँ पर लोग कौन सी तपस्या करते रहे हैं जो आप ने बना कर खड़ा कर दिया है।

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्व सक्ता) : यह चीज मैं अर्च करना चाहता हूँ। हम इसलिये सात-सात मन्डिले मकान बना रहे हैं कि आसमान की तरफ जायं, जो महंगी जमीनें हैं, उसका अच्छा इस्तेमाल करें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्ब : इस तरह से आप पैसा बहा रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम खन्ब कक्षबाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री विदेश जा र इसलिये विदेश मंत्री जी उनसे खर्च ले रहे हैं।

दिल्ली में धाय-कर कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

* 747. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धाय-कर विभाग के धराज-पत्रित कर्मचारियों ने दिसम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली कार्यालय के सामने भूख हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी नहीं। प्रायकर विभाग के दिल्ली कालर्याय के सामने कोई भूख हड़ताल नहीं की गयी।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या आफिस के सामने या कहीं भी उन्होंने भूख-हड़ताल की थी दिल्ली में, यदि हां, तो किस लिये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भूख-हड़ताल की कोई खबर नहीं है, मगर जो लंच के लिये छुट्टी होती है, उस में कुछ शिकायत के रूप में सभार्यों की गई थीं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उसका क्या कारण था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भूख-हड़ताल नहीं लंच-इंटरवल था।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जान पड़ता है बंदी महोदय, भखबारों को नहीं पढ़ते हैं। गत दिसम्बर में उन लोगों ने यह शायद किया था कि वह भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, यहां तक कि मंत्री जी के मकान पर भी वे लोग गये थे। उनकी कोई डिमाण्ड प्राप के सामने आई थी या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन से पूछिये कि भूख-हड़ताल की या नहीं।

Consumer Cooperatives

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*749. Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission in a report has observed that the inadequacy of working finance and lack of accommodation from institutional credit agencies has resulted in the non-diversification of business by the consumer cooperatives; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes. An evaluation study conducted towards the end of 1964 by the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission has revealed that a number of the cooperative stores were suffering from inadequacy of working finance and lack of accommodation from the institutional credit agencies and, as a result, had not been able to sufficiently diversify their business.

Various aspects of the problem have been examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and it has been decided to introduce a basic change in the *modus operandi* for loans and advances to wholesale consumer co-operatives and their federations. According to this decision made late in 1965, stores will now be required to find only upto 10 per cent of the value of goods to be procured from their own resources while the balance will be made available to them from the banks as hypothecation credit. Twenty-five per cent of all such advances made by the banks to the stores will be guaranteed by the Government of India in terms of a Guarantee Scheme which will enable the stores to procure goods at a time to the extent of ten times their own disposable resources.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government consider that the paucity of institutional credit is the only impediment in the growth of consumer co-operative movement and societies or are there any other difficulties and, if so, what are they?

Shri L. N. Mishra: To our mind, this is the main difficulty facing the growth of the co-operative movement. We are trying to tackle this problem. We are awaiting the results.

Raid in Bombay

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax officers at Bombay in a raid in November, 1965 had seized from a wealthy businessman, whose concealed income is stated to be nearly Rs. 2 crores, a truck load of original documents relating to his extensive business interests and showing the nature of transactions; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. A raid did take place and certain accounts and documents were seized. The extent of concealed income can, however, be known only after the scrutiny of the seized material has been completed.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह की इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट मिली है जांच करने पर कि वह कौन व्यक्ति है जिसके यहां से इतना रुपया और इतना सामान प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : व्यक्ति का नाम चाहें तो मैं दे दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे धादमियों का नाम तो लेना ही चाहिए ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इनका नाम है चिरंजीव लाल प्रियाम लाल गौयनका ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्हीं का मामला मैंने दो दफे उठाया था । (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Was it Rs. 2 crores.

Shri B. R. Bhagat No, Sir. It is difficult to say the exact amount at the moment.

श्री मधु लिमये : 50 लाख . . .

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Gold amounting to 85.6 kilogram and some cash has been recovered from one place. The account books leading to evasion of tax have been seized. The exact amount can be given only....

Shri Ranga: Apart from the account books, they have certainly found some money. How much was it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the exact amount.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय को इस रकम का पता है लेकिन वह बता नहीं रहे हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जांच का काम कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ? सरकार के पास कब तक जांच की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : प्रश्न यह कहना तो मुश्किल है कि कब तक आ जायगी । बहुत सारे एकाउंट हैं उनके, उनकी देखभाल की जा रही है । फिर उनको नोटिस दिया जायगा । इसमें समय लगेगा । मगर जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश की जायगी ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : एक साल लगेगा दो साल लगेगा या 6 साल लगे गे ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Now I can give the information about cash and valuable seized? The gold seized was 85.6 kilograms valued at Rs. 45,87,401. There were about 12 kilograms of gold jewellery. The cash was Rs. 15,784. In addition, there were silver coins of the value of Rs. 7,000.

श्री तुलक चन्द कच्छवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस व्यक्ति के घर पर छापा मारा गया था उस पर सरकारी टैक्स की रकम लगभग 25 लाख की बकाया

क्या सरकार ने इस बात की छानबीन की है और इसके प्रति कौन सी कठोर कार्यवाही की है और क्या इनका सम्बन्ध किसी विशेष कम्पनी से है? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सी कम्पनी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रकम तो अभी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि कोई टैक्स की रकम इनके जिम्मे बकाया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अब बकाया का तो ऐसा है कि इनकी कई कम्पनियाँ हैं। इनका परसनल असेसमेंट होता रहा है। इसकी तफसील तो देना अभी मुश्किल है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसका जवाब देना मुश्किल है कि बकाया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किसी विशेष कम्पनी से इनका सम्बन्ध है . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कई कम्पनियों से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भलाहिदा नोटिस दे दीजियेगा तो जवाब दिलवा दूंगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that even though in their raid of the Bombay office only some cash was available there were simultaneous raids in Rajasthan which disclosed more, if so, which place in Rajasthan was searched and what was found available after the search? May I know whether it is dealt with only by the ITOs or by the Centre?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The amount of gold and cash that I said was recovered during a search in a place called Ramgarh in Rajasthan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My information is that the two ITOs who are doing it belong to Jhunjhunwalas. Have Government ascertained that it is not a quarrel between Jhunjhunwalas and Goenkas? Are the Central Government going to take any action?

Mr. Speaker: Are only ITOs in charge of these proceedings; or, is the Central Government taking it in its own hands?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: ITOs are under the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: He means to say that such a big venture is left only to the ITOs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Any assessment is done by the ITOs under the Act but always under the supervision of directors and senior officers.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान "साप्ताहिक पूर्वी पंजाब भिवानी" प्रखबार की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें 300 तोले हीरे तौल में बताये गये हैं जिनकी कीमत 6 करोड़ होती है और आपने बताया कि बहुत कम जायदाद का पता लगा है, इस प्रखबार में पूरा व्योरा दिया है। तो मैं सूचना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि क्या यह जांच गलत है या रिपोर्ट झूठी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर उनके पास नहीं है तो प्रखबार वाले से कैसे हीरा निकलवायेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार जब मैंने पूछा था कि इस व्यक्ति ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितना इनकम टैक्स दिया तो आपने कहा था कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसकी जानकारी सदन को दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भ्रादमी के पास इतना पैसा और सोना मिला उसके ऊपर अब तक कोई ठोस कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई ? क्या इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में कोई खराबी है या ऊपर के लोग उसे संरक्षण दे रहे हैं ? अगर इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में खराबी है तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जांच तो हो रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यक्ति के सामने की नहीं; डिपार्टमेंट की खराबियों की।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पांच साल में उन्होंने अपने जाती तौर पर जो टैक्स दिये हैं उसकी सूचना मैं दे सकता हूँ : 61-62 में 55,186, 62-63 में 32,749, 63-64 में 44,785, 64-65 में 30,343 और 65-66 में 30,083, यह उन्होंने अपना दिया है ।

Family Pension Benefits

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- *751. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murali Manohar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to double the pension benefits payable to the families of the Central Government civilian employees who died in harness;

(b) the specific conditions of payment of these enhanced benefits; and

(c) the period for which the enhanced rate will be made available to the family of the deceased Government servant?

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

(a) to (c). Orders have recently been issued, effective from 1-1-1966, that when a civilian Government servant with a service of not less than 7 years dies in harness, the family pension admissible under the Family Pension Scheme for Central Government Employees, 1964, will be doubled subject to a ceiling of half the basic pay last drawn. The enhanced rates will be payable for a period of 7 years following the death of the Government servant or till the normal age of superannuation, had he remained alive, whichever period is shorter. Thereafter, normal family pension will be admissible.

Copy of the orders is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5879/66].

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any preference for employment, housing accommodation or educational facilities will be given to the children of those persons who die in harness?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is not the point here. This question is about pension only. So far as education allowance is concerned, we have different rules about it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that pension will be available for a period of seven years or the usual age of retirement whichever is less. What is the basis for this calculation in those cases where the period of retirement is more than seven years?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have taken seven years keeping in view the principle that the family of the deceased requires greater assistance during the first few years of the death of the breadwinner. That is the main consideration.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा सब्ब किया है कि ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं कि जिनको यह दी जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह तो पहली जनवरी से चालू हुआ है । अभी तो कहना कठिन है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order, Sir, on the question that was raised by Shri Kapur Singh. I have great regard for his learning and everything; so have I for yours also. Shri Kapur Singh suggested that you had agreed to the meaning of "aiyash" as being luxurious. That is not the meaning. The word 'Ayashi' means, addicted to pleasure, voluptuous; sensuality and debauchery. That is the meaning.

Mr. Speaker: He might be having another dictionary. I did not agree....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I noted you did not agree. But he told me that you agree with it.

Mr. Speaker: I said at that moment that aristocratic way of living included doing certain things which were objectionable.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is it objectionable, what he raised?

Mr. Speaker: I think so, for us at least.

Shri Kapur Singh: 'Ayashi' is a word of the Arabic and not Urdu language, the dictionary of which latter language my friend has referred to, and it has a derivative meaning also. What I said was that the original meaning of the word 'Ayashi' is aristocratic and luxurious living. 'Ayashi' and 'Ishrat' are very respectable terms and Ishrat Hussain Khan was the name of a Nawab of Lucknow. If this word were derogatory, as is being suggested, that would not be the name of the Nawab of Lucknow. It is an Arabic-based word which originally has a very respectable meaning. But when it comes to Urdu, when it falls into the hands of vulgar, it acquires a derivative meaning which might not be respectable.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Doctors

*748. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1739 on the 2nd December, 1965 and state:

(a) the up-to-date efforts made to meet the shortage of doctors to man the hospitals and health centres in the country; and

(b) the number of health centres and hospitals proposed to be started

in the country during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning: (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The State Governments have taken various steps to meet the shortage of doctors by offering them better scales of pay and allowance, providing free accommodation or house rent allowance, employment of retired medical officers, increasing the number of medical colleges etc. The measures taken by the States Governments/Administrations in this connection are contained in the statement which is laid on the table of the Sabha [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5880/66].

(b) The target was to have one primary health centre in each of the Development Blocks by the end of the Third Plan period. It is likely however that this target may not be achieved with the result that some primary health centres will have to be established during the Fourth Plan period also. The exact number of such primary health centres that would thus spill over into the Fourth Plan is not known at present, but it is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 500.

Information regarding the number of hospitals proposed to be started in the country during the Fourth Plan period is not available and will have to be obtained from the State Governments. 60,000 beds are, however, proposed to be added during the Fourth Plan period. Details in this connection are still to be worked out.

Japanese Economic Mission

*752. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kishan Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri R. Ramnathan
 Chettiar;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top-level Japanese Economic Mission visited India in January, 1966 to discuss the formation of an Indo-Japanese Body for Economic Co-operation;

(b) how far the visit has helped in convincing the Japanese Government and businessmen in Japan that India is a safe place for larger Japanese investment of capital; and

(c) the prospects of expansion of Japan's overall aid policy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) At the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry a delegation consisting of representatives from important branches of Industry, Banking and Trade in Japan visited India from January 28 to February 5, 1966, to discuss ways and means of promoting economic co-operation between the two countries, it was agreed by the Japanese delegation and the Federation to establish an Indo-Japan Business Co-operation Committee to facilitate liaison and consultation between business circles of Japan and India.

(b) The visit afforded an opportunity to the delegation to meet representatives of Government, Industry and Trade in India. Continuing mutual contacts have a useful part to play in promoting technical and financial collaboration.

(c) Japan is a member of the Aid-India Consortium which meets from time to time under the auspices of the World Bank for considering development assistance to India. Fur-

ther Japanese assistance will largely depend upon the assessment of India's foreign exchange needs by the Consortium.

Transport System of Assam

*755. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power working group, with the Chief Commercial Superintendent of the N.F. Railway as President, has been set up to plan development of Transport system of Assam, coordinating rail, road and river; and

(b) if so, what is the shape of co-ordinated scheme for rail, road and river?

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

(a) and (b). A Committee with the Chief Commercial Superintendent of the North-east Frontier Railway as Chairman and representatives of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Central Road Transport Corporation and the Government of Assam as members was set up in November 1965. The functions of the Committee are limited to the consideration of such specific questions as may arise from the operations of rail, road transport and water transport in the region.

Concrete Block Factories

*754. Shri Bhagwat Jhu Asad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to establish cellular concrete block factories with Polish aid; and

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. It is proposed to establish two such factories at Bandel (West Bengal) and Ennore (Madras).

(b) The terms of the Agreement are under negotiation with the representatives of the Polish Company who are to supply the plants.

National Policy on Salary of Government Employees

*755. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking necessary steps towards the evolution of National policy on salary in respect of Government employees;

(b) if so, what are its main features;

(c) whether the States have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, what is their reaction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Payment to Contractors

*756. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged for the prompt payment of bills of the contractors; and

(b) if so, the impact of its recommendation on Ministries concerned particularly the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Works, Housing & Urban Development, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Communication (P&T) have accepted the recommendations and issued necessary instructions to their subordinate authorities. The replies from the other Ministries concerned are awaited.

दिल्ली में घरों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली बिजली

* 757. **श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह प्रपील की है कि घरों में बिजली का कम से कम इस्तेमाल किया जाय;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजधानी में जो लोग बिजली का उपयोग 25 यूनिट से कम करते हैं नगर निगम उन से भी कम से कम 25 यूनिट के पैसे प्रति मास ले लेता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजलत् मंत्री (श्री कल्लरहीन अहमद) : (क) भाखड़ा से बिजली की कम सप्लाई के संदर्भ में दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम ने प्रपील की थी ।

(ख) जी हां, केवल घरों में दिये गये 'पावर' कनेक्शनों के लिये ।

(ग) दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम उपभोक्ताओं से न्यूनतम शुल्क इसलिये लेता है कि उनको मीटरों, बिजली सप्लाई की लाइनों की देख-भाल और तत्पश्चात् मीटर पढ़ने तथा बिल बनाने आदि के सम्बन्ध में दी गई सेवाओं पर हुए खर्च को पूरा किया जा सके, चाहे वह इस बिजली को उपयोग में लायें या न लायें ।

Plantation Labour Housing Schemes

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

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

(a) the progress made in regard to plantation Labour Housing Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far during the same period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A sum of about Rs. 22.01 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 1,210 houses. 678 houses have been completed.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 18.26 lakhs has so far been incurred by the State Governments.

Fourth Finance Commission

*759. **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Siva Datt Upadhyaya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the State Governments regarding the failure of the Fourth Finance Commission in the standardisation of the needs of all the States in appropriation for the servicing of their debts including arrangement for maintenance of the sinking funds to reduce the loans in determining the needs of the various States for Central grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the recommendations for the constitution of a competent body for purposes of such standardi-

sation as recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission have been accepted by Government;

(d) if so, when Government propose to issue necessary orders; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not accepting the recommendations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government have recently received a representation from one State Government.

(b) to (e). The State Government has asked for an additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 crores from the Government of India so that it could make adequate provision for amortisation of its public borrowings. This problem is not peculiar to the State that has represented this but is attracted in the case of several other States also. While ordinarily the additional requirements of States would be taken into account while determining the size of the Plan, the State's resources and the Central assistance to the States for the Plan, the entire question will be examined in the light of the recommendation of the Fourth Finance Commission.

Government Loan to Private Sector Industries

*760. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given to the industries in the private sector by Government-sponsored financial Corporations viz., Industries Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) the percentage of realisation during the last 3 years; and

(c) whether Government have made investigations from time to time to find out the proper utilisation of such loans by the industries concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5881/66].

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

(c) No, Sir, Such investigations are made from time to time by the lending corporations by obtaining progress reports from the assisted concerns and by periodical inspections. A separate investigation by Government is not considered necessary.

Spinning Mills in Madhya Pradesh

*762. Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Rananjai Singh:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawanil

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have made available from their annual plan outlay during the financial year 1965-66, a sum of over Rs. 10 lakhs to their Cooperative Department as their share towards the capital cost for the spinning mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in conveying Planning Commission's approval to the inclusion of the proposal for setting up the spinning mills in the State's Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, they have made available a sum of Rs. 30.60 lakhs, in 1964-65 and not in 1965-66, as their contribution towards the share capital of three spinning mills proposed to be set up in the cooperative sector.

(b) In the light of certain additional information recently furnished by the State Government, the proposal is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

Cholera Epidemic in Kerala

*763. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:

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

(a) whether there is an outbreak of Cholera epidemic in the Kerala State especially in the Allepey district;

(b) if so, the number of cases which proved fatal; and

(c) the steps taken to contain this epidemic?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) None at present.

(b) In January and February, 1966, there were 13 cases of Cholera (confirmed) and 19 deaths from Gastro Enterities and Cholera.

(c) Mass inoculation campaign is under way in the vulnerable areas and adequate treatment facilities are available in all medical institutions. Purification of water sources is being done.

U.S. Loan

*764. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government have sanctioned Rs. 35 crores loan to the Industrial Development Bank and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;

(b) if so, in what way these Banks are likely to utilise this loan; and

(c) the total loan so far granted by U.S.A. to these banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The U.S. A.I.D. Mission in India and the Government of India have concluded two project agreements in November 1965 by which the U.S. A.I.D. have advanced two sums of Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 5 crores to the Government of India for lending to the I.D.B.I. and the I.C.I.C.I. respectively for the purposes of promoting economic development in India. The two institutions will utilise the loans for their normal lending operations under their respective charters.

(c) The total loans in respect of which the U.S. A.I.D. Mission in India have concluded agreements for advancing funds to the Government of India for lending to these institutions are as under:

- (1) To the I.D.B.I. inclusive of the Refinance Corporation of India, which has been merged with it.... Rs. 66 crores.
- (2) To the I.C.I.C.I. Ltd. Rs. 25 crores.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना

- * 763. श्री ए० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० च० बकशा :
 श्री भगवत झा झाजाव :
 श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
 श्री सं० च० सांभल :

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

(क) विगत कुछ वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर यदि सरकार यह समझती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना सफल रही है, तो उसका विस्तार करने का क्या कार्यक्रम है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना से लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों से प्रति वर्ष कितनी धाय हो जाती है और सरकार अपनी धोर से इस के लिए कितना धन देती है;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के बारे में विचार किया गया है; और

(घ) इस योजना को अन्य केन्द्रीय प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्रों में धारम्य करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (घ). यह योजना सफल रही है। सरकार दिल्ली और बम्बई के प्रतिरिक्त मद्रास, कलकत्ता, नागपुर, भूतसर आदि जैसे अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी जहाँ पर्याप्त केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, इस योजना को लागू करना चाहती है किन्तु धायिक कठिनाइयों के कारण ऐसा करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) इस योजना पर 1964-65 में कुल 1,33,40,885 रुपये का खर्च धाया जिसमें धस्पताली देख-रेख का खर्च सम्मिलित नहीं है और हितधाहियों से 72,89,492 रुपये धंशदान के प्राप्त हुए।

(ग) जी नहीं। चूँकि बहुत से हितधाही कम वेतन पाने वाले हैं और बहुत कम धंशदान देते हैं धत: इस योजना को पूर्णतया स्वावलम्बी नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

Foreign Exchange Violations

*766. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a balance sheet of their campaign against foreign exchange violations leakages;

(b) whether the campaign has been on the whole a success or a failure; and

(c) if the latter, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). A statement showing the comparative figures of the cases registered, and adjudicated and penalties imposed by the Director of Enforcement under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 during the last 5 years is laid on the table of the Sabha [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5882/66]. This statement, reflects the Government's measure of success in this campaign against foreign exchange violations.

L.I.C. Loan for Housing

***767. Shri Bibbuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has given Rs. 15 crores to meet the expenditure on housing schemes committed by the various States;

(b) if so, the principle followed in the allotment of funds to the various States; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments to the principle adopted?

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

(b) In view of the need for utmost economy in the emergency situation this year the principle followed was to allot funds only to the extent required for completing works in progress in respect of which commitments had already been made with third parties.

(c) The State Governments accepted this principle.

Aid from U.S.A.

***768. Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. have revived the economic aid to India; and

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of the aid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Since December 1965 the USA has agreed to make three loans as follows:

a loan of \$3.34 million on 16-12-1965 for the import of capital goods for M/s Herdilia Chemicals,

a loan of \$50 million on 4-1-1966 to Government of India for the import of fertilizers and

a loan of \$100 million for import of raw materials and components for industrial and agricultural production.

(The first two loan agreements have been signed and the third is expected to be signed shortly.)

Indus Water Commission

***769. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Indus Water Commission met in Delhi on the 11th March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister for Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two Commissioners exchanged the data with respect to the flow in, and utilisation of the waters, of the Rivers, as provided under Article VI(1) of the Treaty, which had not been exchanged since early September 1965 due to the disruption of communications between India and Pakistan.

The Commission also held discussions and

- (i) finalised Forms 14 and 15 of water-account for Phase II of the Transition Period;
- (ii) finalised an Additional Form of water-account for kharif 1965;
- (iii) agreed tentatively to conduct the first part of the Second General Tour of Inspection in Pakistan in May-June 1966 and the second part in India in June 1966 and to have the next meeting of the Commission in Pakistan in May 1966;
- (iv) agreed to discuss at their next meeting the question of the deliveries to Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers during the period September 1965 onwards, after studying the gauge and discharge data exchanged during this meeting;
- (v) discussed the procedure for remitting the amount due to the owners of timber that had floated down to Pakistan in the Ravi and the Chenab Rivers and had been recovered in Pakistan during the years ended on 31-3-1963 and 1963-64; and
- (vi) agreed that the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty relating to Phase II would apply from 1st April, 1966.

D.A. to Pensioners

*770. **Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced the grant of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Officers drawing pay between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2250; and

(b) if so, whether the case of pensioners is also likely to receive identical treatment with respect to the rise in their pensions in consideration

of the hardships accentuated by the price rise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The position of Government servants who are in service is different from that of pensioners. The latter in principle are not eligible to the same concessions as are admissible to serving Government employees.

Import of Raw Materials and Components from U.K.

*771. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. Government have intimated to the Indian Government that they are ready to grant assistance to India to overcome the present acute shortage of raw materials and components;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an adviser to the Federation of British Industries who was recently touring India has assured the Indian Government that he will persuade the U.K. Government for such immediate assistance; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). As an "immediate response to the request by the Government of India for assistance in tackling the current problems arising from the food situation", the U.K. Government extended loan of £7.5 million to the Government of India on 11th February, 1966. Details of this loan are contained in a Press Release issued on 11th February, 1966, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5883/66].

(c) No, Sir—not to our knowledge.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Kerala

2690. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have approached the Centre for financial assistance to tide over the difficulties which arose consequent on the limitations imposed on overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the action Centre propose to take considering the special situation in Kerala?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have approached the Centre for financial assistance to avoid continued overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India. As already indicated in the statement by the Finance Minister on the Kerala Budget for 1966-67, it has been decided to provide a loan of Rs. 6 crores to the State Government in order to strengthen their budgetary position.

Water Supply Scheme in Trichur

2691. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trichur Public Health Engineering Division has prepared a water supply scheme for Nattika Farka from Engandiyoor to Ala;

(b) whether the scheme has been sanctioned; and

(c) the quantum of financial aid to be given for the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The State Public Health Engineering Department is reported to be making investigations preparatory to formulating a scheme for supplying protected drinking water to the Cholera infected areas in Nattika Farka from Engandiyoor to Ala, in Trichur District.

(b) The scheme has not been submitted to the Government of India so far.

(c) The Central assistance will be in accordance with the normal pattern viz. 100 per cent loan for the Urban and 50 per cent grant for the rural components.

Medium Irrigation Project in Kerala

2692. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government requested the Centre for Rs. 50 lakhs for medium irrigation projects during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). In February, 1965, the Government of Kerala made a request for an additional allocation amounting to Rs. 181 lakhs during 1965-66 for accelerating the irrigation projects in the State. This request was examined by the Government of India with reference to the progress of work and expenditure on various projects and an additional outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs was approved in June 65 for the following irrigation projects:—

Name of Scheme	Rs. in lakhs
1. Neyyar I&II	22.00
2. Pothundy	15.00
3. Chitturpuzha	13.00
4. Periyar Valley	30.00
5. Gayatri	10.00
6. Pamba	20.00
Total :	110.00

Irrigation Taxes in Kerala

2693. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the peasants in Chittore-Palghat District, Kerala are forced to pay the irrigation taxes now with retrospective effect from 1958;

(b) whether the peasants are offering satyagraha before the Government Offices to get exemption from this; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The beneficiaries of the lands irrigated by the Chittur Irrigation System in Chittur Taluk, Palghat District, were required to pay water cess with effect from 20th November, 1956 under Section 15(2) of the Travancore-Cochin Irrigation Act, 1956.

Some farmers offered satyagraha in front of the Taluk office, Chittur from 3rd December to 16th December 1965 and the Collectorate at Palghat from 17th December 1965 demanding exemption from payment of water cess. The satyagraha was withdrawn on 23rd December, 1965.

After considering all aspects, the State Government issued orders on 22nd December, 1965 granting time till the end of March 1966 to the ryots to pay the arrears of water cess in half yearly instalments. The interest on arrears of water cess for the period till 31st March 1966 has also been waived.

अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि

2694. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 620 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राशन व्यवस्था लागू करने से अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) दूध तथा सब्जियों को उचित दायों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीधर चौधरी) :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था जारी कर

दिये जाने से चावल, गेहूं और गेहूं से बनी वस्तुएं तथा चीनी राशन कार्ड वालों को निश्चित मूल्यों पर मिलने लगी है।

(ख) उचित मूल्यों पर दूध उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना करती है; सब्जियों की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से संकटकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन भ्रान्दोलन (एमजैसी फूड प्रोडक्शन ड्राइव) के अन्तर्गत घरों में सब्जियां उगाने को प्रोत्साहन किया जा रहा है।

Smallpox in Kerala

2695. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the smallpox disease has spread throughout Kerala this year despite the measures taken by Government for its eradication during the last many years; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for its total eradication?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Suhila Nayar): (a) Cases of smallpox have been reported from five districts of Kerala. The district-wise figures from 1st January, 1966 are given below:

District	Attack	Death
Alleppey	1	1
Trichur	2	1
Palghat	9	2
Kozhikode	24	8
Cannanore	93	28
	129	40

The remaining four districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Ernakulam have been reported to be free from the disease.

(b) The following steps have been taken for total eradication of the disease:—

(i) Primary vaccinations of those who have not had primary vaccinations so far are being

carried out to achieve 100 per cent coverage of the total population.

- (ii) Re-vaccination of the population is also being undertaken every three to four years.

For the control of any local outbreak, the following measures are being taken:

- (i) Intensification of organised vaccination drive to vaccinate the inner ring and outer ring contacts in the shortest possible time to check further spread of infection.
- (ii) Mopping up operations are carried out to protect the unvaccinated persons including the new-borns.
- (iii) Health Education and Publicity measures are also intensified.

Cannanore District Hospital (Kerala)

2696. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Headquarters hospital in Cannanore District of Kerala has no Isolation Wards for the treatment of smallpox and chicken pox disease; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) This information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received. Every district Hospital need not have an isolation ward for Smallpox and Chickenpox cases.

L.I.C. Advance for Housing Scheme in Kerala

2697. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation for the

low income and middle income housing schemes in Kerala in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government for this purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Life Insurance Corporation funds are advanced each year in the shape of package allocations to State Governments who make scheme-wise distribution themselves, taking their requirements into consideration. According to the information furnished by the Government of Kerala, the distribution of funds for the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, is as follows:—

Year	(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)	
	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme
1963-64.	7.0	7.00
1964-65.	10.00	10.00
1965-66.	14.00	40.00

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House when it is received.

Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre

2698. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the settlers of the Leprosy Rehabilitation centre in Palliekal Panchayat, Kumathoor Taluk, Kerala State;

(b) if so, the grievances of these settlers; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their grievances?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No such representation has so far been received by the Government of India. However, the Government of Kerala have received a representation from the settlers of the Leprosy Rehabilitation centre, Palliekal.

(b) The representation contains the following demands:—

- (i) Supply of good seeds for cultivation of their lands.
- (ii) Continuation of a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30.00 per head per month till they become self supporting.
- (iii) Increase in rationed food-stuffs
- (iv) Supply of drinking water in the vicinity of their lands.
- (v) Provision for lighting arrangements.
- (vi) Establishment of dispensary for the treatment of ex-leprosy patients of the centre.
- (vii) Appointment of Dhobis, Barbers, Dressers and Injectors as regular workers of the centre.
- (viii) Construction of small sheds in their plots.
- (ix) Starting of small scale industries for the benefit of the members of the centre.
- (x) Arrangements for Health Education and Publicity in surrounding areas to remove prevailing prejudices against the disease of leprosy.

(c) Some of the grievances have been redressed by the State Government and the rest are being looked into by them.

Periyar River Valley Project

2699. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the Periyar River Valley Project in Kerala is ready for commissioning;

2979 (ai) LSD—3.

(b) if so, how much land will be benefited by this; and

(c) the actual cost of this project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The new Project has been commissioned partly benefiting 8000 acres. It will be fully commissioned in 1971 benefiting 63,300 acres.

(c) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 640 lakhs.

Ernakulam Hospital

2700. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the District Development Council, Ernakulam, Kerala State has recommended that the district hospital should be upgraded into a General Hospital; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No such recommendation has been received by the State Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Coastal Areas

2701. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any additional schemes other than those which have been implemented for the supply of fresh drinking water in the coastal areas and Kuttanad taluk;

(b) if so, what are main proposals: and

(c) whether Government have given clearance for those schemes?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The following schemes for the supply of drinking water to the areas under reference were received from the Government of Kerala:—

- (i) Ponnani.
- (ii) Guruvayoor, Kunnamkulam and Chowghat;
- (iii) Terikaripur-Kadapuram.
- (iv) Poovar Karichal.

Of these the Poovarkarichal scheme has been approved and the others were returned to the State Government with technical comments for revision.

Cancer Cure

2702. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Sarpagandha" can cure cancer effectively; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to produce this plant in sufficient quantity?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No Sir; so far as the Government are aware Sarpagandha is not a cure for Cancer.

Industrial Housing Scheme

2703. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any houses have so far been constructed for the workers of the Premier Tyres Ltd. at Kalamassery in Kerala under the Industrial Housing Scheme;

(b) whether any allocation has been made by Government for this purpose;

(c) if so, the total provision and the expenditure incurred; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Projects under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are sanctioned by the State Governments themselves. Information regarding the workers of the Premier Tyres Ltd. has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

उर्बरकों के संबंध में प्रश्नसंघान

2704. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बहगवा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या बीजना मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि भारतीय उर्बरक संस्था में किसी प्रकार का प्रौद्योगिकीय विभाग प्रथवा कक्ष स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि रासायनिक उर्बरकों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के साथ-साथ घणु पोषों (माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएण्ट्स) के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि मिट्टी की किस्म पर रासायनिक उर्बरकों का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न रहे; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली में 21 से 23 दिसम्बर 1965 को सम्पन्न उर्बरक सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय गोष्ठी को सम्बोधित करते हुए, उपाध्यक्ष योजना आयोग ने उर्बरक टैकनोलॉजी में जो प्रगति हुई है उसका हवाला दिया और आशा व्यक्त की कि भारतीय उर्बरक संस्था, इसमें दिनचस्पी

रखने वाले टेक्नोलॉजिस्टों के सहयोग से किसी प्रकार का टेक्नोलॉजीकल सेल या बिंग स्थापित करना। मिट्टी की उर्वरता बनाये रखने में भ्रणदोषों (माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएण्ट्स) की भूमि का भी उन्होंने हकला दिया और सुझाव दिया कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के साथ साथ तबनुसार सन्तुलित विकास सुनिश्चित करने की सम्भावना को भी ध्यान में रखा जाय।

(ग) भारतीय उर्वरक संस्था भारत में उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों का एक निजी संगठन है। यह उसका काम है कि उपाध्यक्ष ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर समुचित कार्रवाई करें।

ठेकेदारों को प्रशिक्षण

2705. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा अध्यक्ष :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बघवा :

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

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की इस सिफारिश पर कि सभी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में निर्माण-कार्य में लगे हुए सभी ठेकेदारों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिये सरकार ने उनको प्रशिक्षण देने का जो कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान ठेकेदारों को पूर्व-निर्मित (प्री-फैब्रिकेटेड ग्रयवा प्री-स्ट्रैन्ड) निर्माण कार्यों के करने में कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है ; और

(ग) किन किन संस्थाओं में निर्माण-कार्यों में प्रशिक्षण देने का काम प्रारम्भ हो गया है और कुल कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्ध लाला) : (क) भवन ठेकेदारों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए भारत

सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है। तथापि रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महा-निदेशालय ने प्रशिक्षण के दो योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की हैं—एक अनुदेशकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए पाइलट योजना तथा दूसरी भवन दस्तकारों में शिल्पकारों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए। ये दोनों योजनाएँ सम्पूर्ण हैं तथा ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष मित्रि से विशेषज्ञ सहायता के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित हो रही हैं। 14 अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है तथा 12 अन्य प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं। चुने हुए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में 224 स्थान मंजूर कर दिये गये हैं तथा इनमें से कुछ में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है।

(ख) पूर्व-निर्मित (प्री-फैब्रिकेटेड ग्रयवा प्री-स्ट्रैन्ड) निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विशेष प्रकार के उपस्कर तथा मशीनों की आवश्यकता होती है इसके लिए विशेषी मूद्रा तथा उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी जानकारी (एड-वान्स टैकनीकल नो हाउ) चाहिए जो कि साधारण ठेकेदारों के सामर्थ्य से बाहर है। इसलिए वे इसे शुरू नहीं कर सकते।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—5884/66]

गैर-सरकारी वित्तीय कम्पनियों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

2706. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बघवा :
श्री भागवत झा अध्यक्ष :
श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बसों और ट्रकों के क्रय के लिये गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को ऋण देने वाली वित्तीय कम्पनियों

तथा फर्मों 18 प्रतिशत ग्रथवा इससे भी अधिक दर से ब्याज लेती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इतनी अधिक दर पर ब्याज लेना विधि संगत है और यदि नहीं, तो इस की रोकचाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऋण लेने वाले लोग यदि कोई किश्त विलम्ब से देते हैं, तो उक्त कम्पनियों भ्रवैध तरीकों से सम्बन्धित बसों तथा ट्रकों को जब्त कर लेते हैं, और यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकचाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं और आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि किराया खरीद के लिए धन देने वालों की ब्याज की दरें, खास कर दिल्ली क्षेत्र में, बहुत ऊंची हैं, लेकिन सरकार के पास वास्तविक या प्रभावी दरों या ब्याज लेने या देने वाली पार्टियों के बारे में ठीक-ठीक या निश्चित सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) किराया खरीद के लिए धन देने वालों द्वारा ली जाने वाली दरों पर इस समय कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है, लेकिन प्रतिब्याज ऋण अधिनियम 1918 के अधीन जिस रूप में इसे पंजाब ऋणग्रस्तता सहायता अधिनियम 1934 के द्वारा संशोधित करके दिल्ली संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र में लागू किया गया है, उधार लेने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को यदि ब्याज की दरें बहुत ऊंची जान पड़ती हों तो उसे प्रदालत की शरण लेने की स्वतन्त्रता है।

(ग) किराया खरीद के व्यक्तिगत करारों में शामिल की जाने वाली शर्तों और जिस हद तक उन शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया जाता है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को ठीक-ठीक जानकारी नहीं है। किराया खरीद के प्राधार पर लेन-देन करने से सम्बन्ध कानून को, इस विषय में विधि प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए, संहिताबद्ध करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Flood and Erosion Schemes in Gauhati

2707. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether a scheme has recently been approved by Government to save Gauhati from floods and erosion by Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the cost and other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) A scheme for the protection of Gauhati town from erosion by the Brahmaputra was approved by Planning Commission in May, 1965.

(b) The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 35.45 lakhs, comprised of the construction of revetment with suitable apron and toe walls from Sulkeswar Ghat to N.C.C. building site at Gauhati on the left bank of Brahmaputra to provide permanent protection against erosion.

गंडक परियोजना

2708. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक परियोजना के बांध के द्वार के लिये अभी तक उपयुक्त किस्म के लौह-चादर उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं;

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

(ग) क्या द्वार के अभाव में गंडक परियोजना के सिंचाई कार्यक्रम में विलम्ब होगा?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख). कपाट बनाने वालों को 900 टन एम० एस० चदरें

दी गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 900 टन की देशी चदरों का भी प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है। बकाया 1200 टन की सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। बहुत मांग के कारण इस्पात की प्राप्ति में कठिनाई हुई है।

(ग) यदि इस्पात समय पर नहीं सप्लाई किया जाता और कपाट नहीं बनते, बराज को चालू करने में देरी हो जाएगी परन्तु इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

बिर्लिंगडन अस्पताल

2709. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बिर्लिंगडन अस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम, नई दिल्ली के बदले में उपयुक्त भूमि तथा इमारतों की लागत लेने के लिये एक दावा दायर किया है ;

(ख) क्या उसके हस्तान्तरण के अवसर पर प्रतिकर की राशि निर्धारित नहीं की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क), (ख) और (ग). 80,647 रुपये का भुगतान करके नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के दावे का 1963 में अन्तिम रूप से निपटारा कर दिया गया था। तथापि नगरपालिका ने एक नया अभिवेदन हाल ही में भेजा है जो विचाराधीन है।

D.V.C. Withdrawal Plan

2710. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phased programme of withdrawal as drawn up by the

Bihar State Electricity Board from a number of points outside the Damodar Valley by the D.V.C. and from points in Damodar Valley area by the State Governments concerned has been considered;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the features of the plan of withdrawal now agreed upon by the D.V.C. and the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The loads met by the D.V.C. outside the Valley in West Bengal excepting the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have already been transferred to the West Bengal State Electricity Board. The power supply to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation under the existing arrangements is to be taken over by the West Bengal State Electricity Board on 1-1-1970 i.e., after the termination of the Corporation's agreement with the CESC. The Government of West Bengal are at present meeting a load of about 35.4 MW inside the valley from their own generation. The question of transfer of these loads to the D.V.C. has already been raised with the State Government and is now under discussion.

The Bihar Government are not supplying power to consumers inside the valley from their own generation. The D.V.C. will be withdrawing from outside valley in Bihar on the basis of an agreed phased programme for such withdrawal commencing from March, 1966. As against the outside load in Bihar to the extent of about 200 M.W. which is now being met by the D.V.C., the D.V.C. will be supplying only 69 M.W. by June, 1968 up to which date phased programme has been drawn up.

Profit earned by I. I. C.

2711. Shri Subodh Hanada: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit earned by the Life Insurance Corporation in 1964-1965;

(b) the manner in which this will be distributed; and

(c) whether it is more or less than the profit earned last year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The profits disclosed by the valuation as on 31st March, 1965, covering the two-year period from 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1965 amounted to Rs. 62,90,32,455.

(b):

	Period from 1-4-1963 to 31-3-1965
1. Interim Bonuses paid	87,11,775
2. Among policyholders participating in profit	58,93,04,646
3. Allocated to the Central Government	3,10,16,034
	62,90,32,455

(c) The profit disclosed by the valuation as on 31st March, 1965 for the period from 1st January, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 was Rs. 28,70,72,897.

Development of Eastern U.P.

2712. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 874 on the 10th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have furnished the report to the Central Government about the extent of progress made in the development work of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria Dis-

tricts of the Eastern U.P. in pursuance of the recommendations of the Patel Committee.

(b) the amount spent on the work so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pace of development is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1964-65, against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 1,067 crores, the anticipated outlay has been reported at Rs. 10.90 crores. For 1965-66, the figures of anticipated outlay have not yet become available.

(c) In certain sectors of development, progress is satisfactory, while in others there have been shortfalls.

(d) There have been some procedural difficulties in the first year of implementation of the special programme. Besides, there has been difficulty due to shortage of a few key inputs and materials, e.g., fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, cement, etc.

Forest and Mineral Wealth of Mysore

2714. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 486 on the 11th November, 1965 regarding the forest and mineral wealth of Mysore and state:

(a) whether the Team of U.N. Experts has since submitted its report to Government; and

(b) If so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Salal Hydro Electric Project

2715. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 18th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have completed their investigations of the Salal Hydro-Electric Projects and submitted the report; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) No. The Project is still under investigation by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation and Power Potential of U.P.

2716. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of the Uttar Pradesh Government for additional help for the development of their power and irrigation potential during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes.

(b) In November, 1965, the Government of Uttar Pradesh requested for additional loan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for financing their power programme, during 1965-66. The amount was in excess of the agreed allotment for power in the State Plan of the current year. It was not found possi-

ble by the Government of India to accede to the request of the U.P. Government due to limitation of overall resources and constraint on the budgetary position of the Central Government on account of other pressing and immediate requirements.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh also asked for additional Central assistance of Rs. 5.25 crores during 1965-66 for energising agricultural pumping sets. Against this request, Rs. 2.25 crores was sanctioned.

Manibhadra Dam Project

2717. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 412 on the 11th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the report on Manibhadra Dam Project has since been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the final decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri (Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

House Mortgage Corporation

2718. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 897 on the 18th November, 1965 and state the progress so far made in setting up the House Mortgage Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The matter is still under consideration.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राजस्थान का कारोबार

2719. श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में जीवन बीमा निगम ने अब तक कुल कितना कारोबार किया;

(ख) सबसे अधिक कारोबार किस जिले में हुआ ;

(ग) जीवन बीमा निगम की गृह निर्माण ऋण योजना अब तक किन किन जिलों में लागू हो चुकी है ; और

(घ) मकान बनाने के लिये तथा उद्योगों के लिये ऋण दिये जाने का क्या आधार तथा कसौटी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Agricultural Programmes

2720. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious imbalance in the planning and extension of agricultural programmes have been brought out by the Planning Commission's Programme Evaluation Organisation; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eye Camps

2721. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the eye camps for restoring sight of people suffering from cataract will be set up in India under the auspices of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind;

(b) if so, when and total cost on such scheme; and

(c) the total number of the people to be benefited by the scheme?

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

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

Primary Health Centres

2722. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning at present in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of such Centres proposed to be opened during 1966-67 in Rajasthan; and

(c) the amount allotted for Rajasthan for the purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 219 Primary Health Centres are at present functioning in Rajasthan.

(b) Nil.

(c) The State Government has not yet finalised their budget provision. A sum of Rs. 1.74 lakhs has, however, been suggested by the Working Group on Health for inclusion in the State Annual Health Plan for 1966-67 for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres, etc.

Income-tax Arrears in Rajasthan

**2723. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears realised in Rajasthan upto the end of January, 1966; and

(b) the amount still to be recovered from that State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Family Planning Accessories

**2724. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether our country has attained self-sufficiency in the matter of manufacturing family planning accessories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (c). The country is self-sufficient in the matter of production of Chemical and other contraceptives as per details of annual production given below:

1. Foam tablets—29.50 million tablets.
2. Jelly/Cream/Paste—214 tonnes.
3. I.U.C.Ds.—6 lakhs.

There is a deficiency in the production of rubber contraceptives. Condoms to the extent of 37.44 million pieces are manufactured presently in the country. About 10 million pieces of condoms are being imported during the current financial year.

The following steps have been taken to increase the production of contraceptives:

- (i) Licences for the manufacture of rubber contraceptives have been given to certain firms. Their production capacity when fully developed will be 177.17 million pieces. Only one firm has so far started production. Four more firms under the Small Scale Sector have installed factories and their production capacity is 60 million pieces, but their product at present is below the Standard laid down by Government. The firms have been requested to improve the product.
- (ii) The Government of India have decided to manufacture rubber contraceptives in the public sector, and a factory for this purpose is being established in Kerala;
- (iii) Foam Tablets are being manufactured by the Government of India at the Medical Store Depot, Madras. Efforts are also being made to manufacture Contraceptive Cream at the Medical Store Depot, Bombay.

Income-tax Arrears realised in Orissa

**2725. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income tax arrears realised in Orissa upto the end of January, 1966; and

(b) the amount still outstanding in that State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Area under Slum Clearance in Delhi

**2726. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the number of Bastis and Katras in Delhi covered under the Slum Improvement Scheme;

(b) how many of these were improved by 1961 and by 31st March, 1965;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the expenditure recovered from the landlords and/or tenants and how much is in arrears?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 2445.

(b) 326 katras and bastis were improved by the end of March, 1961, and another 1,317 between April 1961 and the 31st March, 1965.

(c) About Rs. 36.74 lakhs, including Rs. 8.27 lakhs on the improvement of private katras.

(d) A sum of Rs. 7.33 lakhs has been recovered from landlords and Rs. 0.94 lakh is in arrears.

Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes

2727. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of the Thacker Committee on the housing and slum clearance schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken;

(c) whether the matching grants and loans given to States for the scheme have been converted into outright grants and loans in view of the slow progress;

(d) if so, the amounts of grants and loans to different States; and

(e) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the letter addressed to State Housing Ministers, giving the broad outlines of the decisions, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5685/66].

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the fact that the revised pattern of assistance would come into effect from the 1st April, 1966 and would apply only to new projects to be sanctioned from 1966-67.

Assistance to Orissa

**2728. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the assistance given in 1965-66 to Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulty for releasing the promised amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The assistance promised to Orissa State for the year 1965-66 is being released by the various Central Ministries, with reference to the anticipated expenditure on different schemes. The shortfall in the assistance, if any, can be assessed only after the financial year is over.

Panchayat Samiti Industries in Punjab

2729. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Panchayat Samitis in the Punjab for the establishment of industries during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) No. No such scheme was included by the Punjab State Government in their Annual Plan for 1965-66.

(b) Does not arise.

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

2730. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की प्रगति घाटने के लिए जनवरी, 1966 में नौ स्वतन्त्र दल विभिन्न राज्यों में भेजे गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के प्रतिवेदन में क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) 1966-67 में कौन से एकक इस कार्यक्रम की समेकन/देख-रेख अवस्था में पहुंचने के योग्य हो गये हैं और कौन से नहीं यह जानने के विचार से राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने जनवरी, 1966 में नौ स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन दल बनाये हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के बाद इन दलों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 24.41 एकक क्षेत्रों से छिड़काव कार्य बन्द करने और उनके समेकन अवस्था में तथा 60.68 एकक क्षेत्रों के देख-रेख अवस्था में प्रवेश करने की सिफारिश की है। स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन दलों की राज्यवार सिफारिशें सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, संक्षिप्त संख्या LT—5886/66].

अय रोग सर्वेक्षण

2731. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :
श्री पी० कुन्हन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से अय रोग संबंधी सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से अय रोग म बंधी कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है, किन्तु 1955-58 में देश के छः क्षेत्रों, नामतः दिल्ली, पटना, कलकत्ता, मदनपल्ली, त्रिवेन्द्रम और हैदराबाद, में भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अय रोग का एक राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस सर्वेक्षण के मुख्य निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार थे :—

- (1) जनसंख्या का लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत सक्रिय फुफुसीय रोग से पीड़ित है।
- (2) अनुमानतः 0.4 प्रतिशत जन संख्या संक्रामक फुफुसीय अय रोग से ग्रस्त हैं।
- (3) ग्राम क्षेत्रों में भी इस रोग की व्यापकता लगभग उतनी है जितनी शहरों में है।
- (4) पुरुषों की अपेक्षा स्त्रियां विशेषतया 35 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वालों में इस रोग की व्यापकता कम है।
- (5) सामान्यतया आयु के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ इस रोग की व्यापकता में भी वृद्धि पाई गई।
- (6) शहरों में पक्के मकानों की अपेक्षा कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों में इस रोग की अधिक व्यापकता से

पता चला कि इस पर आर्थिक एवं सफाई सम्बन्धी स्थितियों का प्रभाव सम्भव है ।

- (7) अधिकांश "सक्रिय" तथा "सम्भाव्य सक्रिय" रोगी इस रोग की सामान्य अवस्था में थे ।
- (8) सक्रिय तथा "सम्भाव्य सक्रिय" रोगियों के 4.33 प्रतिशत में निश्चित गुहाय (कैविटीज) देखी गईं । शहरों में यह प्रतिशत सामान्यतया कम था ।

1960 में राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग संस्थान, बंगलूर ने तुमुर (मैसूर) में सीमित स्थानीय वर्ग जन संख्या का भी सर्वेक्षण किया है और नई दिल्ली क्षय रोग केन्द्र ने मदनपल्ली और नई दिल्ली में (पुलिस और केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों का) सर्वेक्षण किया । इन सर्वेक्षणों के निष्कर्ष भी सामान्यतया वैसे ही हैं जैसे कि 1955-58 में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के थे ।

कान की बीमारियाँ

2732. श्री घोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूलों में लगभग 1,85,80,000 बहिरे विद्यार्थी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया है;

(ग) भारत में ऐसे कितने अस्पताल हैं जहाँ केवल कानों का ही इलाज किया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या इस कार्य के लिये विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) स्कूलों में सभी

बहिरे छात्रों के बारे में कोई विस्वस्त आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तथापि भारत में बहिरों के 68 स्कूलों में लगभग 4,000 छात्र हैं ।

(ख) चूँकि बहुत कुछ निरोध्य बहिरापन बचपन में कान, नाक तथा गले की ज्वलनशील स्थितियों के फलस्वरूप पैदा होता है अतः इस योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । असाधारण स्थितियों के मामले में रोगियों को इलाज के लिए उचित अस्पतालों में भेज दिया जाता है ।

(ग) कानों के उपचार के लिये देश में अलग से कोई अस्पताल नहीं है । कान, नाक और गले की बीमारियों के इलाज की सुविधाएं लगभग सभी प्रमुख अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं । कान के रोगों के इलाज के लिए विभिन्न शिक्षण अस्पतालों में लगभग 800 पलंग उपलब्ध हैं ।

(घ) इस कार्य के लिये विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को बुलाने के बारे में सरकार के सामने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

2733. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government are entitled to the financial benefits of the Damodar Valley Corporation's power supply activity;

(b) whether any benefit has actually been derived by the State Government from the Damodar Valley Corporation recently; and

(c) whether this condition will be disturbed if Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation's demand for power from the Damodar Valley Corporation is discontinued?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. For the year 1963-64 the net distributable profits of the DVC out of its power supply business amounted to Rs. 69 lakhs. Out of this, the West Bengal Government received Rs. 23 lakhs. For the year 1964-65 the share of the State Government in the distributable profit is likely to be Rs. 29.5 lakhs.

(c) Yes. Net profit distributable to the participating Governments is likely to go down, if Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation load is taken away away from the D.V.C.

Electronic Computers for L.I.C.

**2734. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electronic computers imported for the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether these computers have started work in Bombay and Calcutta; and

(c) what is their capacity?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Two.

(b) The computer at Bombay was installed in November, 1965 and the other at Calcutta is expected to be installed by the end of 1966.

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

नया बाजार, दिल्ली में छापा

2735. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1965 में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग के एक

पदाधिकारी के नेतृत्व में एक दल ने दिल्ली के नया बाजार में एक व्यापारी के परिसर में छापा मारा और करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य का सोना तथा हुंडियां और जाली बहीखाते बरामद किये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्राय-कर के इस अपवचन के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां; नया बाजार दिल्ली में और जयपुर तथा भिवानी स्थित शाखाओं पर छापा मारा गया था । 17,500 रुपये नकद और 2,17,820 रुपये के मूल्य की गिनियां, सोना और जवाहरात पकड़े गये । हुंडियां और दोषारोपणीय खाता-बहियां भी पकड़ी गयीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

(ग) छिपाई गई आमदनी के निर्धारण के लिए कार्रवाई कर दी गयी है और प्रागे की कार्रवाई अभी होना बाकी है ।

Strike Notice by D.E.S.U. Employees

**2736. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Electricity Board Employees' Union has served notice on the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking's management for the general strike;

(b) if so, what is the dispute between the management and the workers that led to the notice;

(c) the demands of the workers;

(d) the action taken by the management on those demands;

(e) the number of workers involved; and

(f) the action taken by Government to avert the strike?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) The Union has given the following justification for serving the strike notice:

(1) Non-implementation of agreements arrived at in various discussions between the Management and the Union such as:—

(i) construction of quarters for staff;

(ii) revision of scales of pay of certain categories of staff which in their opinion were not revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(iii) confirmation of Assistant Accountant and other temporary staff; and

(iv) regularisation of work-charged staff.

(2) Alleged violations by the Management of the Rules and Regulations; and

(3) Alleged incitement by the Management of one group of workers, neglect of one group, support of one Union at the cost of the other, protection of corrupt element and undue promotions.

(c) The list of demands is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5887/66].

(d) The demands are being discussed with the workers with the assistance of the Conciliation Officer.

(e) The Delhi State Electricity Board Employees' Union is recognised on the generation side. However, Delhi State Electricity Workers' Union which is recognised on the distribution side has also a following on the generation side. Hence it is difficult to furnish the number of workers involved in the strike notice given by the Delhi State Electricity Board Employees' Union.

(f) The Conciliation Officer, Delhi Administration invited both the representatives of the Union and the Management for conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act. Preliminary discussions were held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1966. Subsequently, the conciliation proceedings were held on the 8th March, 1966, when the preliminary discussions held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1966, were reviewed and it was agreed to constitute two sub-committees consisting of the representatives of the Management and the representatives of the Union to go into the demands with a view to their expeditious settlement. Both the Sub-Committees have started functioning.

House Rent Allowance

2737. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house rent allowance is not paid to those Government servants who are allotted Government accommodation when house rent at specified rate is recovered from their salaries which costs 25 per cent of their pay; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to lower this high percentage by granting them some house rent allowance?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Those not provided Government accommodation in classified cities are entitled to house rent allowance. This is paid to compensate them for the high rents for

residential accommodation in such cities. In the case of Government servants allotted Government accommodation rent is charged under the provisions of Fundamental Rule 45-A and such recovery does not exceed 10 per cent of the officers' emoluments ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 150 p.m.).

(b) Does not arise.

Repayment of Loans

2738. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have requested the Government of Japan for refinancing the debt;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of the Japanese Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sahendra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). In the process of negotiations for external assistance from aid-giving countries, there has to be a continuous exchange of ideas about a number of issues including the timing, form and quantum of assistance. Japan is an important aid giving country and we are naturally in touch with her Government on the matter of aid; since however discussions on the scope and pattern is yet at a confidential stage, it will not be in the public interest to give information about the nature and content of the current exchange of views.

Vivisection Laboratories

2739. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**
Shri Bade:

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

(a) the number of the vivisection laboratories (experiments on animals) in the country, both licenced and unlicenced at present;

(b) the total number of various species of animals and birds used for experiments in the laboratories in a year;

(c) the number of those experimented without anaesthetics; and

(d) the results obtained by these experiments?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the Table of the House.

Housing Programme in Mysore

2740. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given for housing programmes in Mysore State under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent under the several heads of Housing so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure; and

(d) the amount to be set apart for housing in Mysore in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5688/66].

(c) Partly due to low priority given to Housing Schemes as compared with projects like Power, Irrigation and Agriculture etc. and partly due to the necessity for meeting the requirements of Defence and allied activities arising from the Emergency. Non-availability of suitable land at reasonable cost and shortage of building materials like cement, steel and bricks etc. have also contributed to the shortfall in expenditure.

(d) This has not yet been decided.

Water Supply to Inderpuri Colony, Delhi

2741. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jamuna water has not been supplied to Inderpuri Colony, Delhi although it has been in existence for the last 15 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a storage tank has been built in its vicinity; and

(c) when it is proposed to supply water to the colony from this tank?

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

(c) The storage tank has been built by the Delhi Development Authority for their colonies and not for Inderpuri. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has not yet taken over this colony. The Corporation can provide adequate water supply and sewerage only when, under its prescribed policy relating to private colonies, the plot-holders pay development charges at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per sq. yd. The work can be taken up only after 2/3rd of plot-holders pay such charges.

Quarters in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

2742. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of allottees of Government quarters in the Gole Market area have encroached upon the bajri paths in front of their quarters by putting up hedges and barbed wires;

(b) if so, whether it is admissible under the allotment rules; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, in a few places.

(b) No.

(c) Notices under S.R. 317-B-19 will be issued to the persons concerned to remove the encroachments.

Barak Earthen Dam in Cachar

2743. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2301 on the 16th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility study of the 'Barak Earthen Dam' at Naraindhar in Cachar District, Assam has been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in coming to a final decision about the aforesaid scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) to (c). Based on the data collected so far, a draft report on the Technical feasibility of a dam across the Barak at Naraindhar in Cachar District has been prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission. The preliminary feasibility report is under detailed study by an Expert Technical Committee appointed by this Ministry. The financial aspects of the project are also under examination.

Rural Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

2744. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industrial projects functioning at present in Maharashtra; and

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government to that State for the purpose during 1966?

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

(a) Four projects.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Maharashtra as Central assistance for the programme for 1965-66. The allocation for 1966-67 has not been finalised so far.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Branch in Maharashtra

2745. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Maharashtra branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for running different camps during the years 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(a) The Planning Commission have not given any grant to the Maharashtra Branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for running camps during 1965 and 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

Smallpox and Cholera Cases in Maharashtra

2746. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from small-pox and cholera in Maharashtra during the last four months; and

(b) the number of deaths due to the above diseases in Maharashtra during the same period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and

(b). The number of cases and deaths due to smallpox and cholera in Maharashtra during the last four months (November to December, 1965 and January to February, 1966) is given below:

	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	1626	273
Cholera	41	15

L.I.C. Investment in Maharashtra

2747. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation in Maharashtra State for Industrial projects during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) whether any representation has been made by the State Government for investment by the Life Insurance Corporation in schemes which are at present being delayed for want of finance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Swiss Credit

2748. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Switzerland has granted credit facilities of 70,000,000 Swiss Francs for the purchase of capital goods and components to India; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit provided?

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

(b) Half of the credit will be extended by the Swiss Government and the other half will be extended by a Consortium of Swiss Banks; the rate of interest for the portion of the loan extended by the Swiss Government will be 3 per cent per annum and will be repayable in 15 years in 10 equal half-yearly instalments with an initial moratorium of 10 years; the rate of interest on the portion extended by

the Banks will be 6½ per cent and will be repayable in 10 years in 10 equal half yearly instalments with an initial moratorium of 5 years.

L.I.C. Advance for Delhi

2749. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the maximum amount of Life Insurance Corporation loan to be advanced for house building purposes to different categories of persons in Delhi is determined; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is related to the value of the L.I.C. policies pledged, and if so, how much?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Production of Gold

2750. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes are being taken up for stepping up gold production in the country; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the details of each scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Gold mining is at present undertaken in the country by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd. The schemes for stepping up their production, as included in the Third Five Year Plan, are detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5889/68]. Apart from those schemes, there are 20 schemes, at an estimated cost of Rs. 230 lakhs relating to the stepping up of gold production in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, which are under active consideration of the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

River Valley Project Disputes

2751. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-State disputes on different river valley projects pending with Government; and

(b) the progress made in settling them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5890/66].

Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes

2752. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to the ratification of the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes which was submitted by the World Bank to Governments of various member-countries in March, 1965;

(b) if so, whether India has also signed this proposal;

(c) the number of countries which have so far signed this proposal; and

(d) the main points of this Convention?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The World Bank has prepared a Convention to establish an International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. The question of acceding to the Convention is under examination.

(c) As on February 9, 1966, thirty-three countries had signed the convention.

(d) The main points of the Convention are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5891/66].

Irrigation and Power Schemes of Maharashtra

2753. Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Kamble:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of irrigation and power schemes of the Maharashtra Government pending at present with the Central Government for sanction along with the details in terms of money involved and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): A statement giving the requisite particulars of Plan projects pending for sanction is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5892/66].

कुष्ठ रोग की रोकथाम

2754. श्री कांबले :

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

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

(क) देश में इस समय कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) कितने राज्यों में इन रोगियों के केन्द्र खोल कर उपचार का प्रबन्ध किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इन उपचार केन्द्रों के खोले जाने के पश्चात् रोगियों की संख्या में कमी हुई है; और

(घ) इसकी रोकथाम के लिये किये गये उपायों का पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितना प्रभाव हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) देश में कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या अनुमानतः 20 से 25 लाख के बीच है ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक आदि का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—5893/66]

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) उपायों का प्रभाव यह हुआ कि बहुत से व्यक्तियों में कुष्ठ के लक्षण दूर हो गये हैं और अन्य रोगियों में भी निश्चित रूप से सामान्य सुधार हुआ है ।

World Bank's Proposal for Assistance to Projects

2755. Shrimati Renuka Barkatski: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has made a proposal to assist projects to convert natural gas in oil fields into fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The President of the World Bank has publicly referred to such a possibility in his address of February 25, 1966 to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as per extract laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5894/66]. A further announcement from the Bank is expected.

Central Council of Integrated Medicine

2757. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Medical Association of India has recently appealed to the Central Government to set up a Central Council of Integrated Medicine; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Research Institutes

2758. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to open five post-graduate medical Research Institutes in India one of which is allotted to the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution passed at a meeting of prominent citizens of Nagpur including doctors and legislators urging the Government of Maharashtra to locate the proposed Post-graduate Medical Research Institute sanctioned for Maharashtra by the Central Government in Nagpur; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In accordance with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee it is intended to establish Institutes of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research in different regions of the country including one in Maharashtra. A final decision regarding the number and location of the proposed post-graduate institutes has not yet been taken by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

2759. श्री ए० ला० बाबूलाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 मार्च, 1966 को मद्रास मेल में चार व्यक्तियों के पीरों पर चढ़े प्लास्टर के भीतर से सोना बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना सोना बरामद किया गया; और

(ग) वे व्यक्ति कौन थे, कहां से आये थे और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). मद्रास मेल में सफर कर रहे यात्रियों से तो नहीं, परन्तु 28 फरवरी, 1966 को, अग्ररीपाड़ा थाने के पुलिस अफसरों ने बम्बई में नायर अस्पताल के सामने चार व्यक्तियों के पास से विदेशी मार्का सोने के दस-दस तोले के 198 टुकड़े पकड़े। सोने की सिल्लियां इन व्यक्तियों की जांघों के चारों ओर चेपदार फीते से बंधी पाई गई थीं।

(ग) इन लोगों के नाम हैं :

- (1) श्री मोहम्मद नूहु वल्द शमसुद्दीन
- (2) श्री साहुल हमीद वल्द मोहम्मद मीरा
- (3) श्री एम० एस० कादर मोहम्मद वल्द मीरा साहब
- (4) श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल वल्द मकदूम मीरा साहब

ये सभी व्यक्ति मद्रास राज्य के तिरुनेलवेली जिले में कायलापत्तनम् के हैं। उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। आगे जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

12 hrs.

RE. POINT OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, before we go to the other item, may I draw your attention to my privilege motion?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua finds the atmosphere very congenial for his motion. I had asked him not to raise it. I had disallowed it. He has again written to me that he might be allowed to raise it. He has raised a motion

of breach of privilege. I shall read it. He writes:

"May I draw your kind attention to the following news report appearing in *The New York Times*, March 10, 1966:

... That aroused Hem Barua, also a Praja Socialist ...

Shri Hem Barua: May I explain it?

Mr. Speaker: That would be enough if I read it; that would explain his position.

"... That aroused Hem Barua, also a Praja Socialist, Addressing the Speaker, the 71-year old Mr. Barua ...

—probably he has omitted to put a comma there ...

Shri Hem Barua: There is a comma.

Mr. Speaker: If he had put a comma after 'the 71-year old', it would have concerned the Speaker, the 71-year old and not Mr. Barua, the 71-year old. He asked:

"If I say you are handsome, would you object?"

"I will not", the Speaker replied amid laughter ...

Now, he says:

"From the above, it is evident that I am described as an old man of 71 which I am not. Possibly, the correspondent had you in mind ...

—of course, I cannot deny; I am 71 and he must have referred to me.

Shri Hem Barua: My trouble is this ...

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to the hon. Member's trouble. The portion which follows relates to his trouble.

"... and unfortunately I am described thus which is likely to diminish my stature not only in my home-front ...

(laughter). It is more amusing further, "... but also with friends of particular kind."

(Laughter). Then, he writes to me that a privilege motion can rightly be put on it.

I will advise the Editor to put a comma there. And now I declare it, be it known to everybody, that he is in his 40's and not in his 70's:

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): It is a printer's devil; the figures have got transposed.

Mr. Speaker: I have no interest in denying my age. It is 71. Mr. Mr. Kamath.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED DISCOURTESY SHOWN TO THE PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before I read my notice, may I request you to see that the senior Minister of External Affairs is present. I spoke to him and he said that he would be glad to be present here but because of some business in the other House, he had to go there. He is willing to answer it at 1.30 P.M. Shall we take it at 1.30 P.M.?

Mr. Speaker: No. Let us see. He might read it now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The matter concerns the Head of a foreign State.

I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported discourtesy shown to the President of Israeli when he recently passed through Delhi en route to Kathmandu".

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): The question of Israeli President's transit through India was first raised in April 1965 by the Director of the Asian Division of the Israeli Foreign Office. He had then informed the Government of India that the President would transit India with a stop-over in Delhi "entirely in a private capacity" and that "he would not of course be expected to be treated as a State guest or to receive any special attention". The Israeli Consul in Bombay subsequently informed the Government of India of the visit which was then scheduled in September and requested necessary transit and stop-over facilities. The Consul was informed of the functional arrangements that would be made for the transit at Palam and stop-over at Calcutta of the Israeli President on his visit to Kathmandu.

Subsequently, the visit was postponed by the Government of Israel because of the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

In February this year the Israeli Consul informed the Government of India that the postponed visit would take place in March and requested appropriate facilities. He was informed that, similar functional arrangements including security arrangements for Heads of States would be made both at Palam and at Calcutta as conveyed to them earlier for the postponed visit in September.

4. The scheduled flight of Air France carrying the Israeli President made a 40 minute halt at Palam in the early hours of the morning of the 14th and took off for Calcutta. The VIP room at Palam was reserved exclusively for the President and arrangements had been made for serving refreshments but the President did not disembark from the aircraft.

At Calcutta where the Israeli President made a night's stop-over, there was a demonstration by a small group of 11 Arab students at the entrance to the Grand Hotel. The demonstrators were promptly arrested

by the police and a case was registered against them for violating Section 144. No harm resulted to the President or to his party.

The Government of Israel was fully aware since August, 1965, of the arrangements that would be made for the transit and stop-over of the President on his visit to Nepal. There was, therefore, no question of any discourtesy having been shown to the Israeli President.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government aware—whatever the Government or the Minister might say now that there was no discourtesy, the very fact that he did not disembark from the plane showed that he was conscious of having been ill-treated; otherwise he would have got down and availed himself of the facilities, if any,—that this moronic display of discourtesy towards the Head of a foreign country, reminiscent of the cancellation of reservation . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has denied that. Now he should put only those facts and not . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Israel Consul General, or the Israeli Government in Jerusalem, asked for certain facilities with regard to deplaning and with regard to accommodation in some hotel in Delhi and or in Calcutta, but the Government in Delhi refused or failed to make such facilities available and if so, is the Government aware that this kind of display of discourtesy towards the Head of a foreign, friendly, democratic Asian country, with whom unfortunately there are no diplomatic relations owing to a curious, irrational Arabophobia . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not fair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is not fair, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Arabophobia . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it unparliamentary? What is wrong with

it? You may please tell me what is wrong and what is objectionable.

Mr. Speaker: When we are just mentioning the names of friendly countries, there ought not to be such references that we have any phobia for some countries . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall make it 'Arabophilia' then, if you think that that is better.

Is the Government aware that this act on the part of the Government in failing to make certain facilities available to the Israeli President who is a friendly foreign country's President has aroused not merely wrath but ridicule among friends here and abroad, and if so . . .

Mr. Speaker: There should not be so many questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let me complete my question.

Mr. Speaker: That phrase 'if so' has already come. The question was whether certain facilities were asked for, and they were refused, and the hon. Member has already put the question starting with 'if so'. That 'if so' has already come. Now, he should conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government should rectify matters in future.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No facilities that were asked for were declined. We made facilities available for the stop-over in Calcutta. I would like to repeat, as I said earlier, that no discourtesy was either intended or shown to the Israeli President.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We should have gone out of our way to show some courtesy.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Minister has admitted in his statement that a group of Arab students in Calcutta demonstrated against the President of Israel. In the context of that, may I know why it is that Government did not try to prevent this discourtesy shown by the

Arab students to the Head of a State, on our soil? Was it because of our diplomatic apathy towards Israel?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have mentioned in the body of the statement that we did prevent the demonstration, and they were arrested . . .

Shri Hem Barua: No, may I submit that . . .

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member means is that they were not prevented previously from doing so. His point is that prevention should have been there.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is this . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. Now, we should hear the answer.

Shri Hem Barua: He had made a wrong statement . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they were arrested.

Shri Hem Barua: After they demonstrated, a case was registered against them for violating section 144 Cr. P. C. That was what the hon. Minister had said. The Israeli Parliament has adopted a resolution saying that that discourtesy was shown to the President of Israel.

Mr. Speaker: Order; now he should hear the answer.

Shri Dinesh Singh: In the main body of the statement, I had tried to impress that it was a small body which had trickled in individually, and we were not aware of any proposed demonstration by them, and as soon as the police noticed that they were planning to demonstrate, they were promptly arrested.

Shri Ranga: Is that the way they treat friends and lose friends also thereby?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It was on our soil.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Do Government realise that this particular incident as well as our own antics on previous occasions of a similar kind have created an impression abroad that we are a satellite of the UAR and the Arab League?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Shame!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shame!

Shri Dinesh Singh: I strongly repudiate this; there is no impression anywhere, except perhaps in the mind of the hon. Member, of our being a satellite of any country.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि इजराइल के राष्ट्रपति के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ उस के बारे में इजराइली लोगों के मन में कुछ गलतफहमी समझिये या शिकायत समझिये जरूर है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस तरह की गलतफहमी और शिकायत इसलिये पैदा होती है कि जो ऐसे राज्य हैं जो एक अर्से से अस्तित्व में हैं, जैसे पूर्वी जर्मनी है, इजराइल है, उत्तर कोरिया है, फार्मोसा है, उन को मान्यता देने के बारे में और उन के साथ पूर्ण कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिये वह नहीं अपनाई जाती। और इसी लिये यह सारे झंझट पदा हो रहे हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो नीति अपने देश के हित में अपनाई जानी चाहिये हम वही नीति अपनायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): भारत ने इजराइल को डि ज्यूर मान्यता दे रखी है किन्तु उस के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानूनी दृष्टि से इस का क्या स्थान है, भारत सरकार का उस के ऊपर क्या रुख है और ऐसे मौके पर क्या किसी माने हुए देश के राष्ट्रपति के आगमन पर अगर हमारे देश के नागरिक या

दूसरे देशों के नागरिक उन से मिलना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें रोका जा सकता है, और क्या भारत सरकार ने ऐसे किसी स्वागत को रोका ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : हम ने किसी स्वागत को नहीं रोका। जो हम ने किया वह मैं अभी आप के सामने बतला चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक मान्यता देने का सवाल है, इजराइल को हम ने पूरे तरीके से मान्यता दे रखी है। हमारे उन के बीच में कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं बने हैं। उन की ओर से एक कौन्सल बम्बई में रहता है। हमारी तरफ से कोई इजराइल में नहीं रहता है। देशों से जो राजनयिक सम्बन्ध होते हैं वह अपने देश के हित के अनुसार बनाये जाते हैं। हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारे देश के हित के अनुसार जैसे सम्बन्ध इस वक्त हैं वैसे ही होने चाहियें।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): In view of the fact that not only was a very high dignitary of a friendly country passing through India but that Israel at the moment is a beacon light for most of the under-developed countries in the Far East and Middle East, what courtesies were extended to that dignitary in our country at Palam and at Calcutta?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Without touching upon the comments that the hon. Member has made, I would say that I have already given in detail the courtesies we had extended.

Shri Ranga: You are experts in showing discourtesy; that is your achievement.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua—call attention notice.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I had also given a call attention notice on this subject.....

Mr. Speaker: In this manner, I cannot allow it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry I was a bit late in giving it.

Mr. Speaker: When was it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I had written it out day before yesterday, but unfortunately could deliver it only this morning.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): My name is also in this notice of calling attention. But I have not been called.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I made a mistake. I read the last name as 'Himmatsingka' and looked at him; he was not there.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Thank you very much.

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether he is aware that in spite of this correct treatment, according to him, that has been accorded to the President of Israel, the Israel Cabinet-yesterday—I have seen a news item to that effect—expressed regret and dismay at the lack of respect shown by the Indian Government to President Zalman Shazar when he made a stop-over at Palam airport last week? Has this come to his notice? Also, is he aware that the Press in Israel, and their Foreign Minister in his statement, are somewhat bitter over the treatment that has been accorded to their President?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have also seen the newspaper report. But as I pointed out in the body of my statement, the facilities that were to be given to the Israel President were well known to them, and it is not fair of them to say now that there was any discourtesy (*Interruptions*). There was no discourtesy shown. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Do Government remain satisfied with this, because even when no discourtesy has been shown to the head of the State, then too there is some misunderstanding in that country? Or do Government propose just to correspond with them and try to explain to them their point of view as they have done here now? Is that the intention of Government? This is what Members are very anxious about.

Shri Ranga: Have they got that much decency?

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have discussed this matter with the Israeli Consul. He is aware of the position and can discuss.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to say this to Shri Trivedi, that when a call attention notice has come on the day's order paper, I do not add any name. His notice was received today. But I could not add his name, because I do not do it. He would excuse me.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is important, and I ought to have sent the notice, but, unfortunately, it happened to remain with me, and I did not send it.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, that is all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is such an important question that you will allow me to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: He will excuse me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister answered just now that he has discussed with the Consul General. Did he discuss it before or after the incident? Jerusalem's protest was issued yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on with this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be answered fully. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): This is not the proper way to answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know what is proper, you sit down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I extend my sympathy to the intelligence of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I am satisfied with the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should answer fully. He has said that he discussed the matter with the Consul General. When, he did not say. Before or after? What is all this?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the Israeli Consul has been informed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You did not hear him properly. He said he discussed the matter with the Consul-General. When exactly, we do not know.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I appeal to you that the . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, he will sit down. I am asking others also to sit down.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This question which I put, according to me, has not been answered satisfactorily. It is too serious a matter. The Israel Cabinet passes a resolution. The Minister has not been able to come up to the expectation of the seriousness of the situation. That is why I am appealing to you.

Shri Ranga: Even after your intervention.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Cabinet has passed something which has been reported in the newspapers. We are not aware, of what the Cabinet has passed. If they have anything to say to us, they have their representative here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it not the business of the External Affairs Ministry to be aware of this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bungling in blunderland, the whole Government, including the Prime Minister. And she will go to America now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a very unfortunate thing that this kind of cavalier answer is given to the question. When the entire Cabinet has passed a resolution, is it not the business of the External Affairs Ministry to be aware of this?

Mr. Speaker: Was she supporting Mr. Kamath?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had a misunderstanding. In that tumult and shouting, there was a lot of mis-hearing and misunderstanding. I am glad she has come to my help once, for a change.

An hon. Member: He is apologising.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, I am sorry.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha) rose--

Mr. Speaker: His name is not there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the same matter, he wants to say. It has not been properly answered. He gave a short notice question. You have established a convention that if there is a short notice question, it may be clubbed, the names may be clubbed. It has been done before.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Israel is a country from which, in the agricultural field, we can learn much. They have converted the desert into a garden in a short time. Does the Government, therefore, not feel it necessary to show ordinary courtesy . . .

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): On a point of order, Sir, Mr. Trivedi was not permitted to put a question. Why this special treatment?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: There is no special treatment, ordinary treatment by which some person from the Government should have gone to receive him. Does the Government think that its dignity would have been lowered if such a thing had been done?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow this question.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Because his name is not here, because I am refusing everybody.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I seek your guidance on one point?

Mr. Speaker: No clarification now.

Shri Sham Lal Sarar: I do not want a clarification. There is one thing the hon. Minister said. This is a very important point.

Mr. Speaker: No, I have called Mr. Hem Barua.

(ii) REPORTED CELEBRATION OF "REPUBLIC DAY" BY THE SO-CALLED NAGA FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Shri Hem Barua: I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported celebration of their 'Republic Day' by the so-called Naga Federal Government on the 22nd March, 1966 near Kohima, to which his attention was called on the 23rd March, 1966."

Shri Dinesh Singh: Government had indications that the Underground were planning to celebrate their so-called 'Republic Day' in Kohima town and had intended to bring their armed men for this purpose.

The State Government took objection to the concentration of armed men and informed the Peace Mission and through the Peace Mission the Underground leaders that there should not be any military demonstration which might vitiate the spirit of the agreement.

From reports received, we understand that the Underground held the celebrations about 3 miles from Kohima town. The celebration consisted of a public meeting and singing and dancing. The function was attended by Shri Scato, some Underground leaders and others.

Some Underground Naga Armed personnel were present but no military parade was held. No incidents of violence have been reported.

Shri Hem Barua: The so-called Nagaland Federal government has staged an open revolt against this

government and it was the president of the so-called Naga Federal government who unfurled their national flag on that occasion and that celebration was attended by Rev. Michael Scott a Member of the Peace mission and Miss Marjorie Sykes, member of the observer team. This is an open revolt on Indian soil. In this context, may I know (a) do not government think that this is an open revolt staged by Naga Federal government in violation of the so-called cease-fire agreement (b) do not government think that by their presence Rev. Michael Scott and Miss Marjorie Sykes had blessed this open revolt by the Naga rebels and (c) do not government think or are not government convinced by this act that prolonged peace talks with Naga hostiles are futile and are useless?

Shri Dinesh Singh: (a) We do not think that this is in itself an act of rebellion..... (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I take strong exception to this. What does it mean?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Somebody more competent may answer.

Shri Tyagi: Do not put us to shame. We cannot permit it on behalf of the party.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I agree with the hon. Members....

Shri Tyagi: It is a blot on our sense of patriotism. We cannot permit it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government are abetting rebellion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मंती महोदय विद्रोह करवा रहे हैं . . .
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धार्डर धार्डर । आप बैठिये । (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्षमा माँगें कि उन्होंने ऐसे शब्द कहे । . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप उन से क्षमा मंगवाइए । (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Do they not want to allow any Minister to reply?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह क्षमा मांगें । (व्यवधान)

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): They had asked permission and I believe the Governor had given them permission.... (Interruptions). The Governor, Shri Vishnu Sahay, gave permission. We are in touch with him.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): What about the unfurling of the flag by the "federal" government? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let us know the facts first.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry I do not have the full facts. (Interruption).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : प्राखिर यह करते क्या हैं ? (व्यवधान)

Shri Tyagi: The Governor shall be impeached. (Interruption).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. They will all sit down now.

Shri Tyagi: We demand the impeachment of the Governor. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members should not feel so much agitated. I shall hold it over till 4 o'clock. The Minister might be present here to answer—who may know the facts fully,—the External Affairs Minister.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह क्या उत्तर देने वाले हैं वह हम को पता है । (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये मैं नहीं सुनता । यह चार बजे फिर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरीके . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं सुनूंगा । आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, when this matter came up yesterday on the floor of the House, the Minister of External Affairs wanted time and he promised to make a statement today, after the Question Hour. Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, has given out all the facts. I agree Shrimati Indira Gandhi might not know all the facts in detail; she would have given a reply to my question possibly but she did not listen to the question at all.

Mr. Speaker: I will take it up at 4 o'clock. The Minister of External Affairs must be present here to answer this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the Prime Minister is too busy, let the Minister of External Affairs be present here; not the junior Minister, the Minister of State. (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे आगे की कार्यवाही चलाने दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी एक बात कृपया सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं सुन सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सुनने में आपात्ति क्या है ? कल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने साफ पूछा था कि वे इसका क्या आज शाम

उत्तर देने को तैयार हैं तो विदेश मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं आज शाम को नहीं दे सकूंगा लेकिन कल मैं उत्तर दे दूंगा तो फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस को और आगे क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं? अब तक सरकार ने पूरी तैयारी कर ली होगी तब क्या आपत्ति है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त दूसरे हाउस में है ।

in Hindi, might not have been very clear to some who heard him. In any case we have learnt with deep regret that Mr. Maurya was wrongly reported.

We hope that this unqualified expression of regret will be acceptable both to the Speaker and to Mr. Maurya."

I think this regret is sufficient and the matter may be closed. (Inter-ruption) Order, order. Shri Fakhrudin Ahmed.

12.33 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

APOLOGY BY ASSOCIATE EDITOR, HINDUSTAN TIMES *re.* MISREPRESENTATION OF LOK SABHA PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that on the 18th March, 1966, Shri B. P. Maurya had raised a question of privilege in the House, alleging misrepresentation of certain remarks made by him in the House on the 17th March, 1966, by the *Hindustan Times* (Evening News) of that date. I had then said that I would ask the Editor of the *Hindustan Times* to state that what he had to say in the matter.

I have now to inform the House that the Associate Editor of the *Hindustan Times*, in his reply dated the 22nd March, 1966, has stated as follows:

"The report in question was received by us from the United News of India as part of its normal services and was published by us in good faith. We had no reason to doubt the veracity and accuracy of the report at that time. We had no intention whatsoever of attributing to Mr. Maurya anything he did not mean or say. It will no doubt have been noticed from the extracts of the proceedings enclosed with your letter that Mr. Maurya himself admitted that his remarks,

श्री श्रीयं (अलीगढ़) : एक शब्द मुझे कहने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मामला खत्म हो गया अब क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री श्रीयं : श्रीमन्, मुझे नींद तक नहीं आती । मुझे डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने वैसे ही निकाल दिया । मैं ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही थी । दरअसल उन्हें हिन्दी समझ में नहीं आती, वह मेरी हिन्दी समझ नहीं पाये और उन्होंने मुझे बेकार में निकाल दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा ।

श्री श्रीयं : यह बड़ा गलत तरीका है यह कोई अच्छा तरीका नहीं है ।

12.35 hrs.

Re. POINT OF ORDER

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली चीज खत्म हुई और दूसरी चीज शुरू हुई तो इस बीच में व्यवस्था कहां आ गई ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 376 के मातहत इस संसद् के कार्यक्रम के ऊपर आप के सामने मैं ने पिछली दफा भी कई दिन पहले

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

भी यह प्रश्न उठाने की कोशिश की थी । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 17 मार्च को दो गलत बयानियां कीं और उस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आप को लिखा भी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह लें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहना जरूरी है । यह कोई मैं अपने आराम के लिए या उन के दुःख के लिए नहीं कहता हूँ बल्कि इसलिए कहता हूँ जिसमें भारत देश का कामकाज भ्रष्ट तरीके से चले । प्रधान मंत्री ने 17 मार्च को एक बात यह कही कि प्रधान मंत्री का विशेष स्थान और रूतबा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की कोई धारा बताएं अथवा लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया का कोई नियम बतलायें जिनके कि अनुसार उन को यह विशेष स्थान मिल जाता है । अगर दिमाग से विशेष स्थान निकलता है तब उस की कोई हैसियत नहीं है । अगर वह विशेष स्थान किसी कानून की किताब से निकलता हो और जो कुछ संविधान है वह बाकायदा साफ़ बतलाता है कि राष्ट्रपति का तो विशेष स्थान है किन्तु प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में खाली एक कलम है कि प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रपति को उन के कामों में मदद देंगे और सलाह देंगे । मदद देना और सलाह देना खाली उन का यह काम है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शक्ति के स्रोत हैं और राष्ट्रपति रूतबे के स्रोत हैं । अगर शक्ति और रूतबा दोनों मिल गये तो भारत में जनतंत्र बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगा और इसलिए सुरक्षा के नाम पर अगर कहीं प्रधान मंत्री को आप ने विशेष रूतबा दे दिया तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि संविधान कहाँ रह जायेगा ? बार बार सुरक्षा का यहाँ जिक्र होता है इसलिए संविधान के अनुसार अथवा लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया के अनुसार या तो प्रधान मंत्री बताएं कि उन्हें यह विशेष स्थान कहाँ से मिल जाता है वरना यह अपना बयान वापिस लें । एक बात तो यह थी । दूसरी बात प्रधान मंत्री ने कही कि

बहुसंख्या देशों में प्रधान मंत्री को ऐसा स्थान मिलता है । बहुसंख्या देशों में, इस का एक खास मतलब होता है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुसार जो भी 120 बड़े देश होंगे उन में से 65-70 यह विशेष स्थान प्रधान मंत्री को देते हैं ऐसा उन का बयान है । फिर श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा था कि यह अविकसित देशों में होता है तब प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ तक कहा कि यह विकसित देशों में भी होता है । या तो प्रधान मंत्री जी बतलायें कि वह कौन से 65 देश हैं और जिनमें विकसित देश भी हैं जहाँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को विशेष स्थान मिलता है वरना अपना यह बयान वापिस लें और इस तरीके से सदन की मर्यादा को कायम रखें । मैं आप के सामने यह सवाल मत समझियेगा कि अपने रूतबे के लिए उठा रहा हूँ, मुझे रूतबे की फिक्र होती तो शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह मौका ही नहीं मिलता इस तरीके से बातचीत करने का । मैं अपने रूतबे के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचता । मुझे खाली मतलब है भारत के समाज से । यह समाज कम से कम 15-20 हजार जातियों में बंटा हुआ है जोकि एक दूसरे से शादी, ब्याह नहीं करते हैं । यह समाज कम से कम एक लाख ग्रामदनी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब खत्म भी करियेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मुझे अपनी बात पूरी तो कर लेने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्रीच फ्री प्रीविलेज के बारे में आप ने कह लिया और मैंने सुन लिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसी आप की इच्छा । लेकिन यह श्रेणी विभक्त समाज में आप को सिर्फ़ एक बात याद दिला दूँ कि इस तरीके से एक पहले के प्रधान मंत्री ने, जाने दीजिये साधारण जनता को, काबीना, यानी कैबिनेट के एक मंत्री की पेंर की हड्डी तोड़ दी जिनका कि नाम है हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम । वह एक महीने से ज्यादा अस्पताल

में पढ़े रहे। इसलिए यह विशेष स्थान प्रौर रतबा जितनी जल्दी आप खत्म करवा सकें उन लोगों का जो कि शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करते हैं बेतहर होगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब खत्म भी करेंगे ? बस हो गया जो आप कहना चाहते थे वह कह लिया। होम मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां कैसे आ गये ?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This matter was brought before the House by the hon. Member by way of a point of order under rule 376. I would like to submit that this cannot be raised under rule 376, because rule 376 is quite clear.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पायंट आफ़ आर्डर का सवाल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया, ने एक ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया हुआ है, जो कि मेरे पास है। रूल 376 की बात वह यूँ ही कह गये हैं। रूल 376 का सवाल नहीं उठता है। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, उन्होंने एक ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया हुआ है। उन्होंने उस दिन इस सवाल को उठाया था हाउस में। मैं ने उनको कहा था कि उनकी चिट्ठी मुझे मिली है, मैं उसको देखूंगा प्रौर उसका जवाब उन को दूंगा।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नंदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस का जवाब होम मिनिस्टर क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

श्री नंदा : . . . मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने कहा है, उससे किसी किसिम के ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज का सवाल नहीं उठता है। अगर आप चाहेंगे, तो हम इस को पूरी तरह से देख लेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी बात कह दी है। अब वह बंद जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से सिर्फ़ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप गृह मंत्री को ऐसे बोलने देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ। मुझे से सवाल किया गया है कि . . . (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान मंत्री कहां चल दीं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप उस तरफ़ भी देखेंगे या नहीं ? जब इस सवाल पर बहस हो रही है, तो वह सदन से जा रही हैं। क्या यह कोई तरीका है ? क्या इस तरह से संसद् का काम चलेगा ? (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, when you are on your legs, the Prime Minister has walked out. This is very bad, very improper. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : प्रधान मंत्री का इस तरह सदन से चले जाना इस सदन का प्रौर आपका अपमान है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : प्रधान मंत्री का इस समय सदन से जाना उचित नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you pull us up, you should pull her up also. Is that her privilege?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस कदर बेताबी क्यों है प्रौर पांच छः सदस्य एक-साथ खड़े हो कर क्यों बोलते चले जाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगु लिनये (मुंगर) : प्रधान मंत्री के व्यवहार में ऐसा होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप खड़े थे, तो प्रधान मंत्री उठ कर चली गईं। यह आपका अपमान है। (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उनका इस तरह उठ कर चले जाना सदन का अपमान है। (व्यवधान)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, when you are on your feet, the Prime Minister walked out. Is that her privilege?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an affront to you.

Shri Hem Barua: It is an affront not only to you, but to us also. (Inter-ruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an affront to you and to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I have a chance to speak how can I say anything on this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मंत्री को वापस बुलायें। इस तरह इस सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सम्मान की अवहेलना हम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री कर के गई हैं। उन्होंने इस सदन की अवहेलना की है। इस सवाल पर चर्चा हो रही है और वह उठ कर चली गईं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आप देखते रह गये और प्रधान मंत्री चली गईं। यह सदन का और आपका अपमान है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। जब मैं कुछ कहने के लिए उठता हूँ, तो पांच छः माननीय सदस्य उठते हैं और मैं बोलने नहीं तो हूँ। क्या यह अवहेलना नहीं है ?

(व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य दूसरी तरफ की अवहेलना की बात कहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : उस अवहेलना की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाने के लिए हम बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का अपमान किस ने किया है ? हमने नहीं किया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने आपका अपमान किया है, इसकी तरफ हम आपका ध्यान दिला रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात दुरुस्त है कि जब प्रेजाईडिंग आफिसर खड़ा हो, तो किसी भी मेम्बर या मिनिस्टर को बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए और न उस वक्त उठना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं बार-बार खड़ा होता हूँ, लेकिन मेम्बर साहिबान दरमियान में खड़े हो कर बोलते चले जाते हैं और मेरे कहने के बावजूद खामोश नहीं होते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह घटना ही एसी हुई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : घटना नहीं, दुर्घटना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वह बाहर चले जायें।

मुझे इस बात का वाकई खेद है कि जब ब्रीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज की बात हो रही थी, जो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से ही कन्सर्न है, और मैं भी खड़ा था, तो इन दोनों बातों के होते हुए भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब चली गईं। उनका इस तरह चला जाना दुरुस्त नहीं था। (व्यवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : शेम, शेम। (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let her express regret.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "शेम" का क्या सवाल है ? कुछ हद होनी चाहिए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए कुछ रिगार्ड होना चाहिए । क्या यह कोई कायदा है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लामये : क्या प्रधान मंत्री हम लोगों का लिहाज करती हैं ? उनका इस तरह चले जाना कोई कायदा है ? (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाया जाये । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन को हाउस से माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात दुस्त नहीं है कि जब मैं इधर देख रहा हूँ और बोल रहा हूँ, तो पांच छः मिनट इकट्ठे खड़े हो कर इस तरह बोलें । यह भी हाउस की अवहेलना है और चेयर की अवहेलना है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : शेम, शेम ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डा० लोहिया के सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी तरफ से प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोई खास अधिकार देने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है ।

डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोई खास, विशेष अधिकार नहीं है कि जिसकी वजह से किसी दूसरे को रकना पड़े—कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक उन को कोई ऐसी फ़ैसिलिटी नहीं मिली हुई है, जिसका वह इस्तेमाल करें । माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि मैं इस बारे में अपना फ़ैसला दूँ कि प्राया उनको यह अधिकार है या नहीं । उन्होंने मुझे यह भी कहा है कि मैं उनको कोई अधिकार न दूँ । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है कि मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन का तर्जुमा करूँ और वह फ़ैसला करूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह अधिकार है या नहीं । अगर वह समझते हैं कि उनको कोई अधिकार है या नहीं है, तो यह उनकी राय हो सकती है । लेकिन यह फ़ैसला देना कि प्राया उनको कोई अधिकार है या नहीं, यह कोर्ट का काम होगा । अगर डा० लोहिया

यह समझते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की स्पिरिट या लेटर या कोई चीज भंग हुई है, तो वह कोर्ट में जा कर फ़ैसला ले सकते हैं । मैं कोई फ़ैसला नहीं दे सकता हूँ । मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई बीच आफ़ प्रिविलेज हुआ है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Leader of the House express regret for what has happened? That is the least that he can do.... (Interruptions).

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): My own impression is perhaps she did not notice that you were standing. But I am certainly sending word to her as to what the House has felt. She might come and express regret to the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप ही इस हाउस की मर्यादा का रक्षण कर सकते हैं—और कोई नहीं कर सकता है (व्यवधान) ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां न प्रायें, इस हाउस की कार्यवाही बन्द रखी जाये । उन्होंने इस हाउस की अवहेलना की है, स्पीकर साहब की अवहेलना की है । स्पीकर साहब के सिवा और कोई हमें रक्षण नहीं दे सकता है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइंर, प्राइंर । श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद ।

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation

Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5871/66].

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5872/66].

DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES 1966, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, etc.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules 1966 published in Notification No. F. 3(6)/65-Fin. (E) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th March, 1966 under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5873/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

- (i) The Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 281 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966.
- (ii) G.S.R. 294 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1966.
- (iii) G.S.R. 295 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1966.
- (iv) G.S.R. 296 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1966.
- (v) G.S.R. 320 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.
- (vi) G.S.R. 321 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.

(vii) The Manufacture in Customs Bond (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 322 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.

(viii) The Manufacture in Customs Bond (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 323, in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.

(ix) G.S.R. 324 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5874/66].

3. A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirtieth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-first Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-second Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-third Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty fifth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty sixth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5875|66].

12.48 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-FOURTH AND NINETY-FIFTH RE- PORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Ninety Fourth Report on the Ministry of Defence (Defence Research and Development Organisation)—Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.
- (2) Ninety-fifth Report on the Ministry of Defence (Defence Research and Development Organisation)—Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Bangalore and Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

12.48½ hrs.

RE. FIRE INCIDENT IN HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

Mr. Speaker: Now, on the fire incident at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, I will allow one question to each Leader of the Group or a member of that Group.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make on this. Last time when this question came up, a statement was made by the hon. Minister . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है। क्या इस को कल नहीं लिया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time when this question came up the conduct of Dr. Nagaraja Rao was questioned in this House and you were kind enough to suggest that a separate statement should be made by the hon. Minister. Now such a statement has been made, which runs to 5 or 6 pages. We have already tabled a motion for the discussion of this subject. Last time also we tabled a motion. The subject cannot be discussed by putting a few questions.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, I do want to apologize to you but I want to assure you that no disrespect was meant and I did not notice your standing. You know that I am the first to apologize when I do anything incorrect. I am sure the House also knows that I would never deliberately do anything like that.

12.50 hrs.

RE. FIRE INCIDENT IN HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI—contd.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
घनजाने में कर गई, अभी किया है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. She can go now.

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया : जवाब देंगे क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion has come that there ought to be a discussion. What has the hon. Minister to say?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Since the report has been placed on the Table of the House and I have made a statement, I think it is desirable to have a discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will he initiate a discussion? If we initiate the discussion, it is very difficulty to get sufficient time; we get only 2½ hours. This is the second time that a fire has taken place,

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुनेंगे, क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: That can be settled afterwards. There will be a discussion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (बिवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा कब होगी ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When will this discussion come up? After the Demands are over? In May?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आपको चिट्ठी इस लिये भेजी थी, इन चीजों पर अढ़ाई घंटे की बहस कराना कितना मुश्किल है यह आप स्वयं जानते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता था कि एक-दो तीन रोज के अन्दर कोई समय निर्धारित किया जबकि दो-चार सवाल हम पूछ लेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: We will see; when the notice comes, we will decide as to when that can be taken up, when we can find time. I do not know; I do not promise, but we will try.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रांची के बारे में चर्चा कब प्रारम्भ होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही बात तो कर रहे हैं. दो मيم्बर पहले भी पूछ चुके हैं जब नोटिस आयेगा . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कब होगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे कह सकता हूँ।

12.52 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President, be further extended upto the last day of the current session".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President, be further extended upto the last day of the current session".

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let us know the reasons. What are the reasons?

12.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAYS, 1966-67
AND

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1966-66—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67 and Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-66. Shri Lakhnan Das may continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When is the hon. Minister going to reply?

Mr. Speaker: Just after this speech.

श्री लखनदास (शाहजहांपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बात के विषय में कल कह रहा था कि कि जब हमारी समाजवादी सरकार है तब उसके कर्मचारियों के वेतन में इतना अन्तर क्यों है इसकी ओर देखना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा हमारे यहां रेलवे में जो कुसी होते हैं न तो रेलवे मन्त्रालय उनको अपना नौकर समझती है और न जनता ही अपना नौकर समझती है और इस वजह से वे बेचारे गरीब बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हैं । उनके लिये रेलवे में नौकरी की व्यवस्था रखी जाय । यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि वे बदमाशी करते हैं, नालायकी करते हैं तो ऐसे आदमी कुसी न रखे जाय जो नालायकी और बदमाशी करते हैं ।

मेरी एक विनती यह भी है कि रेलवे में जो एयर कन्डीशन या फ्रस्ट क्लास रखा जाता है उसमें केवल तीसरा दर्जा ही रखा जाय इससे रेलवे की बचत होगी और हम सब लोग जो मुफ्त-खोरे हैं और ज्यादातर इनमें मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारी लोग मुफ्त में सफर करते हैं भारत सरकार को इससे कोई फायदा नहीं

होता है बल्कि इसमें बचत होगी । चाहे प्राय तीसरे दर्जे में कुछ सुविधायें बढ़ा दीजिये लेकिन यह भेदभाव जो हमारी समाजवादी सरकार में है उसको खत्म किया जाय । आदमी जैसा बर्ताव सबके साथ करे यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो हमारे नौकर हैं वह तो फ्रस्ट क्लास में बैठें और जो मालिक हैं वह थर्ड क्लास में जायें । उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये । इसको खत्म करने से रेलवे में बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है इसको खत्म किया जाय और तीसरे दर्जे को ज्यादा अच्छा बनाया जाय ताकि भेदभाव की चीज समाप्त हो जाय । इन्सान के अन्दर समानता आनी चाहिये जैसी कि हमारी सरकार की भावना भी है ।

इसके अलावा फ्रफ्रसरो के लिये जो अलग से बोगियां चलती हैं जिस पर बहुत फजूलखर्ची होती है उसको भी खत्म किया जाय । उनके लिये जो विशेष तरीके का इन्तजाम किया जाता है उस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है रेलवे मन्त्रालय उनके लिये इतना खर्च न करे ।

बगैर टिकट चलने वालों की तादाद ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है । अभी यह शुरूआत का मामला है फिर हमारी सरकार को इसमें ज्यादा मेहनत और परेशानी होगी । यह बगैर टिकट चलने वालों की तादाद क्यों शुरू हुई, पहले हमारे रेलवे वालों के बच्चे बगैर टिकट जाने शुरू हुए फिर उनके यार दोस्त बगैर टिकट जाने लगे फिर उनके यार दोस्तों के दोस्त जाने लगे उसके बाद गुण्डे बगैर टिकट चलने लगे और धीरे-धीरे यह समस्या इतनी बढ़ गई कि अब सरकार को कठिनाई होती है । गोलियां चलानी पड़ती हैं । यह बात इस समय नियन्त्रण के बाहर जा रही है इसका दूर करने के लिये इसको नियन्त्रण में लाने के लिये शीघ्र प्रयत्न करना चाहिये अन्यथा बाद में इसकी व्यवस्था करना मुश्किल हों जायगा । इसके लिये चाहे जितने कर्मचारी रखे जाय लेकिन इसकी फौरन रोकथाम की जाय

[श्री लखन दास]

नहीं तो इसमें बाद में बहुत हानि होगी। आप सब को मालूम है कि बिला-टिकट सफर करने वालों की तादाद काफी है और दिन पर दिन यह बढ़ती जा रही है।

अब मैं शाहजहांपुर की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचता हूँ। शाहजहांपुर से मैलानी एक लाईन अंग्रेजों के जमाने में सन 1914 तक थी। उसको 1914 की लड़ाई में तोड़ दिया गया था लेकिन उसके बाद 1914 में जो लाइनें लीं गई थीं उनको वापस कर दिया गया लेकिन शाहजहांपुर से मैलानी लाईन अभी तक वापस नहीं की गई। इसके लिये हमारे यहां बहुत से लोगों ने लिखा लेकिन अभी तक उसे नहीं दिया गया। शाहजहांपुर के साथ ऐसा सीतेले बच्चे की तरह का व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

हमारे यहां कटरा तिलहरा के बीच में एक हॉल्ट स्टेशन वीरमपुर था जो कि वहां पर बटलैया स्टेशन बनने के बाद तोड़ दिया गया था। अब वह बटलैया स्टेशन भी तोड़ दिया गया है लेकिन इस स्टेशन के तोड़ने के बाद उस हॉल्ट स्टेशन को फिर से चालू नहीं किया गया इससे बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है। मैंने डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट साहब मुरादाबाद से कहा था लेकिन उन्होंने कतई कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। दिल्ली-इलाहाबाद पैसंजर को वहां आने तथा जाने में रोकना चाहिये—वीरमपुर हॉल्ट पर।

फर्रुखाबाद से गोला तक रेलवे लाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिये या फर्रुखाबाद से मैलानी तक बिछाई जानी चाहिये। इससे सरकार को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि सड़की का लदान उस रास्ते से बहुत होता है ? रेलवे लाईन बिछाने से जो लोगों की तकलीफ है वह भी दूर हो जायगी और किसानों को भी बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फर्रुखाबाद

से मैलानी तक या गोला तक एक रेलवे लाईन बिछा दी जाए।

13 hrs.

अन्त में मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वगैर टिकट जो लोग यात्रा करते हैं उसकी रोकथाम की जाए और देखा जाए कि इसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। इससे भी आपकी भ्रामदनी में वृद्धि हो सकती है। अगर इसो को न रोका गया तो बड़ी परेशानी सरकार को होगी।

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants, when they are discussed, naturally give an occasion for Members to draw the attention of the Government to various conveniences or the want of them and I am grateful to the House and the Members who have participated in the debate that they have pointed out many things. In the General Debate, while replying to it, I have dealt with the policy matters and I need not repeat them on this occasion. So far as the other matters are concerned, namely, somebody wants extension of the line, somebody wants some more trains and faster trains, this is a matter where the Railway has spread all over the country in all directions and naturally if all the suggestions which the hon. Members have made were very liberally accepted, I do not know how many thousands of crores of rupees would be necessary for that. Since I am limited by funds, surely, I have got to seek the priority as to out of the many demands that are made which should be accepted first and which should be accepted second and, therefore, if I could not satisfy everyone of them, it is not because I am less liberal and hence I am doing so but because I am so circumstanced that it is impossible to do so.

My colleague, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, has already gone into details

about many points that have been raised. I do not want to cover that ground. I shall mention a few things and a few speeches that have been made after he delivered his speech. Also, there is another procedure that we have adopted, and we have repeated time and again, that if any particular request or demand that was made is not answered in our speech, we answer them in a special brochure which is always kept in the Parliament Library and for which we have got applause from the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Expedite it.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yesterday, a new point was raised by my colleague, Mr. Trivedi, that we did not refer or my colleague did not refer to the cut motions. Now, there are very many occasions during this debate, either the General Debate or the Demands for Grants or the Appropriation Bills that will come, etc., when the Members can refer to anything. It is not necessary that the person who has moved a cut motion should also speak—sometimes people speak—and, therefore, if we did not refer to any particular cut motion, the idea is not that we have got any disrespect for the hon. Members but because we covered the discussion as a whole and, therefore, there is no particular attempt that it should be so done.

My friend, Shri Trivedi, mentioned that the points raised in the context of the cut motions moved by the Members had not been covered. On going through the list of cut motions I find that many subjects like catering, provision of road-over-bridges, doubling of railway lines, conversion of lines to wider gauge etc. which form the subject of the cut motions were dealt with in the replies in appropriate groups. Many of the speeches covered a lot of ground apart from that of the cut motions and it was only natural and proper that rather than leave out the points which were actually made in the speeches and to touch on subjects

which were not mentioned at all, the priority was given to the former by my colleague while replying to the debate.

In any case, within the limited time available, we have tried to cover as many of the points made by the hon. Members in the discussions and points made in the speeches of hon. Members which are not covered in the reply will be dealt with individually and a copy of the replies placed in the Parliament Library as usual.

My hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, has as many as 20 cut motions against his name. Some of them have been described with such telegraphic brevity that I myself did not know what actually the Member wanted. The Member did not elucidate them in his speech. If there is any further elucidation necessary, either on his part or on my part, surely we can go into that and he would have satisfaction.

He has made a suggestion about the traffic survey between Kota and Chotgarh. Possibly, the hon. Member favours one of the alternative routes between the two points. This again cannot be discussed unless his views are more specific. I do not want to go into that because that will be much clear when specific questions are raised. The only other cut motion which can be answered is the one about the non-payment of arrears of up-graded posts on western Railway, particularly the commercial clerks. In respect of this, I would like to assure the hon. Member that while it has taken some time to finalise the allocation of Higher-grade posts and to complete the selection or suitability tests necessary before individuals can be appointed against them, instructions have been issued to see that such orders are implemented in future and arrears paid within three to four months of the date of receipt of such orders. That is a distinct improvement as against what was being done before.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

My hon. friend, Dr. C. B. Singh, stated that there should be a national policy for development of transport (road as well as rail) and mentioned that the northern portion of Uttar Pradesh is not properly served by the Railways. The idea seems to be that the policy of Railways should be that wherever there is no railway, whether it is justified or not, whether it should be remunerative or not, the Railways should go there. This is a good policy, no doubt, but surely if the Railways were to have that policy, it will cease to be a commercial organisation. Let us keep it as a commercial organisation. It is an organisation that gives you some return and the House is happy about it.

So far as the national transport policy is concerned, I am very much concerned about it as every hon. Member of this House is. I had the privilege of presiding over the Ministry of Transport and Communications and, therefore, I know what exactly the problems of that Ministry are and, therefore, when we have a national policy, integrated policy, then, surely, the Railways also become a part of it. It will not be correct to assume that there is no national policy in regard to the development of transport capacity in the country. Whatever expansion has taken place in the capacity of rail transport in the successive Five Year Plans has been effected in close consultation among the Ministries concerned and with the Planning Commission. Transport policy and co-ordination has been the subject matter of a study by a high power committee appointed by the Government and the Report of this Committee on Transport Policy was presented to this House only a few weeks ago.

To that I would add that there is a Cabinet Committee now specially appointed for all the transport, that is, the transport and communications, including aviation and navigation, and the railways, that there is a co-ordination committee where all these problems are put together and consider-

ed. The Railway Minister happens to be the Chairman of that Committee and, therefore, a policy which is concerted, which is coordinated, which is sufficiently competitive but yet not destructive or obstructive of each other, has got to be evolved and that should be the constant attempt of this Ministry to do so.

Shri P. G. Sen pleaded for the dieselisation of Assam Mail. The dieselisation of B. G. Assam Mail will be duly considered with the availability of diesel locomotives. With the present availability of diesel locomotives, it is not possible to dieselise this train. The dieselisation of M. G. Assam Mail is, however, under examination. I have said that this is a constant effort of the Railways that we should go from the steam traction to the dieselisation or the electric traction and if you see the progress that has been achieved during the last few years in this particular part of the Railways activity, you will see that the pace is faster than anywhere in the world and that is because we have got the technical know-how and we know how essential it is and, to a large extent, it solves the question of overcrowding also.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy mentioned corruption in connection with the reservation of berths in sleeping coaches. His remarks were of a general nature and it is difficult to act upon them. However, I may mention that apart from investigating specific complaints, frequent checks are being conducted against this type of corruption by the Vigilance Organisation and by the Central Investigating Agency of the Railway Board. I may assure the House that, whenever and wherever railway staff have been found guilty, severe punishment has been imposed. Speaking about corruption in general....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before he comes to corruption, I rise on a point of order. I am sure you will

agree that it is very surprising, and regrettable, too that when the Cabinet Minister is replying to Demands for Grants running into crores of rupees, there should not be a quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): I am glad there is quorum now. But not even one Leader of the Opposition is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is no argument.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think what my hon. friend meant was part of corruption in any case.

Dr. C. B. Singh suggested the construction of new lines in Madhya Pradesh. The House is already aware that, for the development of Dandakaranya region, a major portion of which covers the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh, a broad gauge line—450 KM_s long—between Bailadilla and Kottavalva is nearing completion. Therefore, that province has already got a little because it is backward. I can quite understand that. It has been attended to just now.

Surveys are also under way for connections from Dantewara in the Dandakaranya region to Bhadrachellam and Kovvur to the south and to Dhalali Rajhara in the north and from Lanjigarh Road on the Raipur—Vizianagar line to Ambaguda. These lines are being investigated in connection with the integrated development of the Dandakaranya region based upon the mineral and other material wealth of the area. Therefore, so far as this part is concerned, it is being attended to.

Dr. C. B. Singh suggested that local people should have preference in recruitment to Class III and Class IV service. Class IV staff is normally recruited by the Divisional or District authorities of Zonal Railways and this,

in effect, gives the residents of the local area a good deal of advantage. Casual labour, which is always recruited locally on the divisions, get preference for absorption in regular Class IV service.

Recruitment to Class III posts is made through Railway Service Commissions and vacancies are advertised through the newspapers of the regions served by the Commissions, so that the residents of the region have every opportunity to be selected.

The other day when there was a demand that there should be some kind of a Public Service Commission of Railways in Bihar, I have gone to the extent of explaining that, although it is not a new Commission, the offices of both the Commissions would be in Patna or Dhanapura, so that they would get the advantage and the local people, the local talent, would be discovered there, if it was not already discovered elsewhere.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Unless there is an office, how can there be two?

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely there will be. They will have the advantage of both—what is for Calcutta and what is for Allahabad. The offices of both would be there because it serves both the things. That is much better.

Shri Balmiki stated that the quarters provided to sweepers are generally unsatisfactory and require improvement. The quarters provided to them are not generally unsatisfactory, but they have sometimes the knack of making them unsatisfactory after occupation. I have found this experiment in the city of Bombay for forty years and I exactly know how these quarters, even if they are given in a good condition, are turned into a bad condition. With the spreading of education, sanitation, etc. all these things will improve. But it is not that the Railways know that the quarters are unsatisfactory and those are specially given to the sweepers because they are unsatisfactory. I do not admit that

[Shri S. K. Patil]

this kind of thing is being done. Sweepers get the same accommodation as other Class IV staff and this includes a living room, a bath room, a kitchen and a verandah. Quarters built earlier to different specifications are being gradually improved to bring them up to the current standards but the hon. Member will appreciate that these improvements have to be phased over a number of years as the need for new quarters has also to be met concurrently from limited funds.

As I have said in reply to the general discussion, so far as housing is concerned, Railways are doing more than any other Ministry. In fact, we want to have more and more, so that these fringe benefits which are of immense value to our employees would be made available to them.

Shri Omkar Lal Berwa suggested that casual labour should not be subjected to medical examination when appointed to permanent jobs. Medical examination is prescribed for all categories of railway staff in the interest of public safety, their own personal safety, the safety and health of their co-workers and the efficiency of service. It is precisely because casual labour are not subjected to medical examination when they are first engaged that they have got to be subjected to it when they are put on permanent employment.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma stated that a survey should be carried out for a rail link from Ludhiana to Chandigarh. Surveys for this rail link have been carried out in the past and they showed that such a line would not be justified financially. With the limited funds available in the Fourth Plan for new lines, it is unlikely that this project can secure high priority for inclusion.

Shri N. N. Patel desired that the Bilmora-Vaghai narrow gauge line

should be converted into broad gauge and extended to Nasik for exploiting timber from the Dang Forests and a rail link should be constructed from Magdalla Port to Surat. My colleague has already replied to that. Therefore, I do not go into that, but the matter is under investigation and when that is done, it will have its due priority.

Shri Kashiram Gupta stated that Rewari-Khalilpur Section should be doubled. Of the 82 KMs long section between Delhi and Rewari, only the section between Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur, which is only 31 KMs, is now single line. Doubling of this section is not necessary to handle the traffic offering now but will be taken up when further development of traffic justifies it.

Shri Shankar Alva suggested many things, to which the replies have been given by my colleague, but there are one or two points to which I would make a mention. He suggested that electrification in Mysore State should be taken up on a large scale as electricity is available in plenty from the Sharavati Valley Project. He will no doubt appreciate that, while cheap electric power is a prerequisite, the heavy capital investment on electrification can be considered reasonable only after taking into account several other important factors such as traffic density, availability of resources, indigenous production, capacity of locomotives, etc. There seems to be an impression that, because there is electricity available and it is cheap, the track should be electrified. But that is only part of the expenditure. The process of electrification itself is so costly and unless it is justified by the circumstances, surely it is not done. Therefore, it is a question of priority. If it is justified there, surely we shall take advantage of the cheaper electricity available there and will no doubt do so.

Shri Shankar Alva stated that there should be no rethinking regarding re-modelling of the Bangalore City Station building. He is not here just now. I am happy to say that we are paying so much of attention to it that there is no rethinking about it. The Station will be remodelled and it will be really in keeping with the dignity and beauty of the City and surely we will not do anything there which will not be in fitness to the surroundings which the Bangalore City affords.

Many members urged that level crossings at a number of places should be replaced by overbridges, to which a reply has been given by my colleague. But I can once again reiterate this thing because very many questions come here about level crossings. On that there is a firm policy of the Railways. As soon as a request comes from the State Government and they are prepared to do their part of the job—approach roads, etc., on which they have to spend—Railways are always ready and the plans are made in advance. There is no reluctance on the part of the Railways that they will not do it . . .

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिहार) :

कानपुर माल रोड पर दो लेवल क्रॉसिंग बैसे हीचने घ्रा रहे हैं। कानपुर कारपोरेशन अपने हिस्से का काम करने को तयार है।

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not enough if the District Board is ready; they must also be ready to pay their part of it; it is not merely willingness that is required; in that way, everybody is ready in this country for everything. But surely a part of it has got to be paid by them. Now it has been made more possible. As I have already indicated in the budget speech, a couple of crores, a little less than Rs. 2 crores, have been diverted from the Central fund to the State funds for this precise purpose so that they could also pay their part of it. It is not big enough and I understand that. But, surely, that particular thing should get a priority, if it ought to.

Shri Muthiah stated that more money should be spent on passenger amenities. As you are aware, from Rs. 3 crores we have now lifted it to Rs. 4 crores. This will go on increasing more and more because it will create conditions where I do not see any reason why we should not go upto Rs. 5 crores or even Rs 6 crores. It cannot be done all of a sudden; it has got to go too slow. Yesterday my colleague said about the minimum amenities that are to be provided to thousands of stations. Nearly 7,000 stations are to be provided with minimum amenities. This is being attended to and wherever it is not provided, he has assured that it would be done within the next two years.

Shri P. K. Deo mentioned that the Delhi-Rajpur through coach should have been routed via Nagpur instead of Katni. This route was selected to meet the demand actually made earlier. The route via Nagpur is only 245 K.Ms longer. Many Members, when they make a suggestion seem to think that possibly the ticket cost will remain the same and therefore, the route has got to be changed. But, they forget that if the route mileage increases, the passengers will have to pay for it and it will be added to that ticket. That is not exactly what the Railway Ministry should do because many Members will not like to do that and pay this additional money.

Shri Jwala Prasad Jyotishi referred to the introduction of a fast train service between Bilaspur and Delhi. The existing level of through traffic between Bilaspur and Delhi is not such as to justify that. But, surely, when there is anything by which the traffic increases etc. that will always be taken into consideration and it is done.

Shri Amar Singh Saigal wanted a new train from Waltair to Delhi via Allahabad or via Bina. I am afraid the traffic between Waltair and Delhi is too small to justify a direct train. Limited terminal facilities at Delhi and line capacity on the route also make it difficult to run another train.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

However, a composite first and third class through coach between Rajpur Bilaspur and Delhi is being introduced via Katni and Bina very shortly. With effect from 1st April, 1966.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa referred to the Air-Conditioned coach running between Kota and Dehra Dun by Bombay-Dehra Dun Express as an uneconomic proposition which is being continued at the expense of first class traffic. The partially Air-conditioned coach having first and Air-conditioned accommodation runs on two days in a week between Kota and Dehra Dun by Bombay-Dehra Dun Expresses. An analysis of utilisation of Air-Conditioned portion of the composite coach has shown that it is well patronised between Kota and Delhi. Accordingly, it has been decided to operate the service only between Kota and Delhi from 1st of April, 1966 and to raise its frequency from bi-weekly to tri-weekly. Having regard to the utilisation of Air-Conditioned accommodation on Kota-Delhi section, there is justification to continue this service.

Shri Warior spoke of limited transport capacity in Kerala especially from Cochin Harbour towards Coimbatore. The present capacity on the Cochin Harbour Coimbatore section is quite adequate for current traffic; and for handling the new traffic anticipated from the refinery and other industries in the Cochin area, a number of line capacity works like additional loops, tokenless block working etc. are in progress. Diesel traction which is to be introduced for all through goods services between Erode and Cochin Harbour....

Shri Warior (Trichur): It is not Erodey but it is Erode.

Shri S. K. Patil: Its name is Erode. There is no erosion about it. Cochin Harbour will itself raise transport capacity by 15 to 20 per cent when this dieselisation is done. More crossing

stations and loops have also been sanctioned between Ernakulam and Quilon to meet future traffic needs of Southern Kerala. Kerala is—I don't say probably in a bad sense—as far as traffic is concerned, surely a problem because it has got a higher density in the line. Therefore special consideration will always be given to it because the entire population has got to be catered for.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi referred to the need for an additional train between Delhi and Jodhpur because, according to him, Jodhpur is probably a kind of intellectual capital of Rajasthan. I quite understand that probably the Member, instead of saying that he hails from that intellectual capital (laughter) wants the introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Jodhpur. It is not feasible to do that at present for want of spare line capacity on the saturated single line portion of Delhi-Rewari Section and because money is almost very necessary. The available capacity has been further strained by introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Bikaner from 1st October, 1965. It has been in operation since then.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta stated that in the newer design of coaching stock the number of bath rooms is being reduced. That has also been a complaint in several fields. There has been no change in scale of number of passengers per lavatory for the last 15 years. The scales are:—

One lavatory for 6 passengers in the first class;

One lavatory for 16 passengers in the second class; and

One lavatory for 20 passengers in the third class.

If this is really small and after careful examination also it is found to be so, when the new coaches will be built up, something else would be done about this. This is what I am telling that for the last so many years this is what is existing and that we have not made any special attempt to reduce that number.

Shri V. B. Gandhi mentioned that industrial accidents had increased to 42.4 per 1000 workers in 1962. That has been answered by my hon. friend and I do not want to take the time of the House. But, I can merely point out that in 1952-53 they used to be 95 per 1,000 employees. In 1964-65, after 13 years, they have gone down to 44.5. Therefore, there has not been any increase but it is less than half. Constantly that progress is being maintained.

At present Safety Committees and Accident Prevention Committees function in the Workshops under the guidance of Works Managers. These Committees review accidents and their causes and take suitable measures to eliminate such causes. The question of setting up a separate organisation for minimising the incidence of accidents in Railway Workshops has been considered but it was felt that the most effective means of controlling this would be through the officers and supervisors who are daily in intimate contact with the workshop staff and who can during their rounds notice and prevent any unsafe methods and practices being adopted. Also since there has been a very marked and steady improvement in the incidence of accidents, the present organisation seems to be producing the results expected. A case has not been made out for starting any additional organisation. That does not solve the difficulty.

Shri D. C. Sharma mentioned that the strength of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is not commensurate with the needs of the Railways. He also stated that more money should be spent on research and the Research Wing should be separated from the Designs and Standards Wing.

We are fully alive to the importance of research on Railways and we have taken steps to extend its scope. The expenditure on this organisation which used to be of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1956-57 has been rising steadily and is about 1.3 crores now. It is not

merely the expenditure that has increased but many other things have gone in that direction. New coaches are being built; along with that, other problems crop up. The strength of the technical officers and staff in this organisation has also steadily been increasing. As against 70 officers and 312 staff in 1961, we have to-day 133 officers and 900 staff in this organisation and that organisation is doing very excellent work indeed.

Shri Subodh Hansda said that for the private school at Kharagpur, the Railway should give land for school building. I think that has not been considered necessary. That would mean we have to get the land from somewhere and make it available. That could not be done. As far as lands are available with the Railways, they would always be ready to give that.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa said that Scheduled Castes were being discriminated against on flimsy pretext and are reverted for failure to pass re-entrance courses and medical tests. He also said that there is discrimination in the grant of leave and passes.

It is very difficult for me to deal with such sweeping general accusations. I can assure him that if he has any specific cases in mind and if they are brought to the notice of the Administration, they will be looked into carefully and necessary action taken.

Shri Ganapati Ram (Machhlishahr): What about the fulfilling of the reserved quota for the Scheduled Castes in Class I, II, III and IV services?

Shri S. K. Patil: That will also be taken into consideration. The question is not one of merely filling up the posts. But the proper people must be made available. If there is any genuine complaint about it, surely it will be looked into. I am really grateful to the hon. Member that this has been pointed out to us.

There are two more questions generally to which I shall refer and then I shall have done.

Shri Daljit Singh (Una): No reply has been given regarding the taking over of the Rupar-Nangal Dam line. I also wanted a direct train from Delhi to Nangal Dam.

Shri S. K. Patil: Reply has been given already. When I started my reply I had already said that wherever replies were not given, they would be given in writing and placed on the Table of the House or in the Library. That is the reply. In the same way I could not reply to hundreds of things that had been raised. The replies to all of them would be given in writing.

But I shall deal with two general questions that are there. One is about catering and the other is about corruption. The question of corruption was raised by my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi, and I had replied to his points to some extent earlier when he was not here. The subject of corruption really makes me very very uneasy. Although the Railway Administration is excellent, its performance is excellent and all that, and that is a thing that gladdens my heart, when I come to the question of corruption, I must admit that I have not been able to make a sort of significant dent upon it. It is no use merely stating figures and giving statistics and saying that there have been only so many cases, and we have done so many things; at any rate, that does not satisfy me, much less can it satisfy the hon. Members. We are doing everything in our power to remedy this. The mere setting up of an organisation of vigilance does not automatically mean that from the time the organisation comes into being, corruption goes down. It has been crystallised, and, therefore, it has got to be broken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been solidified.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a great effort that has got to be made everywhere. I am not going to run away by merely

saying 'Oh, there is nothing; it has not been brought to our notice.' Whether it is brought to our notice or not, if the thing exists, though it is not seen, it has got to be removed, because the railways being a pioneer, being the largest public undertaking, it is our duty to see that we set some example so that the public sector undertakings and also the other Ministries can learn something out of it. That is a subject that is constantly engaging my attention, and surely I would remain uneasy until on that question, though it may not be finally solved, we make some kind of a significant dent, as I said earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Minimise it.

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as catering is concerned, I could assure hon. Members that the standards of catering and the standards of society somehow or other go together. When it is a private caterer, sometimes it is said that we can punish them or we can do this or that and there is a hue and cry and it is said that it must be departmentally done; but after all, I would submit, that the question of personnel is just the same. A man does not become an angel because he comes into the public sector and it is not as if he remains a devil when he is outside that sector. If things were so easy as that, then we could have made everything into a public sector where only angels could be seen. What I am pointing out is that there is good and there is bad in everything; there are some contractors that are very good and a lot of them who are bad. Similarly, so far as our catering is concerned, there are some officers in some places.....

Shri A. P. Sharma: What about competition?

Shri S. K. Patil: Therefore, we have kept the competition. We have purposely kept the competition, and we do not want to destroy the system lest

one system should become crystallised and we cannot improve upon it. But I do agree with my hon. friends when they say that on some railways, perhaps, in the Western Railway the thing is slightly better but in other railways it is not so good. No doubt, there is a difference in this matter. Therefore, that will constantly engage our attention. Besides, there are advisory committees for catering at the zonal and at the national level etc. Therefore, whether there is a debate or not, if any suggestion which is practical and which can be put into operation is brought to my notice, I shall not be loath to take action in that behalf, because that is one thing which goes to make the travel either comfortable or otherwise. It is not enough if the train goes fast, but even the food is necessary.

There is very little further that I can add. I am grateful to the House once again. Though they had pointed out some difficulties and some defects, by and large, there has been a general tone of appreciation of what the railways have been doing, and I am grateful to the hon. Members for this.

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, रनिंग स्टाफ के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I want to ask one question....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had a long debate just now. I think we should go on to the next item.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is true that we have had a long debate. But there was one point made in regard to the cut motions.

I would just tell the hon. Minister that if he would read my cut motions, he would very quickly understand them. He is a very intelligent man, and it would not require any intelligence from me to put meaning to the cut motions that I have tabled. I

hope that he will look into the cut motions that I have moved in the spirit in which I have moved them.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can assure you that I have seen all the cut motions. When I used the expression 'telegraphic language', it was just a way of saying it. I merely said that if my hon. friend would elucidate and point out anything at any time, surely I shall be only too willing to do that. I was not criticising the method in regard to cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want that any of his cut motions should be put to vote separately?

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा): एक सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, एक फिट सुन लिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow the hon. Member, then I shall have to allow others also.

The cut motions which have been moved are as follows, namely cut motions Nos. 20 to 43, 93 to 99 and 104 to 110, 152 to 165 and 236 to 253 in the name of Shri Warrior, cut motions Nos. 46, 47 to 51, 60, 63, 66 to 75, 82, and 83 in the name of Shri U. M. Trivedi, cut motions Nos. 44 to 46 in the name of Shri Yashpal Singh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, I shall call only Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): If you call one hon. Member, you should call others also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As regards the cut motions, the hon. Minister was perfectly right in his assertion that the cut motions were more or less in a telegraphic language and they did not convey all the arguments that lay behind them. But in the present set-up of things in regard to the debate that goes on here, the time is limited; there is only limited time at the disposal of any Member to enable him to apply his mind to the various aspects of each

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

of his 20 or 30 or 40 cut motions; in view of the limited time, he shall have to utter only one sentence on each of them and say that such and such cut motions have been moved by him. That is why we have the debate divided into two parts, namely the general discussion and the discussion on the Demands and the cut motions. But, unfortunately, what happens is that on account of the party basis for allocation of time, the cut motions are not discussed after the general debate is over.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member wanted to seek some clarification.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am just explaining it....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be discussed separately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Where?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may meet the Speaker and tell him. Cut motions Nos. 85 to 92, 184 and 185 in the name of Shri P. K. Deo, cut motions Nos. 111 to 130, 166 to 183, and 270 to 280 in the name of Shri Priya Gupta, cut motions Nos. 139 to 150 in the name of Shri Muhammad Ismail, cut motions Nos. 186 to 188 in the name of Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, cut motions Nos. 189 to 220, 212 to 221, 263 to 269 in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye, and cut motions Nos. 281 and 282 in the name of Shri Kishen Pattanyak.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): There has been no reply in regard to my cut motions.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member will get it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A, 12 to 16, 18 and 20."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 1, 4 to 9 and 12 to 15".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, 1966-67 and Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1965-66 in respect of Railways, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Payment to Worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND NO. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,22,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,01,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,96,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,62,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,60,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,93,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—STAFF WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,07,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 11-A—WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

DEMAND No. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 133,49,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

DEMAND No. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,08,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 523,72,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND No. 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

DEMAND No. 18—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,18,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund.'"

DEMAND No. 20—WITHDRAWAL FROM REVENUE RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund.'"

Supplementary Demand for Grants (Railways) 1965-66

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Railway Board.'"

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration.'"

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Work-

ing Expenses—Repairs and maintenance.”

**DEMAND No. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Opening Staff.’”

**DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel).’”

**DEMAND No. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND
FUEL**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel.’”

**DEMAND No. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses.’”

DEMAND No. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,82,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Payments to General Revenues.’”

**DEMAND No. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS
(REVENUE)**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Open Line Works (Revenue).’”

**DEMAND No. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW
LINES**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Construction of New Lines.’”

**DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND
AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,80,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Open Line Works Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.’”

13.39½ hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
BILL,* 1966**

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24-3-1966.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce† the Bill.

13.40 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 2 BILL† 1966

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways.

The Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce† the Bill.

13.40½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
Bill, 1966—contd.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This is an Appropriation Bill and I am not going to take much time. But I would refer briefly to two or three points.

During the budget discussions, two pertinent questions have been vexing my mind—and that should apply with equal force to the hon. Ministers concerned—and those are about the class III employees on our railways. One point creates a lot of irritation every-time I think about it, because as a lawyer it has been my misfortune for nearly every year to deal with cases of departmental inquiries where ultimately the cases are dragged in the courts, and where *prima facie* patent injustice had been done to the employee. This injustice stems from the fact that the inquiring officers are generally prejudiced, being officers superior to the persons against whom the inquiries are held. The remedy that is available in the High Court under art. 226 is generally limited to any breach of the rules; the facts are never gone into.

To remedy this state of affairs, I would make this plea to the hon. Minister. We are all men in the street we know the difficulties of the ordinary class III men. The point for consideration is whether the time has not now come to establish a sort of independent administrative tribunals, even though they may be within the

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 24th March, 1966.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

railways, to adjudicate upon offences committed by railway employees in their employment in the railways.

The second question concerns the imposition of heavy penalties on class III employees. Year after year as have a budget where we calculate that a certain expenditure is necessary. It is voted by the House. Yet it appears that class III employees, particularly those discharging commercial duties, are always subjected to heavy penalties of such a nature that for years, one, two, three, four, ten—permanently—they are deprived of their increments and promotions. In cases, where increments are withheld, their future is affected. With the net result that most of them suffer for years together tremendous losses. For a loss of only Rs. 6 an employee—I have once calculated this—was imposed a penalty of Rs. 18,000. This is out of all proportion to the offence. Instructions must issue from the administration to the divisional officers that such heavy punishments should not be meted out to the employees, particularly in these days.

The third point that strikes me is this, Where there has been upgrading of posts, somehow the administration is not quick enough to give actual effect to it.

The Railway Board decides, for example, that certain posts are upgraded, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Yet orders will not issue from the zonal headquarters to say that the posts have been upgraded, with the net result that though upgrading has been sanctioned by Government, the employee does not get the benefit of it for nearly a year and a half, in some cases for three years. In such cases, there is already a provision in the budget of about Rs. 17 lakhs. Proper utilisation must be made of this provision so that employees whose posts have been upgraded get the financial benefit and

employees who have not been paid the arrears from the date of the upgrading are paid the arrears expeditiously.

There are many other complaints. Since I have already placed them before the House at the time of the general discussion, I do not wish to reiterate them. At this stage, I will only request the Minister to see that these very patent grievances which I have mentioned are taken into consideration and necessary action taken.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं केवल एक बात बहुत संक्षेप में मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और वह है जमानिया स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में

Shri S. K. Patil: This cannot be in the Appropriation Bill stage

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह जमानिया रेलवे स्टेशन दिल्ली हावड़ा मेन लाइन के ऊपर है। इस स्टेशन पर लाइट नहीं है। दो साल से बराबर इसके लिए कहा जा रहा है लेकिन अभी तक उस की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी व्यवस्था की जाय।

एक मालनीय सदस्य : प्राय मंत्रों जी को लिख कर भेज दीजियेगा।

Shri S. K. Patil: If the hon. Member writes to me, I would surely go into that.

So far as the request made by my hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi, is concerned, surely the points he made are very important ones. As regards having some kind of an inter-departmental tribunal so that judgment could be given as quickly as possible, I can understand it. But how it could be done has to be considered because it is a new thing, I shall examine it. Something should be done by which the matter is expedited. He does not want a body outside the department. Within the

[Shri S. K. Patil]

department, there should be some kind of body which will dispose of cases expeditiously. I can understand it.

Coming the question of oppressive fines, he mentioned a case where a class III clerk was made to pay Rs. 18,000. Surely, it must be very oppressive. It is possibly because everything has been counted, loss of pay and many other things. I shall go into that and find out. The punishment should not be so deterrent that the man simply goes out of service. That certainly is very hard.

The third request is really very reasonable. When a post is upgraded, the man must get the upgraded salary from the date of the upgrading. That could be attended to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1966-67 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"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 S. K. Patil: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.50 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 2 BILL, 1966—contd.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

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 service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.52 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1965-66

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala).

1. Expenditure met from Revenue

DEMAND NO. I AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax.'

DEMAND NO. II LAND REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. VI REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Registration Fees.'"

DEMAND NO. X DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,100 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XI ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. XII JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. XIV STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XV SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,700 be granted to the President out of the Con-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

solidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. XVI UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND NO. XIX MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO XXI PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,55,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI COOPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Co operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXIX LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. XXX HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,22,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'National Emergency'."

II. Expenditure met from Capital and Disbursement of Loans and advances

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,90,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,000 granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,99,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other works'."

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,12,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commutated value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,13,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time is allotted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, under rule 376, proviso to sub-rule (2)—arrangements of business before the House. That rule governs the point I want to raise.

You will notice that in today's Order Paper you have got the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) followed by the usual Appropriation Bill, contingent notice of that, and then follow the Demands for Grants, the first being the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. There is no item with regard to the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala). But suddenly, in tomorrow's Order Paper, which has also been circulated today, you will find that the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala), i.e. vote on account, has been included, but without any reference to that in today's Order Paper. Does that mean that after the Commerce Ministry's demand is taken up today, it will be interrupted tomorrow, and that Kerala demands will be taken up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. He may raise it tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will not be here tomorrow. I wanted your wise guidance.

Have you got the Order Paper before you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got tomorrow's Order Paper. Shri Warrior.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): While speaking on these Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala), I have to make a few observations on four items.

On the first Demand itself, the amount shown is actually not only for that department. Similar amounts are shown for other departments also. This comes because a Pay Commission was appointed in February, 1965 for recommending the changes to be made in the pay and dearness allowance of State Government employees. Not only in the Agricultural Income-tax and Sales-tax departments, but in other departments also the very same measure is taken to include amounts for defraying payment of increased dearness allowance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does anybody else want to speak on this?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes each. Those who want to move their cut motions may send chits to the Table.

Shri Warrior: I have moved several cut motions also.

In reply to an unstarred question on 17th March, the Home Minister was pleased to give us a statement giving the points in the memorandum submitted by the N.G.Os' Association of Kerala regarding this revision of dearness allowance paid to them. They have made certain suggestions in order to make it more advantageous to them, or take away the disadvantages that have already crept into these recommendations, which were not originally there.

Government has decided two things. One is that a portion of the increase in the allowance in the pay range of Rs. 90 to Rs. 1010 per mensem (including dearness pay), will be deposited or invested in General Provident Fund, Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, 10 Year National Saving Certificates (New Series) or 12 Year National Defence Certificates, and the amount to be so deposited

[Shri Warior]
varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

Another thing is .

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): I am sorry to interrupt him, but it is surprising that there is no Minister from the Finance Ministry here when the budget is being discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bhagat is here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a solitary Minister, in his solitary splendour. Will he be attentive?

Shri Warior: As to what my hon. friend Sri Ravindra Varma said. I had occasion to request the Government even before that, whenever this question of Kerala is taken up, although technically the Finance Minister is responsible for that, actually a representative of the Home Minister hears what we say, then there will be something coming out of it. The Finance Minister has nothing to do practically, though not theoretically, with the affairs in Kerala. What we are speaking is about what is happening day to day there, and not about this credit and debit of the Finance Department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned now only with the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Warior: That is true, but these Supplementary Demands, for which the Finance Ministry is responsible, concern certain aspects of administration there, and the administration is vested in the Home Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is now the post-A. P. Jain period.

Shri Warior: But this question was discussed before, and we thought these N.G.Os. would be getting at least as much of dearness allowance as is paid in the neighbouring State of Madras, and it was precisely for that that the Commission was appointed, but now, what is given by the right hand by way of a raise is taken away by the left hand. If these people are not going to get cash emoluments by way of a rise in dearness allowance,

I do not know how they can meet the expenses, the cost of living that is rising day by day. It is in order to meet that this dearness allowance question was first mooted. In their memorandum, they had submitted that the recommendations of the Pay Commission might be suitably modified so as to have neutralisation of the cost of living index as on 1st July, 1959. Will these Certificates go in any way towards neutralisation of the cost of living. It is to improve their living conditions that they want this increase in dearness allowance. They feel the cost of living when they go to purchase their daily necessities. So, how these Certificates can satisfy that demand, I do not know. So, there is much in what they say, and their grievances are still mounting. In Kerala there were several demonstrations, several deputations to the Government, but the Government, it seems, is adamant.

Then again, when this was announced originally, these people were getting a house rent allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem. From the permanent people that is now being taken away, but they demand that this should be there. Not only that, but that a house rent allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 10 per mensem may be granted to all non-gazetted officers.

So, I think that the Government must go once more into this question, at least in order to restore the confidence of the non-gazetted officers of the State. Now there is no popular government, there is no way for them to represent matters and get redress of all these grievances. So, the Central Government must redress their grievances, and also restore their confidence.

14 hrs.

I now come to demand No. 12—jails. There is a central jail in my constituency in Trichur. Many times I had been an inmate there along with Mr. Govinda Menon who is now sitting on that side....(An hon. Member: Good company). We had a

very happy time. This is the dry season and there is not sufficient water to the inmates. There is only one well there from which water is drawn by the convicts themselves and you know how much water can be drawn like this. In the last consultative committee I gave in writing a request to the advisers through the State Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Hathi, that something should be done immediately. Nothing had been done. I had been to Trichur recently. If the pipe connection that is coming from the reservoir of Peechi dam to Trichur town and going very near the engineering college, very near the jail compound, cannot be extended for a few furlongs more to give water to the jail, at least some arrangement should be made for lorries taking water there. There are municipal lorries and water could be transported from a nearby place. These people are isolated from the entire society. If they could not be allowed to go outside and take water, at least water should be provided to them. Next to air, water is the most essential thing. These are the driest days in Kerala. This must be attended to.

I was told that as yet some of the political detenus under the DIR are not given any allowance from the very beginning till this day. We were told that allowances were increased and this and that.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): You mean pocket money? Daily allowance? Or what is it?

Shri Warrior: I do not know by what name it is called. It is allowance given by the government to the detenu for their family expenses. That has not been paid at all. The government must look into it and take it up with the state authorities so that the arrears are paid as soon as possible.

The university is spending some money for scientific research. That is not enough. Kerala is the only state which is not having a central research laboratory. All the other states have got the regional research laboratory.

Formerly, we are told by the late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru that Kerala will in the second round have a regional research institution that will cater to the needs of Kerala. Nothing has been done. Now there was a chance of our getting it but I am told that a pull has come from some other place—this is not a good thing nor will it create a good atmosphere—to take it away from Ernakulam or Cochin to some other place nearby. (*An Hon. Member:* What is it?) That is the institute for research in fisheries or oceanography and marinology and other things.

Now about the police, even now after the food agitation, normalcy has not been restored. I read in the papers today that in Punjab all the students who were taken into custody had been released by the government. That is exactly the difference between the popular government there and the bureaucracy in Kerala. Bureaucracy cannot have a heart in these things. They do not respond to the wishes of the people. Apart from normalcy not being restored, it is actually becoming a police zoolum. Today there is a telegram from Shri Govindan Nair, a member from the Rajya Sabha which reads: "Following affray on 11th night during temple festival in Thittinapuram in Nemmara panchayat Palghat district Kerala state special police committed physical assault on villagers indiscriminately on 12th, 13th and 14th instant. Menfolk have fled villages leaving women and children to the mercy of police. Pray immediate restoration of normal conditions and punish concerned officers." This is a very responsible member of Rajya Sabha; this telegram has come today in the name of Vasudevan Nair and myself. I can quote innumerable instances like this.

I now come to the last point. This relates to demand No. 55, page 73, loans and advances by the government:

"The Government of India have sanctioned an additional plan outlay of Rs. 2.35 crores on power

[Shri Warior]

for speeding up the Sabarigiri, Idikki and Kuttiyadi projects. Accordingly, an additional expenditure of Rs. 2.35 crores has been authorised under this head towards payment of loan to Kerala State electricity board. A supplementary grant is necessary to cover the expenditure."

Idikki project is a project of Rs. 60 crores. It is an irrigation project of great national importance. You know the position of power supply in Kerala today. There is 80 per cent cut and all the factories are closing. FACT cut down all production and there is complete stoppage. It will help us—this project—in the long run. But this project has become a place for all sorts of favouritism, and corruption. The tender is given to certain people against the technical advice of their own civil engineers. The board has not got a civil engineer. But there are subordinates. The contract for about one crore and odd had been given to somebody out of favouritism forgetting and ignoring all the norms of accepting a tender. Not only that. There are other things also happening. Labour troubles and all sorts of things. It is an unhappy state of affairs in the high hills in the western ghats. We have very serious charges. I am not mentioning them. So, I want the Government to appoint immediately a Commission of Enquiry headed by no less a person than Dr. Rao who is also a technically qualified man to go into the matter. Otherwise, the Sabarigiri Project is going to be another white elephant for Kerala and for the nation. If the allegations which have appeared recently in the press are found to be untrue, are baseless, then I will be the happiest man if these people are acquitted as innocent. Otherwise, the most rigorous and proper action must be taken, and the first action will have to be the removal of the existing Board with its Chairman and the re-constitution of the Board itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Warior desires to move cut motions Nos. 3 to

50, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,500 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the justifiable demands of the State Government employees regarding dearness allowance (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,500 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to restore the meagre house rent allowance formerly paid to Government employees (6)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,500 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to pay increased dearness allowance in cash to all employees and cancellation of present scheme of paying in the form of savings (7)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,500 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to restore contentment and confidence of N.G.Os. who had lately resented the high-handed action of superior officers, as happened in Kottayam (8)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 300 in respect of Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the survey department to meet the new developmental demands (9)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 3,12,500 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide satisfactory water supply in Jails especially in the Viyyur Central Jail (10)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,500 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper facilities to the staff of Jails (11)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,500 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have an inquiry into the discontent among the warders of Viyyur Central Jail as a result of abuse of disciplinary actions (12)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,500 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to do away with all inhuman conditions imposed upon prisoners (13)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the management of forests and other properties of Devaswoms in Malabar (14)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give permanent tenure to the actual tenants of Malabar Devaswoms eliminating intermediaries (15)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include the Wellington Island except areas under Defence

Department, in the proposed Corporation of Cochin (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop wholesale leasing out of lands and forests of Devaswoms to vested interests at concession rates (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilize Devaswom revenues for encouraging education and culture (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to satisfy the demands of Devaswom employees (19)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to legislate for proper control of the management of Devaswom properties and financial affairs (20)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have proper periodical check up of educational and cultural institutions run by Hindu Religious charitable endowments Administration fund (21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,400 in respect of State Insurance and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[*Urgency of finalising the constitution of the city Corporation of Cochin (22)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,700 in respect of Scientific Departments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to develop the Trichur Museum and Zoo into a fullfledged art and culture centre (23)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to investigate in detail into the working of the Kerala University for the last three years (24)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to develop the science section of the University in accordance with the developmental demands of Kerala State (25)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to investigate the cause of the misunderstanding between the present Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University (26)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to terminate the tenure of the present Vice-Chancellor forthwith (27)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of

University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage study of branches of Science as Marinology, Mineralogy and Oceanography in the Kerala University (28)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to revise the scale of salaries and giving all amenities of life to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Universities affiliated colleges (29)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish one more university especially to encourage higher education in Malabar area (30)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,500 in respect of University Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide more seats for students who wish to prosecute advance studies and researches in science both abstract and applied sections (31)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of Medical be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Need to institute an investigation into the working of all Homoeopathic colleges and reconsider the question of continuing recognition to certain bogus institutions (32)*].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discuss the substandard construction of the Eanammav Bund of the Trichur kole lands (33)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of permanent bunds in the Kole lands of Trichur District (34)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the work of soil conservation so far undertaken in the State (35)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect the Malampuzha Reservoir from being abnormally silted with upturned earth in the catchment area under private ownership and cultivation (36)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce transport with frigidare facilities to transport fish from the sea coast to inland markets (37)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more cold-storage facilities and ice-plants to preserve fish collected (38)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,000 in respect

of Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the co-operatives in general and industrial co-operatives in particular (39)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide raw materials to handicraftsmen at reasonable prices and near about particular centres where they flourish (40)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more monetary encouragement to handicraftsmen by eliminating as many middle men as possible (41)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,19,100 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open show rooms of Kerala handicrafts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and other big cities of tourist attraction, similar to the one opened recently in Delhi (42)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,800 in respect of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[The need to complete the work of the Cheera Kuzhi project (43)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,800 in respect of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[Need to expedite completion of all minor works and to make payments in full settlement of bills (44)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide living quarters in Trichur Police Station (45)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide rest rooms to policemen on night duty in Trichur police station (46)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better facilities in police lock-ups in Trichur (47)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper sanitary arrangements to policemen and prisoners in Trichur Police Station (48)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more beds for T.B. patients kept under observation in District Hospital, Trichur (49)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,27,500 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more beds in the various hospitals in the State (50)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the demands that have been placed before us by the hon. Minister. This is the third set of supplementary demands for Kerala, and has been hopefully described as the final set of demands for this year. The demands are for expenditure totaling Rs. 8.79 crores, of which Rs. 2.43 crores is for expenditure on revenue account and Rs. 6.36 crores on capital account. The additional expenditure under revenue account will cover a number of items like payment of interest on loans advanced by the Central Government for development schemes, irrigation projects, family planning, development of industries, Harijan welfare and the like.

The demand on capital account is mainly due to the provision of Rs. 3.19 crores, for loans for various industrial undertakings. Out of this Rs. 3.19 crores Rs. 2.35 crores are meant for providing a loan to the Electricity Board. The non. Member for Trichur who spoke before me has already referred to the very serious situation that has been created in the State of Kerala as a result of the failure of this Board to organise the generation and distribution of electricity in adequate measure. This additional transfer of a loan to the tune of Rs. 2.35 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India for expediting the Sabarigiri, Idikki and Kuthiadi projects. The Electricity Board, with the transfer of this additional amount will have a total loan of over Rs. 80 crores. Sir, see from the statement that was laid on the Table of the House when the hon. Finance Minister presented the budget proposals for the State of Kerala that as against Rs. 141 lakhs which were anticipated in the year 1965-66 as in-

terest that the Board would pay on the outstanding principal of the loans advanced by the Government, the Board could pay only Rs. 47 lakhs. This comes to about 33 per cent of what it was expected to pay. This, Sir, is an indication of the sorry state of affairs, of the utter inadequacy of the Board as a public utility agency, and of its unsound economic condition.

Sir, this leads me to the question of the generation and distribution of power in the State. The hon. Member for Trichur has referred to the fact that the industrial life of the State has been crippled by the chronic power shortage. The generating capacity in the State has lagged far behind the target for the third Plan. The per capita consumption which was to go up from 30.10 units to 59.50 units is still hovering round 39 units. The generating capacity before the Electricity Board enforced the recent cut in November, 1965 was 32 lakh units per day. Then, it dropped to 28, and then to 20 to 23, and from December, it dropped to 14 lakh units a day. Since March, it has been further cut down to nine lakh units a day, because of the low level of the water; now it is reported that the generating capacity has gone down to six lakhs units per day! Sir, the House must remember that the daily consumption of industrial and commercial consumers in the State before the cut was enforced was 20 lakhs units a day, and the total power that is generated today is only six lakh units a day. The Electricity Board was forced to apply a cut of 25 per cent on consumption by industrial consumers and commercial undertakings. On the 15th November; this cut was enhanced to 50 per cent on the 11th December for industries, cinemas and commercial undertakings and 25 per cent for domestic consumption. Now, there is a shortage of kerosene; there is shortage of electricity, and the houses are plunged in darkness in the State of Kerala. There are other restrictions which have been imposed; even

street-lighting is switched off for more most of the time when lighting is required on the streets. Is it, therefore, an exaggeration to say that the State is powerless, and is plunged in darkness?

Most of the industrial units have had to be closed, as the hon. Member for Trichur said, because they have exhausted the power quota made available to them. The cut has been enhanced to 80 per cent. In spite of the fact that 3 lakh units per day are being received from Mysore, the cut is still 80 per cent per day. Now—

Shri Warior: I will correct him; the Madras current has been tapped in Madras itself and it is not reaching Kerala. That is the whole point.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Yes; I am coming to that. If you look at the number of factories and industrial establishments that have been closed down, you will see that the list is formidable. The loss to industry is also formidable. The FACT, which is a factory producing much-needed fertiliser for this country can hardly work for eight months in the year because of the power shortage. The ammonia plant has been closed down from February; the TC Chemicals have been closed down and cannot work. The Rare Earths Factory is not working. The Government Ceramic Factory has been closed down. The Rubber Factory, as has been pointed out by the Committee on Public Undertakings, could not work for 175 days in the year, which is about half the number of days in a year even if it is a leap year. The factory could not work because of lack of power. 3,000 small-scale industrial units have been affected by the power shortage; 60,000 employees are affected; 30,000 people in the constituency of my hon. friend from Trichur are unemployed today because of the power shortage in the State. The loss to the exchequer is great.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Sir, in the year 1964-1965, 4,800 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers was the deficit in the production of the FACT which accounted for nearly Rs. 87 lakhs. In the year 1965-66, the shortfall was 10,580 tons in terms of nitrogen; this accounted for a loss of Rs. 1.57 crores. In these two years alone, this factory itself has suffered a loss of Rs. 2.54 crores. On the one hand, we complain of acute shortage of fertilisers and we provide for Rs. 13 crores for buying much-needed fertilisers from abroad. On the other hand, we are not able to run the establishments and the industrial plants that we have for the production of fertilisers. This is criminal under utilisation of resources and installed capacity.

Out of the total number of 25 lakhs of labourers in the State of Kerala, 7½ lakhs are employed in industrial units depending on electricity, and the House can very well appreciate the difficulties that these workers face today because of the power shortage. The availability to the State of a steady supply of power is essential for creating the climate necessary for industrialisation. When we talk of the necessity to locate industries in the State, we are told that a public sector industry cannot be allotted to the State because of the example of the FACT and the example of other industrial establishments which had to close down for lack of an assured supply of power. The shortfall in production is responsible for tremendous losses. The layoff and unemployment of workers is something that has to be taken serious note of. The effect, the adverse effect, the discouraging effect of this on private industrialists who want to set up industries in the State cannot be ignored. All this has a discouraging effect on local initiative and enterprise for industrialisation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am con-

cluding; I shall not emulate the example of my hon. friend opposite! The loss incurred by the Kerala State Electricity Board in buying electricity from Mysore, to which my hon. friend from Trichur referred a few minutes ago, even when power is available at 14 paise per unit—nine paise per unit which is charged by the Mysore Electricity Board and five paise per unit which is charged by our friendly neighbour, Madras State as charges for transmission—is considerable. Though the State Electricity Board has to buy at 14 paise per unit, it has to supply electricity at a lower rate because of its contractual obligations. This again is responsible for incurring a heavy loss. To augment power production and to combat the vagaries of the monsoon, it was suggested by the State that there a thermal plant of 100 megawatt capacity should be set up in the State. This question was raised in the House and in answer to my question, the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, said that the Government was approving of a scheme for setting up a 100 megawatt thermal plant in Cochin. But, Sir, what is the position now? An expert committee was set up which, it seems, came to the conclusion that it is more feasible and economic to have a thermal plant in Madras State to produce thermal electricity there and to supply it to the State that because of the sympathetic Kerala from Madras. Now we are understanding and efforts of the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, it has been decided that there 30 MW thermal plant would be set up in Kerala. We do not understand why the capacity of this plant should be reduced. If one looks at the losses that are incurred every year in the industrial sector, one would find that the losses themselves account for enough money to set up 2 thermal plants in Kerala. The Cochin refinery is being commissioned this year. When that is done, furnace oil required for generating electricity to the tune of 100

MW will be available in Kerala. It is not even necessary to increase the refining capacity of the refinery to assure the supply of furnace oil necessary for a 100 MW thermal plant in Kerala.

In conclusion, I would like to say that this callous and continuous indifference on the part of those who are responsible for providing the wherewithal necessary to produce and distribute the power necessary for industrialisation and domestic consumption in the State is something which is crippling the economy and the progress of the State. I can only say that the attitude which has been evinced is unrealistic, the efforts piecemeal, uneconomic and utterly tardy. I hope the government will give due consideration to the needs of power in Kerala and see that adequate provisions are made to obviate the difficulties that are caused by this shortage.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Sir, Kerala has been under President's rule for a period of one year. During this period, the people there have suffered many difficulties in the matter of food, power and in many other respects. You are aware about the difficulties faced by the people in getting food and how the cut was restored after the people had conducted a bundh sometime back. Today a similar condition is taking place in Kerala for lack of power. Many industries are being closed down and there is a lot of unemployment in the State. If this stage of affairs continues for a period of one month more, I am sure the working class will have to take stock of the situation and a situation will have to be faced by the Government of India in the nature of a bundh.

The previous speakers—Mr. Ravindra Varma and Mr. Warior—have referred to the enormous loss that has been suffered by the Government of Kerala due to shortage of power and the consequent closing down of industries, etc. I had occasion earlier to

invite your attention and that of the House to the manner in which land acquisition proceedings are going in Kerala. I invite attention to two items in the supplementary demands. On page 30 it is said:

"An area of 10 cents of land was acquired by Government in 1961 in Palode A village of Nedumongad Taluk, Trivandrum District at the instance of the Nanniyode Panchayat for the purpose of establishing a children's park in the panchayat. The land acquisition authority awarded a compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per cent. The owner of the land filed a suit for enhancement of the compensation in the Sub-Court, Trivandrum. The Court thereupon awarded enhanced compensation at Rs. 1,000 per cent."

So, the land acquisition officer fixed the land value at Rs. 100 per cent and on appeal, the sub-court enhanced it by ten times and fixed it at Rs. 1,000 per cent.

Likewise, I invite your attention to page 44:

"An amount of Rs. 34,100 is required for satisfying the court decrees awarded by the sub-courts, Alleppey and Kottayam, in respect of land acquisition cases filed by the land owners for enhanced compensation for the land acquired for the construction of bridges at Pulikeezhu, Arattupuzha, Chungam and Manimala. As there are no savings under 'Charged' portion of the Grant, a supplementary appropriation of Rs. 34,1000 is sought."

In Kerala, the land acquisition proceedings are being conducted by tahsildars who have no experience in valuing property. I am sure so long as this duty is done by tahsildars, the Kerala people would not get any justice. So, I request that wherever the value of the land is more than Rs. 1,000, the valuation should be done by government pleaders in the State,

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

who are there in the district headquarters are some taluks also. Now after the valuation is done by the tahsildars, when an appeal is filed, it is an advocate who is appointed as Commissioner by the court who goes into the valuation of the land. So, it would be better if this work is entrusted to government pleaders. There are about 20 to 30 government pleaders and they can be asked to value the land. In that case, some sort of justice will be done to the people.

I am told there is a proposal before the Fisheries Corpoartion of Kerala to see the entire produce of the Corporation to a firm in New York known as the Atlanta Trading Corporation. I am told that no tender was invited in giving this contract to that corpoartion. I am told this corporation has an agreement with a Cochin firm whereby whatever purchase is made by the Atlanta Trading Corporation, the Cochin firm is entitled to 5 per cent interest.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): There is no such Fisheries Corpoartion.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: It is going to come. Are you denying that the Fisheries Corporation is not coming?

Shri Govinda Menon: It is going to come. Now it is the Fisheries Department.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I am told already preliminary work has been carried out by the Director of Fisheries to sell the entire produce of the Fisheries Corporation to a firm in New York without calling for any tenders.

Shri Govinda Menon: If the hon. member writes a letter to me today giving the information, I shall see to it.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: This is the information given to me by an ex-Member of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can give it in writing.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Yes, Sir.

The present advisers are taking very important decisions on policy matters in Kerala. We know that advisers are there only to continue the government and they should not take decision on policy matters. Certain decisions taken recently have come in for criticism in the Kerala papers. One such decision is the raising of the retirement age of District Judges. I am told that the previous Governor, Mr. Jain, had refused to raise the retirement age of District Judges. Not only that; the previous Cabinet in Kerala had also considered the question and decided that in no case the retirement age should be raised. As against this, the present advisers have taken the decision not only in respect of District Judges, but also in certain other cases like doctors, etc. I am told this is not because they have got any regard for the judiciary, but because they want to benefit certain individuals who are about to retire or who have already retired. I am told in this very important matter, the adviser did not consult even the High Court of Kerala. I do not know why this particular cadre of District Judges alone have been favoured. Are there no munsifs, subordinate judges and magistrates in Kerala? Why has this particular cadre consisting of 12 or 13 persons alone received this favour? Not only that; I am told that the Adviser is going to take a decision—I do not know whether they have already taken it—on the Kumara Pillay Report. It is going to affect adversely certain minority communities in Kerala. If the Advisers take such policy decisions which are going to create lot of difficulties in Kerala, I am sure that the people will agitate

against them. So, in the interest of peace in Kerala, I would request that the Advisers should not take such policy decisions.

There is a Committee of Members of Parliament from Kerala. At least that Committee should be consulted before they take policy decisions. I do not know why there should be a Committee of Members of Parliament from Kerala if they are not consulted in matters like this. Let them not consult, we are not even told about their decision. We are not even informed of the decision. We have collected this information from papers and somewhere else. In matters like this, that is, policy matters, the Advisers should certainly consult the Committee. Before that they should not take such decisions. My request to you, therefore, is that all policy decisions which have been taken in the last one year should be reviewed and annulled. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): I support the demands. But I wish to mention one item which has been mentioned here by many Members. It may appear to you that it is a repetition. In spite of that I want to mention it because at least by continued crying we may get what we ask for.

It was mentioned here about electricity cut. It has come up to 80 per cent as Shri Raghavan has mentioned. Large number of employees and labourers have been thrown out of employment because of this electricity cut. It is a very explosive situation. And I can tell this Government that unless something is immediately done, there will be a situation created when it may not be possible for this Government to stem it then. Adequate steps may be taken to prevent this. One thing to be done immediately is to begin the construction of the thermal plant which has been promised for Kerala. For some reason or other, things that are promised for Kerala either do not materialise or take a

longer time or migrate to the neighbouring States or they never come into existence. I can give instances of these migrations of things which have been proposed for Kerala. The road roller scheme proposed for Kerala has migrated. The Phyto-Chemical industry which was about to be started has not materialised. Now the thermal plant which has been hanging fire for so many years and months has not yet materialised. The proposal for a thermal plant in Tirunelveli came much later. Somehow, there the construction has begun and the clearance has been given by this Government. The thermal plant in Kerala is still uncertain. Mr. Varma said he was sorry that from 100 m.w. it has been reduced to 30 m.w. I am sorry that even this 30 m.w. has not been started. Hundreds of people have gone out of employment. Unemployment among organised labour is a dangerous thing. I warn this Government that immediate steps may be taken to establish the thermal plant.

Then, coming to another allotment here, the demand asked for is regarding Government's residences and all that. I feel that the Governor has become a burden for a small State like Kerala. A large amount asked for supplementary grant is for turfing the Raj Bhavan, for maintenance of special saloon for the Governor in the Railways. I think in these days when we speak of curtailing non-productive expenditure it is to be seriously doubted whether such expenditure should be made. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that such expenditure is not incurred. Mr. Raghavan mentioned about land acquisition. This is, year after year, causing Government lot of money by way of interest and costs on court decrees. An instance can be cited. An acquisition officer valued the land at Rs. 100 a cent. The court valued it at Rs. 1000 a cent. How, could there be such a wide difference between the valuation of the Acquisition Officer and the Court? Instead of coming for this additional supplementary grant, I would request the

[Shri Kappen]

Government to realise this amount from the officers who are responsible for causing the exchequer such large losses year after year. Instructions must be issued to the Acquisition Officers that they should value the land properly. Also you should think of the hardship that is caused to the parties concerned who go to the court and spend a lot of money for getting adequate compensation. I would, therefore, request this Government to issue strict instructions with regard to this matter.

Then, again, about the Electricity Board, Mr. Warrior has mentioned regarding a tender which has been given. There was a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs by giving the tender to a higher tenderer instead of taking the lowest tender. Somehow the Electricity Board has thought it wise to give it to the higher tenderer. The reasons I do not know. But from what I have been able to find out from paper reports, etc. about giving the contract to the higher tenderer, Rs. 2 lakhs have been swallowed by somebody. It is a matter in which the Government will be pleased to inquire. It is a Governor's rule and officers think they can do anything they like and there is nobody to look after these matters. That has been done here even though the Centre is responsible for the administration of the State. Dr. K. L. Rao said the electricity cut is only 50 per cent or 25 per cent. Actually the electricity cut has gone up to 80 per cent. That shows how callously indifferent the Government is about matters taking place in Kerala. I would urge that an inquiry may be made into the matter regarding the award of this contract. Not only that, it has been reported in the papers that there are many other irregularities connected with this Electricity Board. I cannot vouch for these things. These are newspaper reports. I would request the Government to look into these matters very carefully and if necessary even to appoint a Commission to look into these matters.

I do not want to consume a lot of your time. But I would like to mention one more thing. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been asked for the development of fisheries. It is a very good thing. I very much congratulate the Government on that. I am very thankful to the Government for providing such an amount. That amount should be spent in a most useful way. There is great scope for off-shore fishing and the catch can be increased by double of what is caught now. It is not enough to increase the catch. You know, fish is a perishable commodity. Therefore, provision must be made to transport it. Transport is very necessary. Not only that; some forty markets may be equipped with cold storage facilities for preserving the fish and for their distribution in the villages especially now when there is such a scarcity for fish there. I would, therefore, request the Government to pay attention to this matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Kerala is a very beautiful country. We have had the good fortune of going there twice during the last year. Unfortunately, Kerala has been deprived of a proper democratic set-up and on account of that the executive acts in an irresponsible manner there. The executive has not realised that there is somebody to question them, so much so the system of accounting and the system of expenditure even is not properly cared for.

Very recently, there was the example, that was given by one or two previous speakers, about the Idikki contract. One thing very noticeable is this. The people of Kerala have become so much fond of electricity that everybody wants electricity. We in Madhya Pradesh know that only 1.5 per cent of the total number of villages are electrified whereas in Kerala it is more than 40 per cent. I remember, in one of the municipalities near Trivandrum certain houses were built by the Social Welfare Board for accommodating Harijans

but they were not occupied by them because they were not supplied with electricity. Therefore, electricity is no longer a sort of luxury, as we people on this side think, it is necessity. To meet this necessity, efforts must now be made and the Sabarigiri project, the Idikki project and the Kuttiyadi project must be proceeded with speedily.

But because speed is necessary, it does not mean that public money should be wasted. I do not want to dwell at length upon this subject because I have heard that the matter is before a court of law and some reference has already been made with regard to this contract in the High Court. How it will fare ultimately, I cannot say, but I do not want to dwell upon all the pros and cons of it. Yet it will be proper for the Government to probe into this question, whether the contracts for building the tunnels were properly given to persons who had made legitimate offers, who had submitted legitimate tenders, or whether they were given to others for reasons capricious on the face of it. Therefore, it will need looking up whether such contracts have been given in an honest and fair manner.

Sir, I will draw your attention to this demand for administration of justice. It is said that on account of heavy work in the High Court of Kerala a special judge had to be appointed. I cannot reconcile myself to this expenditure of Rs. 9,15,000 for one additional judge. What can be the reason for bringing up this expenditure to this extent that Rs. 9,15,000 more are required for the post of one judge only? For the post of one judge you may require one chaprasi or one bench clerk. For the post of one judge why do you require two bench clerks? I have worked in the High Court from my younger days. I have been practising in the High Court. A judge requires only one bench clerk. He never requires two bench clerks

simultaneously. Provision is made here for two stenographers for one judge. How? Why does he require two stenographers? Then there is provision for a lift attendant. Is it that per judge there is a lift? I do not think anywhere on the surface of India there is one lift for every judge. In the Allahabad High Court there is only one lift for all the judges. Even in the Supreme Court there is only one lift for all the judges. Why is it that one additional lift attendant is provided for this additional judge in the High Court? Then, there is the post of court-keeper. There is also the post of watchman. What is the court-keeper meant for? Generally, there is only one court-keeper for the whole court. I remember, in Rangoon, for eight courts there was only one court-keeper. I do not know why for an additional post of a judge all these posts have been created. It is a very expensive business. If a luxury of this type is indulged in without applying any thought and Rs. 9,15,000 are to be spent for creating an additional post of a judge, to my mind, this amount is entirely out of proportion and the Government should look into this affair, why it is that such a heavy expenditure is being incurred just to provide for one additional judge.

Then there is the question of a very small addition to the Police. But before I talk about this additional expenditure on police, I wish to draw the pertinent attention of the Government to the fact that the administration of law and order in Kerala is something which, I should say, is verging on the wrong. The people there are very docile, very simple. I do not know how their sentiments are whipped up. Perhaps, poverty along with literacy may be the foundation for whipping up their sentiments one way or the other and creating trouble. That is why my friends of the Communist Party succeed so well there. But the whole question to be looked into is this, why with such docile people, with such simple folk the administration of law and order in Kerala is not

(Shri U. M. Trivedi)

proper, always there are food riots, there is the Kerala bandh and other things

Shri Warrior: Now there is the electricity bandh.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know whether it will amount to that. But that position has to be watched and very carefully studied. It is not enough that the Finance Minister sits here without any responsibility. I do not know why the Home Minister who is now in charge of the administration of the State is not here in the House. I do not know why this budget provision is left entirely in the hands of the Finance Minister and the Minister responsible for administration in the State, the Home Minister for that matter, is absent from the House. Sir, it is a most annoying picture before us, that conscious of the fact that the Government has got a brute majority the ministers concerned do not want to pay any attention whatsoever to the discussions that are going on here, they go on talking and chatting and not paying any attention whatsoever to the debate before the House. The Minister present has no interest in the debate. He is only interested in saying: "Sir, I move that the Demands may be passed." He will get up at the right time and request that the Demands be passed. Such a wooden-headed attitude coming from the Ministers is undesirable and I think some method must be evolved to catch such ministers by the ear and shake them up so that they may be able to listen at least to the debate that is going on.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad the hon. Members have scrutinised the Demands very carefully and have voiced the feelings of the people in Kerala. I particularly appreciate the point made regarding power shortage by a number of hon.

Members from both sides. I would like to deal with it a little later. Before that, I would dispose of some of the smaller points.

The first point was about a part of the increased dearness allowance being paid under the savings scheme. This scheme was introduced in the interests of the workers themselves, because by this scheme they will be able to save some money. If, as the hon. Members claim, it is not popular or is not in their interests, when the recommendations of the Pay Commission are being examined, this aspect will also be looked into, whether this scheme of payment through savings scheme should be retained or withdrawn.

Then it was said that the family pension is not being given to the detenus in certain cases. Government have decided to give family allowance to all detenus, subject to a minimum of Rs. 75 and a maximum of Rs. 250 per month with effect from 1st March 1966. Each detenu will also be given Rs. 10 or 15 in addition to free supply of soap, oil etc.

He referred to very poor water supply in Trichur Jail. It will be seen from the budget papers of 1966-67 that a scheme has been sanctioned to augment water supply and is under implementation. So, I think this difficulty will be over very soon. The State Administration has been requested to expedite this.

Regarding scientific institutions I can assure him that I will certainly draw the attention of my colleague in charge of this subject so that there will be some such institution in Kerala.

Then he referred to the tender of some power project not being according to the rules. I do not have the details I will have the matter looked into. I will ask the Home Ministry

to gets facts on whether this tender was according to rules or not. Regarding the general question raised by Shri Trivedi whether they are according to rules or approved practices, if I am not incorrect, from time to time the PAC or the EC goes into such cases. If the hon. Member thinks that there is any irregularity, the Public Accounts or the Estimates Committee can go into the question of tenders as a whole. I think this matter has been gone into. So, there need not be any apprehension. If there is any individual case, it can be gone into, but as a general principle I do not think there is any necessity for any apprehension. So far as the Government are concerned, we do not want any departure or deviation from sound and established commercial conventions and business practices.

Every effort will be made to expedite the Iddiki project. Regarding his apprehension about the marine biology or fishery research institute being located in some other State, my colleague from Kerala is sitting with me. He has noted the point and he will certainly bear the feelings of the hon. Members in mind when this question is dealt with in his Ministry.

Regarding the power cut, it is very unfortunate. I agree with hon. Members that it has very seriously affected the industrial programmes and production in Kerala. But it should also be noted that it was because of circumstances beyond the control of anybody, because of the unprecedented drought all over the country.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Every year drought is given as the reason.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was the reason. Where the bulk of the supply is based on hydro-electric generation, it is subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. That is the reason why the installation of a thermal plant in Cochin was conceived. The severe drought conditions have brought in sharp focus the necessity

for a thermal plant. I agree with the hon. Members that industrial production has been affected because of power cut. But we are doing our best. One or two hydel projects, Sholayar and Sabarigiri projects will be commissioned very shortly and with the onset of the next monsoon the situation should improve.

Shri Warior: What about the interim period?

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What arrangements are being made to get supplies from Mysore which has got surplus capacity?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All the arrangements are being made to get supplies from Mysore. The Irrigation & Power Ministry is trying to do everything. All efforts are made to improve the power situation in Kerala.

Regarding the thermal plant a question was asked why its capacity has been reduced from 100 mw to 30 mw. This matter was gone into by an expert committee. They think that 100 mw unit is not necessary for stabilising power over periods of drought.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that the power shortage in Kerala is less and, therefore, a 100 M.W. plant is not warranted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, I am not saying that. I am saying that a 30 mw plant to start with is sufficient, according to them, in order to meet or stabilise the power demands. That is the opinion of the expert committee. If it is felt that a bigger unit is needed, certainly another unit will be put up. But there is no delay.

Shri Warior: No Committee can visualize the failure of the monsoon. If the State is to depend on hydel projects, if the monsoon fails like this year

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is why we are thinking of a thermal project.

Shri Warrior: Though the talk about it has been there for years, nothing has been done. Not even a token grant has been taken for that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The proposal to establish the thermal station is already there. What should be the size and capacity of the plant will be determined according to requirements and taking into account various other factors. The experts committee has said that a 30 mw unit is necessary.

Shri Kappen: Has any amount been provided in the present budget?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be provided. As soon as the technical details are ready, it will be provided and there will not be any delay.

With these words I request that the Demands for Grants may be accepted by the House.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Shri Ravindra Varma: I do understand that it is difficult for the hon. Minister to answer some questions with which he is not dealing every day. But I want to ask him one question, as far as the thermal station is concerned. I would like to know whether it is a fact that even decision to set up a 30 mw thermal station is contingent upon the machinery and plant necessary for it being manufactured in Ranchi and Bhopal. If that is so, will it not lead to a delay of a few more years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as indigenous production of power equipments is concerned, both for generation as well as for transmission, we will be able to fabricate most of the equipments. So, on that account there will not be delay. Most of our future power programme, not only here but all over the country, is linked up with indigenous production.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am very sorry, my question has not been answered.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There would not be any delay. He wanted to know whether it is linked up and, therefore, there is going to be delay. There will not be any delay.

15 hrs.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Is it linked up or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That I do not know. I want notice.

Shri Warrior: Shri Bhagat may be pleased to reply whether all those reports which appeared in the newspapers in Kerala about the contract given for the Idiki Project for civil construction will be looked into and, if necessary, a commission will be appointed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will request my colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to look into this. I have said that I will ask him.

Mr. Chairman: Are any of the cut motions being pressed?

Shri Warrior: No, no pressure.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. I, II, VI, X to XII, XIV to XVI, XIX, XXI to XXIII, XXVI to XXX, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXIX, XL, XLII to XLIX, LI, LII and LV."

The motion was adopted.

15.02 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL*
1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move †:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Did he get an authority letter?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The question is:

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 24-3-66.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants Nos. 1 to 3 and 113 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which four hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Chairman]

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Ministry of Commerce".

DEMAND NO. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,03,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,54,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce.'"

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce.'"

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I wish to say something on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I shall not take more than five or six minutes because I have to put only certain questions to the hon. Minister and I would request him kindly to give me answers to them when he is replying to the debate.

A lot of questions have been asked in this House regarding the closure of textile units and play-off or lay-off in the jute mills not only of West Bengal but other states also. I congratulated the hon. Minister for taking a very old decision when he

declared in this House that a textile mill in Kanpur employing nearly 6,000 to 8,000 workers, known as the Muir Mills Limited, was to be taken over by the Central Government. I am considerably thankful to him for this bold decision despite the pressure from the big business bosses of Kanpur, but the unfortunate position is that the mill has not started as yet and the 6,000 workers employed in this particular mill, known as the Muir Mills Limited, have not received their salary or allowances for the last eight months. These workers came and saw the hon. Minister, the Labour Minister and the late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and they were assured that some compensatory allowance will be given to them as long as the mill does not open.

I met the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the Secretary of the Industries Department the other day and I was told that because there is no guarantee by somebody on behalf of the Government the State Bank of India has not paid the amount and that a sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000 or Rs. 1,60,00,000 is needed to run this mill. So, I request the hon. Minister kindly to apply his mind and once again help the 6,000 workers who are facing starvation on the streets of Kanpur. I am sure, if he takes it to his mind and once Shri Manubhai Shah decides and puts his foot down, this mill will start.

My second point is this. Another inquiry body was appointed to go into the working of another textile mill in Kanpur, known as the New Victoria Mill. I am told that the report submitted by the committee to the Central Government and to the State Government is that this mill should not be taken over by Government. I do not know what will happen to these 4,000 or 5,000 workers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister kindly to consider whether the appointment of authorised controllers in this mill also will help in the situation and will avoid re-

trenchment of 4,000 to 5,000 workers. I know there was a fight going on between the two employers and that is why there has been mismanagement in the mill, called the New Victoria Mill.

My third point is that the hon. Minister once said about the 1,500 workers of a jute mill, called the Maheshwaridevi Jute Mill, which is headed by Baglas, who are big businessmen of Kanpur and whose capital is only non-payment of Government revenues. They have demanded another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Central Government for renovating or modernising this particular jute mill. I am told they are going to seal off looms and render nearly 1000 workers of the jute Mill as surplus. A complete lay-off is going on and the workers have not received their salaries for the last two months. I would request the hon. Minister to appoint a committee to investigate into the affairs of the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills. Mr. Bagla who runs this Mill has got close links with the Central Government and with the help of that he wants to get some money. I remember, two or three years back, when he demanded a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for modernisation of the Jute Mill, Shri Manubhai Shah put down that he will get Rs. 9 lakhs for the modernisation and Rs. 1 lakh for rehabilitation. This was not accepted to him. The industrialists of Kanpur are taking money from the Central Government or from the State Governments for modernising their old and outdated mills but they are not spending that amount on that and they are spending the amount on opening another unit somewhere else. I would request the hon. Minister to appoint a committee to investigate into the affairs of the Maheshwaridevi Jute Mills. This industrialist is so powerful that he was unable to run the Jute Mill in Kanpur but he managed to get a letter of intent for a special alloy steel plant which was cancelled later on and I am happy over it.

Another point which I wish to submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister is that the retrenchment is going on and the lay-off is going on in almost all the jute mills. I know the textile industry, specially like the one in Kanpur.....

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Is the hon. Member referring to Calcutta?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In West Bengal and other places.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He mentioned Kanpur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the lay-off in the textile industry.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta-East): In West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request the hon. Minister to give an assurance to this House that all those textile units which are closed or likely to close for mismanagement will be taken over by the Government of India.

Lastly, I come to another point and I have done. There is a proposal by the U.P. Government—I do not know whether the hon. Minister has received it—that two new textile units in the public sector should be opened in Kanpur. When we ask for more units in Kanpur, we are told that Kanpur has reached a stage of saturation. But what will happen to the textile industry? The employers want to renovate their units but they do not want to spend money on rehabilitation. Though they take rehabilitation loans, they do not spend them on rehabilitation. Unless the industry is modernised, Kanpur will not be able to keep pace with the other parts of the country and the result will be that there will be a lot of retrenchment. I request him to kindly consider this aspect. There is a great crisis in the textile industry in Kanpur which has threatened the existence of 35,000 to 40,000 workers in Kanpur.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Commerce Ministry.

[Shri Rane]

The Commerce Ministry is one of the important Ministries. Without the earning of foreign exchange, the development of our country is not possible and for that our Commerce Minister is trying hard to earn more foreign exchange.

It is very heartening to note that our export trade has increased from 1958 onwards from Rs. 572 crores to about Rs. 808 crores. But at the same time, there is a matter of concern that our imports have also gone up and they have gone up from Rs. 900 crores to about Rs. 1382 crores. Now, to meet this challenge we must increase our exports and at the same time I submit that we must reduce our imports of the non-essentials. I find that the Planning Commission has thought of a plan to double our exports within 10 years and to treble them within the course of 15 years. This was disclosed by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, the Member of the Planning Commission in the recent meeting of the Export and Import Council. If this happens, I think, we shall be able to meet the challenge of the foreign exchange crisis.

Now, I come to another point. Here, I want to submit one thing that our export and import policy should have a bias in favour of the agriculturists. Our export and import policy has a great impact on the lives of our agriculturists. Let me give you an example. In 1951, our country exported about 79,000 tons of groundnut oil. In 1952-53, we exported about 67,000 tons. But in 1953-54, I think, we exported only about 2000 tons. The result was that the prices of the groundnut came down to about Rs. 14 from Rs. 28 per maund.

Let me give you another example. For instance, about cotton, from 1951 to 1957, the prices per candy of Jarila cotton were about Rs. 700. But in 1958, the prices came down to about Rs. 610. When I made a representation to the then Commerce Ministry, the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, he

immediately wrote to me that he was ordering about 5 lakhs bales of Bengal Deshi cotton and other short staple cotton. The result was that next year, the prices went up from Rs. 610 to Rs. 825.

I shall give you another example also as to how the imports affect the prices—I am expressing my apprehensions. From the Report I find that our Government is thinking of importing about 15 lakh bales of jute. Now the prices of jute are soaring high and if this is implemented, I am quite sure that the prices of jute will come down.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been implemented and the goods have come in and yet the prices are soaring high because the jute crop has failed.

Shri Rane: It does not matter. But my point is this that our export and import policy has a great impact on the lives of the agriculturists. I think, these prices are decided in consultation with the Planning Commission. My submission is.....

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : (कोटा) क्या वाणिज्य विभाग विना कोरम के ही चलेगा? सदन में कोरम तो होना चाहिये। हमारे वाणिज्य की विदेशों तक में बहुत चर्चा है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung...now there is quorum.

Shri Rane: I submit that the Commerce Ministry, in formulating the export and import policies must give top priority to the interest of growers.

Then I go to the second point. The Export Council and the Import Advisory Council are now combined together. I am happy to know about this because I was a member of the Export Advisory Council from 1953 to 1959 and I myself felt that these two Councils should have a co-ordination, and that the deliberations must be in one meeting so that the point of view of the members of the Import Council can be understood by the members of the Export Advisory Council. I am

happy to know that they have now been combined; I welcome that step, but I have one grievance which I will put before the Minister for his consideration. I find that, on these Export and Import Councils, there is no representation of growers. I can from my own experience say that a representative of the growers can do a lot for the growers. As I have told you just in the beginning, the export and import policies have an impact on the lives of the agriculturists. I have tried to safeguard the interests of the growers of cotton and of oilseeds.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Excepting cotton growers, the growers of all other crops are represented by rotation.

Shri Rane: The growers of cotton, the growers of oilseeds, the growers of tobacco, the growers of spices and the growers of jute must have a representation. There the industrialists put their point of view, but there is nobody to put the point of view of the growers. So my submission to the hon. Minister is that the growers must be represented; it does not matter whether there is one or two or three or four. The representatives of industrialists are on the Councils; why should the growers not be represented? So my submission is that representation should be given to the growers also. I now come to the third point.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about price control?

Shri Rane: I am coming to that.

I now come to the cotton policy of the Government. My submission is that the cotton control policy of the Government is against the interest of growers. The prices are not remunerative . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are the highest in the world.

Shri Rane: As compared to the world prices, they may be the highest, but as compared to the prices of other

commodities, they are not on the high side or on the rising side. People compare the prices of other commodities. The prices of other commodities have gone up by 400 to 500 times, but the cotton price has risen only by 125 per cent. The then Agriculture Minister, Dr. Munshi, raised the cotton price in 1951-52 to about Rs. 820 per candy. Now the price is fixed by Government. Even in 1966 it was about Rs. 1,100. So from comparison we can find out that, from 1951-52, the prices of other commodities have gone up like anything but the cotton price stays where it is. At the most you can say that it has risen only by 125 per cent. My submission is that this is due only to the control of the price as well as some other controls.

I would just like to give some history about the introduction of cotton control. The British Government introduced this cotton control in 1943 with a specific purpose; it was to reduce the cotton area with a view to increasing the area under food crops; because they wanted to meet the food shortage, they introduced it. At the same time, in order to implement it effectively, they kept the prices at the lowest, say, about Rs. 300 per candy; they did all this because they wanted that the area under food crops should be increased. With that object, it was introduced. What were the results? After some years, the acreage under cotton was reduced from 23 to 11 millions. The effect was that the British Government itself had to import cotton worth about Rs. 100 crores in one year and Rs. 137 crores in another year.

After Independence, when the then Agriculture Minister, Dr. Munshi, saw this—I have given the figures; cotton worth Rs. 100 and Rs. 137 crores were to be imported—he deliberately allowed higher prices in order to produce more cotton, even in 1949-50 when the cotton production was about 21 lakh bales. My point is this. The purpose of introducing cotton control was only to limit the area of produc-

[Shri Rane]

tion. The production is being increased. There is no reason why this cotton control should continue. Our cotton production has gone up from 21 lakh bales to 55 lakh bales. Why should there be cotton control? Besides this. Our cotton production in 1949-50, as I have stated, was about 21 lakh bales. From the report we shall find that the carry over is 22 lakh bales for the last three years.

Mr. Chairman: Unused?

Shri Rane: Even then it has an effect on the price; the prices are bound to be lower. My submission is that the cotton control should be lifted. If this is not possible, then at least remunerative prices should be given to the growers. Even in 1945-46—I am just saying from what I read from Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari's report—the difference between the maximum and the minimum price was Rs. 100 per candy.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Let there be a free market.

Shri Rane: I am suggesting to the Minister for his consideration. I feel that it will be very difficult for him, but I can at least make my submission; I must voice the grievances of agriculturists because they have made the grievances. My point is this. If the control cannot be lifted, then at least the difference between the maximum or the ceiling price and the minimum price should be reduced to Rs. 100 because this will be beneficial to the growers.

Now, more items have come under control. I have received several wires from my district. Last year this was the position. Even now many telegrams must have been received by the department also. The result is this: there is now price control and there is another control which is exercised by the Textile Commission. It is not done by the Commerce Ministry but may be at the instance of the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bade: Is the control with regard to distribution of bales?

Shri Rane: I would require two more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. I shall give you two more minutes.

Shri Rane: When the prices are controlled, why should there be curbs and restrictions by the Textile Commissioner; there is no necessity at all for this. The curb should relate to the mill-owners; they are not to produce. If the traders purchased, then their cotton will be requisitioned. There is a survey method. Without surveying, nobody can purchase that. All such curbs have resulted in giving lower prices to the growers. These have affected the lives of the growers. I have represented to the Ministry that there was a steep fall in the prices; the markets were closed for about two weeks; some markets were closed for even one month. The result of all that was that the agriculturists could not even get a fair price for the cotton that they have produced. They have to sell their cotton at the lowest price.

My submission, therefore, is that if you are not in a position to lift the control, at least for God's sake, to help the growers, please remove these curbs etc. imposed by the Textile Commissioner as these have resulted in lower prices for the cotton produced by the growers. In this connection I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what criteria are followed in fixing the prices every year, whether they take into consideration the producers' cost or are they fixed on an ad hoc basis.

Shri Ranga: These are too arbitrary.

15.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Rane: Whether the price is fixed upon the prices of cotton in the world market or whether you take

into consideration the average prices that a grower gets from year to year, what is the criterion followed, we are not able to follow how the prices are fixed.

So, my submission is that the hon. Minister should consider all these points. I appeal to him that he should do full justice to the growers and increase the price of the cotton of the growers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Warrior:

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first point that I want to make is this: whether the Government have taken into consideration fully the existence at present of an equally powerful new competitive market in the socialist world.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rangaji is not interested.

Shri Warrior: This may happen rarely. Often the point is that if we tie up our trade and commerce with one section of the market alone and if we continue to do that, the result will be that all the crises that happen in that market will have their repercussions here and that will be to our disadvantage.

Now, we are feeling the pinch of that and the most illustrative example of that is the sugar market. That has been debated more often here. We are getting lesser and lesser prices every year for sugar for almost all the same quantities that we are exporting.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Warrior: It is very difficult to answer Mr. Ranga's query. This is for the Government to say. I cannot give a reply to this.

The point that I want to make out is this. The sugar price is fixed at Rs. 1.30 per kilo in the general market. Is that the price calculated on any reasonable basis? Cost of raw materials, profits or distribution charges and all that taken together would come to Rs. 1.30 a kilo. If

that is not so, where is this excess money going? I think the excess money is going to feed others outside. We are not getting any benefit out of that. Although Shri Manubhai Shah has tried to convince us several times about the profitability of the exports of sugar, I am still not convinced, and I am open for conviction. Instead of our depending upon this Rs. 12 crores on this and having so much losses placed on the shoulders of the internal consumers, if we had looked for some other commodities for export, I think, these could have been made up. For instance, very recently, it was announced in the Lok Sabha itself or the Minister himself did so outside—I do not know about this—and it appeared in the press, that 7 per cent of foodgrains are lost by rats. What is the cost of this 7 per cent loss of foodstuff by the rodents in the godowns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Is is more than 7 per cent.

Shri Warrior: The Minister also said that it was Rs. 7 crores or so. Instead of asking us to pay more for the sugar, if that is stocked, I think that could balance the losses of Rs. 12 crores or so in sugar. A person like Mr. Shah is capable of manipulating these things. As is the case with other Ministers, it is very difficult to convince him or to take him to task because he has stock arguments for all these things.

Shri Ranga: And he is too clever.

Shri Warrior: Now recession is coming. I learn from the message that Mr. Johnson has given to the U.S. Congress that he is up against any recession that is coming in America. His concern is not to have recession in the market at any cost. Our commerce is with America; next comes Germany.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In America, we square. Only with Germany it is bad.

Shri Warrior: The Import Trade Control Report says that there is adverse

[Shri Warrior]

balance of trade with America. That will be affecting us and I am quite sure about it. We know the history of this country a bit, why the Britishers had been here, why the Portuguese had been here and why the Dutch had been here? In plain financial or economic language they had been here just to take away our commodities at much lesser prices and export to us particular commodities at higher prices. We are still, I think, blackmailed by these powers by reducing the prices of our commodities and at the same time taking away much more. This is an imperialist exploitation in simple and plain words.

Shri Warrior: That is happening in regard to tobacco.

Shri Warrior: That is happening in almost all the other commodities. The price is fixed by them and not by us. We are no better and we cannot bargain also because we are beggars and we have nothing to choose. That is our difficulty. Hence what I am emphasising is that Government must also review periodically at least with regard to sugar. On sugar, emphasis must be given to the markets of the socialist world where the report shows clearly that we have not much of an adverse balance of trade except in those countries from which we are importing high capital goods like machinery and other things. I give Czechoslovakia as an example.

My second point is with regard to a foreign trade. With regard to this trade, for any country including our country, it is not only a question of a commercial practice and financial adjustment but it is actually a question of trade as also a question of politics. Looking to the map of Europe and seeing what is happening there and looking to our relationship with West Germany, I am very much afraid as to where we are going. I have come across certain pronouncements of West German authorities themselves about the economic aid. The present Chancellor of West Ger-

many. Mr. Erhard, has said the following:

"We say in all clearness that the type volume and place and development aid are largely determined by political considerations. We should influence the developing countries to erect economic systems which are in conformity with our political conceptions."

What is this political conception other than the Fascist conception that our economy and our system must be attuned to their conceptions and not to our conceptions? We have certain conceptions. The nation has accepted certain objectives and certain conceptions in this regard. And if we cannot attune our own economic affairs according to those conceptions which we have and we must go according to their ideas, then I think that the economic independence which we are aiming at will not be possible.

Then again, another Minister, namely the diplomatic plenipotentiary of Germany in Israel of which some of our friends are very much in favour, has enunciated....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We only say 'Be friendly to both'—Arab States and Israel.

Shri Warrior: He has enunciated the Hallstein doctrine. I think Shri Manubhai Shah knows all these things. I am only taking the House into confidence. The Hallstein doctrine here is that anybody who recognises the German Democratic Republic will have to forgo diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Naturally, the imperialist governments and imperialist countries have got their own doctrines like the Monroe doctrine, the Hallstein doctrine and the Johnson doctrine. Should we succumb to all these pressures? That is the only question. We are an independent sovereign nation. Can we by

any stretch of imagination succumb to this kind of blackmailing by these countries simply because we are still in a developing stage? I think that second thoughts must be given to this matter.

Towards the end of 1965, the present Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. R. Pauls prepared a so-called study, named after him, on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs; in this study he demands that:

"Development aid must be so concentrated that a sudden withdrawal while applying the Hallstein doctrine could drive the developing countries either to economic ruin or force them to respect the claims of the exclusive right of representing Germany."

So, trade is not so simple as it looks. It has got its political counterparts and its political overtones also. I think that our trade relationship and commercial relationship also must be considered in this light, namely in the light of the pronouncements of very responsible gentlemen of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Now, a trade delegation has come to our country. I wish to know whether there is any change in the attitude of the Government of India towards the recognition and taking greater advantage of the trade facilities offered by the Democratic Republic of Germany. Of course, there is a part of it which will come under the External Affairs Ministry, such as recognition etc. But I would like to take this opportunity to tell the Government that we are always missing the bus in this respect. At least now, we can catch the bus. Small States like Sudan, Egypt and so many other States in Africa which are much less developed have recognised the German Democratic Republic. But our Government are always hesitant. I

do not know which underhand or hidden tie is there which is always dissuading us. When the question of recognising the Provisional Government of Algeria came, we were hesitant. All others had recognised it, and finally, even France also had to recognise it; then slowly, at a snail's pace we moved in, or rather we moved like a tortoise and recognised them, taking away all good-will out of it. We did not get an iota of good-will out of it when we began to do that. Why not take the best and the earliest opportunity and go ahead in a diplomatic way and recognise these countries which surely and certainly will come into the picture? We must recognise them.

Shri Balkrishna Washik (Gondia): Is the hon. Member speaking on external affairs?

Shri Warior: This comes under external affairs and also foreign trade. The two are so inter-related that they cannot be compartmentalised like that. That is the difficulty. I am mooted this point because this is the most opportune moment since the delegation has come to our country. I may tell the hon. Members that we have not been able to utilise the full facilities offered by the German Democratic Republic by way of developmental funds, loans and aid. This is the case with so many other countries also.

Take, for instance, our trade relationships with African countries. The other day, we had a question on that. There is a standing complaint by so many of the African countries that we are not reciprocating in the same spirit. Take, for example, the Sudanese cotton trade. They say that we are not taking as much cotton as Sudan could offer us, in return for the goods which they want, but we are not ready to give them those goods.

My point is that our trade relationship must be reoriented to the new situation that is developing in the world. We should not always be

[Shri Warrior]

hesitant or afraid always to snap those ties which had been there in the past; those ties are still pulling us in the wrong direction or in a direction which is disadvantageous to us.

My third point is that the situation in the country is becoming very critical. As my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has said, entire textile mills and textile factories are closing down. Of course, if it is a question of Kerala you can say that power cut is there and, therefore, the production cannot go on. But what about the textile industry in other parts of the country? In that respect also, foreign trade comes in this way that we are getting less for mill cloth than for handloom cloth. But Government are not coming forward to help the handloom weavers with proper incentives and proper help.

Only this morning I got a report from Cannanore which is one of the most advanced centres in handloom weaving that a huge stock is lying there without being lifted. And Government do not seem to have any plan or scheme to lift those stocks which are lying there. It is so green in my mind because I got that report only today. I would make this suggestion to Government that if there is proper warehousing for these stocks with the handloom weavers, then that would help the industry very much not only from the point of view of internal consumption but also from the point of view of exports because from a comparison of the figures we find that handloom cloth is giving us much more foreign exchange than mill cloth, but what is actually happening is that it is the mill cloth which is often exported, I think, at the expense of the local consumers, as is the case of sugar also, for instance. I would suggest that we must concentrate our attention more on whichever item fetches more and diversify our entire foreign trade to those channels and restrict them in the

case of others. There is no need to stick to the old commodities or traditional commodities simply because they were being exported for centuries and they were accepted by those countries.

Then, I would submit that there should be greater attention paid to spices which are of very great interest to us and also fish. I would repeat, as I have repeated so often,—and I think more repetitions will not be out of place in that respect,—that the one industry which is neglected in our country, and which can solve in a great measure the food problem and the problem of foreign exchange as well as the problem of unemployment is the fishing industry. I do not know why Government do not take courage in their hands and go ahead with a big scheme such as is there in the USA or Norway or some other fishing countries like Japan. You will be amazed to know that Japanese trawlers are coming into the Arabian Sea and fishing here; they catch the fish and take them to Tokyo and Kobe, can them in it there and send them to other countries. We are very near that Sea. Yet we cannot do that. It is because that industry is neglected. At present, there is a complaint from the fishermen that near about the coast there is no fish available.

The fishing industry is like any other industry. It has to be scientifically organised. It must not be left to the whims and fancies of so many people coming there. Specially, about those foreign people coming there, I do not know what they are fishing.

Shri Bade: Fishing Warrior:

Shri Manubhai Shah: In deep waters.

Shri Warrior: He will be in deep waters if they fish like that.

If all these things are attended to, I think the Ministry will have more congratulations from this side.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. The Ministry has done well and deserves the congratulations of the House and the country as well.

A steady increase in export earnings must remain, for many years to come, a matter of the highest urgency and importance and this urgency must be reflected in all our economic policies. But the year we are just passing through has proved to be a critical year of stagnant economic growth. Industrial production has fallen to 6 per cent and there has been a shortfall in agricultural production also. Lack of timely foreign aid has adversely affected industrial production by shortage in raw materials and spare parts for maintenance.

But even under such trying circumstances, the Ministry under the dynamic leadership of our Commerce Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, was able to maintain the initiative already taken for the development of international trade and exports and to earn the much needed foreign exchange.

Though there had been a substantial increase in exports from Rs. 610 crores annually in the First and Second Plans to Rs. 835 crores in 1964 and the total exports for the Fourth Plan is estimated at Rs. 5,100 crores, our import needs are considerable and there had always been a deficit in balance of payments which must be wiped out.

We are a low wage country with a high cost of production because of lower productivity and lower efficiency in the management, and the machinery and the methods of production techniques being somewhat outdated.

In international markets, we can stand competition only when our prices are most competitive. In order

to bring down the cost of production and make the prices competitive, we must have a modernised and mechanised industry with large-scale production. We must produce more, improve the quality and make the prices competitive so as to capture international markets. No amount of compensation, no amount of import entitlements, no amount of cash subsidies can ever take the place of efficiency. We produce sugar at 2½ times the world price. This inefficiency must be overcome by modernising agriculture and industry by scientific and technical development.

In the field of marketing techniques, some good work has been done. The Institute of Foreign Trade since its inception along with the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and various other institutions has drawn the attention of the merchants, exporters and producers to modernise marketing techniques. Commodity research and area surveys which are being done at the private level, government level and the Institute level have proved to be of great benefit.

Our Commerce Minister also has ably presented the case of underdeveloped countries at international conferences, demanding parity in terms of trade and reasonable and just relations between the present policies for agricultural and industrial commodities. The attitude of developed countries in the matter of international trade has greatly changed as could be gauged from the Kennedy Round which is a revolutionary phenomenon in international trade.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

The handloom industry is an industry with great employment potential. It is gratifying to note that the export of Bleeding Madras has gone up to Rs. 6 crores during 1964-65. In view of the employment potential of this industry, export potential must be improved by application of improved

[Shri M. Malaichami]

appliances and concentration on production of fabrics especially those in high demand like Bleeding Madras, ready-made garments etc. This year, there has been some improvement in the export of handloom goods. The excise duty levied on superfine textiles should be viewed in the context of its effect on the export potential.

By undertaking intensive research on the technical side, marketing and dyeing system, including colour designs, every effort should be made to push up the export of handloom goods.

This year the export of coffee has also improved. There is vast scope for expansion of the coffee industry in the country since internal demand is growing. The results of researches made in the research stations have not yet reached the planters so as to take advantage of them. More demonstration centres should be opened in all the States where plantation is carried on and expansion is contemplated. Efforts must also be made to increase exports by obtaining an increased quota from the International Coffee Council.

It is also stated that lipstick could be made from out of the coffee seed peel. Scientific research could be conducted into this with a view to commercial exploitation.

The constitution of the Cardamom Board is a matter for gratification. It will surely help the expansion of the industry as well as prove its export potential. It is necessary to increase production for that. There is a vast scope for extension of the area under cardamon. The produce is now subjected to a destructive virus called *kattai*, which kills the plant completely even before remedial measures could be taken. Immediate steps must be taken to fight the disease effectively. For this effective research must be undertaken. This will assist plan-

ters in the development of the industry.

It is gratifying to note that a token consignment of about 1,000 tonnes of bananas was exported to Russia during 1965. The export of this commodity to Russia must be maintained; market conditions of other countries should be studied and export promo-

Bananas grown in the Sirumalai Hills of Madurai district had a good export market during the pre-independence days. The possibilities of reviving this export trade of this commodity should be explored in foreign markets.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has much more to say on bananas. He may continue after the item scheduled for 4 P.M. is disposed of.

16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

(ii) REPORTED CELEBRATION OF 'REPUBLIC DAY' BY THE SO-CALLED NAGA FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Contd.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs.....

Mr. Speaker: He has already done it. He may ask a question.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इससे पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है सं० 376 और 355 के अन्तर्गत । 355 इस प्रकार है —

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask

the question through the Speaker."

मैं आपकी मारफ़्त जो विदेश मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री हैं, उनसे एक ही छोटा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य सवेरे दिया था कि नागा विद्रोहियों के द्वारा गणराज्य दिवस मनाया जाने के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, आपकी बात खत्म करने में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ—

A member may ask a question from another member.

जो मेम्बर, मिनिस्टर के अलावा, जो किसी दूसरे महकमों के इन्चार्ज हों, जैसे पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी है, दूसरी कमेटियाँ हैं, पब्लिक ग्रैंडर-टेकिंग कौं, एस्टीमेट्स की या दूसरे किसी काम की कमेटी हो, सिलक्ट कमेटी हो, एब-सेन्स आफ़ मेम्बर्स हो, इनके लिये पूछ सकते हैं, यानी मिनिस्टर के अलावा । उस दिन आपने जो डेफीनीशन बताई थी—

Member includes Minister unless the context otherwise shows.

इस में मिनिस्टर नहीं आते । अगर आपने मिनिस्टर से पूछना है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देंगे, उनसे पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरी एक छोटी बात सुनेंगे । आप नियम 2(1) को देख लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ लिया है, आपने सुनाया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेम्बर की डेफीनीशन है —

"Member means a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)."

फिर—

"'Minister' means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary."

बस इतना ही काफी है ।

"'private member' means a member other than a Minister."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे सब साफ हो जाता है कि मेम्बर की जो व्याख्या है, उसमें मंत्री भी आते हैं । उस में कन्टेस्ट का कोई सवाल नहीं है इस लिये मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल जो आपकी मारफ़्त पूछ रहा था, उसकी आप इजाजत दीजिये और मेरा सवाल इतना ही था—मैं आधा मिनट भी नहीं लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कि गणराज्य दिवस हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर मनाना, नागा विद्रोहियों का यह काम विद्रोह था या नहीं था । क्या दिनेश सिंह जी अपने बयान को वापस ले रहे हैं ? जैसी की सदन की इच्छा थी कि वह अपने बयान को वापस लें ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: The so-called Naga Federal Government has just staged an open revolt near Kohima, the Capital of the present State of Nagaland. The President of the so-called Naga Federal Government, Mr. Seato Cema, unfurled the flag of the hostiles there, and these celebrations were attended by Rev. Michael Scott and Miss Marjorie Sykes. One of them is a member of the peace mission, and the other is a member of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's enlarged observers team. They have violated deliberately the so-called cease-fire agreement by these activities.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to the question.

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to the question.

During 1964 the Naga Federal Government celebrated their independence in the Mao Subdivision of Manipur. Against that background, may I know (a) if the Government are convinced by now that the Naga hostiles have violated the cease-fire agreement, (b) if the Government are convinced of the fact that by their presence, Rev. Michael Scott and Miss Marjorie Sykes have blessed this open revolt of the Naga hostiles, and if so, have they warned both of them. (c) do Government feel that these prolonged talks for peace in Nagaland have proved futile by now, and (d).....

Mr. Speaker: (d) Is an afterthought now, because there was no (d) in the morning.

Shri Hem Barua: That is based on the statement made by the hon. Minister of State this morning. He said permission to celebrate this open revolt was given by the Governor of Assam and Nagaland, Mr. Vishnu Sahai. He said like that.

Some hon. Members: Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister said that. I am very happy they have corrected me. I have very good friends here.

Mr. Speaker: Not of that kind!

Shri Hem Barua: Not of that kind.

In that context, may I know whether the Governor of Assam and Nagaland obtained permission of the Central Government? If he obtained permission from the Central Government, then what Mrs. Gandhi said this morning, that she does not know the facts, is false; and if he did not obtain....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that.

Shri Hem Barua: If he did not obtain permission, may I know whether the Union Government have decided by now to remove the Governor, Mr. Vishnu Sahai from his office?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Honsnangabad): By your leave, on a point of order. This point of order has been raised very often in the House, and you will agree that Nagaland is a part of India. Why should not the Home Minister answer this question, why the Minister of External Affairs? Is it a foreign country, foreign territory?

श्री अश्वनि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) :
कोई भी मन्त्री उत्तर दे सकता है ।

Mr. Speaker: That has been discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not been discussed fully at all.

Mr. Speaker: It has been discussed and answered so many times.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I would first apologise to the House for not being present when this matter came up before the House in the morning. I had left a message here that I would be busy in the other House, because I had to pilot a Bill. I am very sorry for the inconvenience that might have been caused to you and to the Members of this House.

On the points that have been raised by Shri Hem Barua, I would like to say straightaway that any concentration of hostile Nagas, or for them to have amongst them armed people, is very much against the spirit, at any rate, of the agreement which has been arrived at when these operations were suspended against the hostile Nagas, and we take very strong exception to any such activity.

I would like to clarify another matter. As soon as information was received by the Government of Nagaland that the hostile Nagas were pre-

paring to have some sort of meeting in the presence of a large number of armed personnel, it was conveyed to the underground Naga leaders in very clear terms that Government would take very serious notice, and any such violation of the terms of the agreement would not be tolerated.

In order to clarify the matter a little further, I would say that under para 3(1)(f) of the terms and conditions for the suspension of operations in Nagaland—

“moving with arms or in uniform in towns, villages and administrative centres, wherever there are security posts and approaching within 1,000 yards of security posts”

—all that is prohibited, and obviously they could not collect there in the vicinity of the town of Kohima with out passing through villages, towns etc. So, this thing was very strongly mentioned to them, that we would regard this, that the Government of Nagaland would regard this, as a very serious violation.

An hon. Member: Then, what happened?

Shri Swaran Singh: The House appears to be agitated under this idea that permission was granted. Whereas it was very strongly mentioned to them that any presence of armed people or display of arms or armed people moving about would be very much against the terms, against the spirit of the agreement; obviously, even according to this, if they hold a sort of meeting, we may not like it, we would regard this as something which is not good, but one has to keep the two things separate; their activities which are connected with arms and other activities. The terms for suspension of operations related mostly to the activities about the use of arms, display of arms and moving about with arms; that is the main

concept of the terms of that agreement. The other question that is mentioned is about the meeting of theirs.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Celebrations.

Shri Swaran Singh: They may term it anything. I would like to say very clearly that once they get together they may function under any nomenclature. There is no question of any celebration.

Shri Hem Barua: They said ‘republic day’.

Shri Swaran Singh: We should not regard it and should not give this any greater authenticity or any greater status than just a meeting. We should not regard it as anything beyond that, whatever name they may assume. The real prohibition was about the use of arms, parading of arms, armed people passing through the villages, collecting in the vicinity....

Shri Hem Barua: What about their unfurling of the flag?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am fully in agreement with the general feeling in the House that the presense of Rev. Scott in this meeting even though it did not come within the strict terms of the agreement....

Shri Hem Barua: What about the lady?

Shri Swaran Singh: ...did give them encouragement. It was not desirable at all. We will pursue this matter because this type of activity certainly is something which is not proper at all. The other thing is that they made speeches and they unfurled flags. So far as this question of observing the day is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Members that this day, the 22nd March, has not got any special significance, not that I have been able to fathom so far and it has not been celebrated or had not been observed by holding meetings or by any other

[Shri Swaran Singh]

form of activity on any earlier occasion. It was for the first time that they had started this sort of thing. There are two ways of looking at it. According to the terms of suspension of operations, the use of arms, display of arms, bringing them within certain areas—all that is prohibited. Notwithstanding that, we take this view that their getting together and the inevitable presence of some people with arms, even though it was not in the regular formations and the like is certainly objectionable and we will pursue this matter further. About the flags, etc. it is true that they did fly a flag. But we should not regard this as anything more than, at any rate we do not regard it as anything more than, a flag of any group of people or any party.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no.

Shri Swaran Singh: They are in a microscopic minority and if we over-exaggerate the importance and subscribe to the names that they adopt, I am not sure if we are not unnecessarily giving them the status which we do not at all recognise. We should regard it as a flag of any political party, Jan Sangh flag or the Communist party flag . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये : वे विद्रोही हैं। उनकी तुलना आप हमारे साथ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Everyone has to sit down.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have made the position clear more than once that we do not recognise any people or any group of people or any organisation as a government. It is only the so-called name that they adopt and anything that they might put forward as any symbol is totally unacceptable and we totally reject them. After our clear stand we should not give undue importance to any nomenclature that they adopt, when we are clear that we do not recognise

them in any other form except as a group of people who are not accepting what has been accepted by a majority of Nagas there. It is true that the activities that they were carrying on at the time when peace dawned, those activities were violent. They were very bad. Our army was dealing with that. We altered that and adopted this course: let us try and solve this problem by peaceful means; there are hardships and difficulties that face us. But so long as these talks continue we have to ensure that the peace terms which have been agreed upon, terms upon which we have suspended operations, we will strictly enforce them. Outside that if there is any violation in spirit or in letter we will certainly take it up with them directly; we will also take action if the violations are violations of peace.

There were other questions that had been put. I have already mentioned about the presence of Rev. Michael Scott. It was objectionable. His presence there was not consistent with his membership of the peace mission . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Tyagi: Why not declare him *persona non grata*?

Shri Swaran Singh: We will look into that matter. Then, about long talks, whether they are futile or not—it is true that during these long talks much progress has not been made. But before we declare them really futile and revert to the original taking of action, we should at any rate wait for the forthcoming talks which these representatives had asked for with the Prime Minister. There is this direct talk now and the peace mission, I think, is becoming progressively redundant . . . (Interruptions.) I said the peace mission was becoming progressively superfluous.

So far as permission is concerned, I would like to clarify the position. There was no permission given. In fact as soon as it was learnt that there was likelihood of their getting together and that the armed people are likely to be present, a very strong warning was administered that this will not be permitted and by implication you can say that the government did not actually come down with a heavy hand and not disperse that meeting which was held. But you cannot call it permission. There was no such thing as permission being conveyed to representatives of the underground Nagas. This covers all the various points which Mr. Hem Barua has raised.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Minister now said that no permission was given to the so-called Naga federal government for this celebration. This morning the Prime Minister of India said that permission was given and the man who was responsible for giving permission was the Governor of Assam. Whose statement are we to accept now—the statement of the Prime Minister or the statement of the Foreign Minister?

Shri Tyagi: I am inclined to agree with what he said now.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने बहुत कोशिश की व्हाइट-बाश करने की । माननीय दिनेश सिंह जी ने और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था उसके बिल्कुल ध्रुप खिलाफ कह रहे हैं, कतई खिलाफ कह रहे हैं । सबेरे यह माना गया था कि वहाँ के राज्यपाल श्री विष्णु सहाय ने यह मीटिंग करने की इजाजत दे दी थी । उस वक्त यह भी माना गया था कि रिपब्लिक डे मनाना हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं है । अब माननीय विदेश मंत्री यह चाहते हैं कि इस चीज को दूसरा रंग दिया जाए । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से माननीय

नन्दा जी ने तीन दिन के अन्दर मित्रो हिल्स में विद्रोह को खारू में मिला दिया, उसी तरह से ध्रुप नागालैंड में इस विद्रोह को खारू में मिलाने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं हैं, विद्रोहियों को खारू में मिलाने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जवाब जरूर मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्रुपने सजेशन दी है और वह उस पर सोच विचार करेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसका जवाब तो मिलना चाहिये कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान ठीक है या विदेश मंत्री जी का जो बयान है वह ठीक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि उसके बारे में दरियाफ्त कराऊंगा ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : धार्मी एकशन क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल को बहुत दफा उठाया जा चुका है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has now displayed his extreme ability to say things which we are not able to understand very clearly, may I request him through you to give his answers to each one of these questions as and when they are put instead of his trying to give an omnibus answer in the end which would further confuse our minds?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों का प्रश्न भ्रमल है, एम्पायर भ्रमल है, काम करने का ठग भ्रमल है, और जो हिन्दुस्तान को मिटा कर अपनी हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते हैं, उनको इजाजत कैसे दी गई ?

Shri Ranga: Would there be an answer? That is what I am asking.

Mr. Speaker: There was no question. He asks why they were not obliterated by the army? This is what the question is. That has been answered.

Shri Ranga: Was it not his question—which of these statements is correct?

Mr. Speaker: I said I would find out from the Prime Minister what she meant by that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अभी हाल में, तीन चार दिन पहले, सैनिक शक्ति का अधिकार हमने नागालैंड में पास करके दे दिया है एक साल के लिये। उस में अधिकारशक्त लोगों ने माइकेल स्काट की चर्चा की और अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि यह सज्जन जो हैं वह इतने खतरनाक हैं कि विद्रोही नागाओं को सलाह देते हैं और शान्ति मिशन के भी सदस्य हैं। क्यों न उनको पकड़ कर वहाँ से बाहर किया जाये और प्रबन्ध किया जाये कि वह वहाँ न आ सकें, यह भी मांग की गई। इसके सम्बन्ध में विदेश मन्त्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे व्यक्ति को वहाँ से निकालने का विचार रखती है क्योंकि गणतन्त्र दिवस मनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो उनकी गतिविधि रही है उससे उनके बारे में साफ पता चलता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सुबह जब प्रधान मन्त्री यहाँ मौजूद थीं श्री दिनेश सिंह ने यह बात कही कि इस प्रकार से गणतन्त्र दिवस मनाना कोई विद्रोह नहीं है और इस पर काफ़ी लोगों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की। तीसरी बात यह कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह बात कही कि वहाँ के राज्यपाल ने उनको उसकी अनुमति दे दी थी। जब इन तीनों बातों पर यहाँ पर हंगामा हुआ तो आपने कहा कि सरकार पुनर्विचार करके उत्तर दे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने या श्री दिनेश सिंह ने, जो कि राज्य मन्त्री हैं,

माइकेल स्काट के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में विदेश मन्त्री जी के क्या विचार हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: About Michael Scott, I have said very clearly that his presence there at the so-called celebrations was objectionable and we will look into this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: Why should he visit Nagaland? He is staying there all the time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप उनको वहाँ से निकालना चाहते हैं या नहीं? मेरा सवाल यह है।

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a suggestion for action. Now, Sir, the other thing, I have attempted to clarify, namely, the circumstances under which the Government of Nagaland conveyed to those who were wanting to have a meeting that the display of arms would not be permitted. Probably—that is a point where some inference could be drawn as if a meeting without arms would be permitted. There was no formal permission. I want to clarify the factual position. We examined what was said even earlier. I have seen the Prime Minister's statement. I do not see any clear indication to the contrary, even there.

Mr. Speaker: There is likely to be some confusion by the answers that were given in the morning. Therefore, I would request him to look into that matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हमें मिलना चाहिये। इस चीज को लेकर इस हाउस में उत्तेजना फैली और लोगों...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसके बारे में कह दिया है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कहां कह दिया है। मैं विनतीपूर्वक इस बात को कहता हूँ कि जो उत्तेजना फैली थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये ।
 धीने कह दिया इस बात के लिये कि वह
 भूताला करें और देखें . . .

श्री हुकूम अखर कछवाय : इसके कारण
 यहां उत्तेजना फैली है । लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा
 हुआ है और इसीलिये आपने समय बढ़ाया
 चार घंटे का । वह जो समय था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Samnani (Jammu and Kash-
 mir): On a point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. Now, Shri
 Malaichami.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periykulam):
 I have finished my speech, Sir.

श्री समनानी : यह मेरी स्टेट को कंसर्न
 करता है । जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा
 है कि नागालैण्ड में माइक्रोस्कोपिक माइनरिटी
 अपना झंडा लहरा सकती है, अगर काश्मीर में
 भी माइक्रोस्कोपिक माइनरिटी अपना झंडा
 लहराये तो उस का क्या हथ्य होगा ?

[श्री समनानी - یہ مہری استہت
 کو کلسون کرنا ہے - جھوسا منسٹر
 صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ناگالینڈ میں
 مائکروسکوپک مائنارٹی اپنا جھنڈا
 لہرا سکتی ہے - اگر کشمیر میں بھی
 مائکروسکوپک مائنارٹی اپنا جھنڈا
 اہرائے تو اس کا کیا حشر ہوگا -]

16.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1966-67—
 contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: According to inti-
 mation received from Members, the
 Cut Motion Nos. 17 to 51 are desired
 to be moved to Demands for Grants
 relating to the Ministry of Commerce.
 So, they may be moved, subject to
 their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Bada: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over control of cloth
 mills closed by industrialists under
 the Industries (Development and
 Regulation) Act, 1951 (17)]

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of funds for cottage
 industries in the Third Five Year
 Plan (18)].

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate supply of yarn to hand-
 loom weavers in the country (19)]

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decline in export of tea, sugar, mill
 cloth and raw wool. (20)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of
 marketing Development Fund (21)].

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the
 Board of Trade (22)].

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the
 Research Organisation (23)]

"That the demand under the
 head Ministry of Commerce
 be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Warior]

[Effect of quality control and pre-shipment inspection on the export market (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Efficacy of our publication regarding exportable commodities in different countries (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indo-Soviet Five Years Trade Agreement (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Trade relations with West Germany (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more incentives to handloom weavers to develop export (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more encouragement for production of natural rubber and exploration of foreign markets for our rubber goods (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to export more of engineering and manufactured goods (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the State Trading Corporation (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise export-import trade (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage export of fish and fish products (34)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage export of more handicrafts by giving incentives to handicraftsmen (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of import-substitution (36)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Trade agreements with East European countries (37)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Trade agreements and commercial relations with African countries (38)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to boost up export of cashew nuts (39)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage co-operatives to produce and export more spices 40].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for diversification of production of coir products (41)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. (42)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Import of sanforised cloth in the country (43)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in the accounts of Khadi Commission and Hyderabad Khadi Board (44)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Investment of rupees one crore in Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation Ltd. (45)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decision to take over Pathani Tea Gardens and their Administration by elected management (46)].

Shri Warlor: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review export promotion policy (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Causes for decline in export (48)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to boost up jute export (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity to find new market for the export of spices (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to boost up export of tea in different countries (51)].

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are also now before the House.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tabled four cut motions to discuss questions of policy arising out of the administration of the Commerce Ministry over the last year. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Those Members who go out may do so silently . . . He may proceed now.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri N. Dandekar: I shall be mainly confining myself mainly to this admirable report which the Minister has presented and upon which I would like to compliment him. But while this report makes excellent reading at first, on a close study of it, I find that it is a little bit of a tricky and tendentious document which conceals and also misleads to as great an extent as it explains and develops the policies of the Ministry.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Now, the central theme of the report of the Commerce Ministry can be summarised, firstly, as a heroic battle in the matter of the imbalance in the balance-of-payments and, secondly, an attempt to restore the balance-of-payments on the one hand by rigid control over imports and encouragement of import substitution and, on the other, by expanding exports in a big way by various devices of export promotion. There are also in this report two essays, if I may so call it, one, on the growing volume of rupee-payment trade and the other, the dreadful dangers of devaluation.

Before I proceed to discuss this matter, there is just one small matter which I would like to get out of my way, and that relates to the discussion of policy which I have tabled by way of a cut motion in connection with the import of books from abroad. I am extremely happy that on the day following the day on which I tabled that cut motion, there was an announcement by the Minister about a more generous allotment for the import of books.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has no relation to your cut motion.

Shri N. Dandekar: I know he would not concede the credit, but I do not want credit; I would like to give him the credit, for some real sense on this subject having dawned even at a somewhat late stage, to permit the import of books and the generous allotment of foreign exchange for that purpose. I do not want to elaborate that further, but I would like to say that I hope the Ministry will adhere to that kind of decision. I think it would be a very sad day if, in the name of all kinds of things, apart from conservation of foreign exchange, books were not permitted to be imported. The one thing that we ought not to prohibit is the import of what is called text-books on the ground of foreign exchange. I

will leave it there. I will say I am glad that that decision has been taken.

I would like to spend a few moments on this occasion on the rupee-payment trade. Before I do that, I find it a bit difficult to keep skipping over in one table from "millions" of rupees to another table "in crores" of rupees and back again to "million" of rupees, and I have a suspicion that wherever the figures are inclined to be small, they are given in millions so that they look big and whenever any increase looks big enough, they do not show them in millions! I have, for instance, the following table at page 20 which indicates the trend of trade between the USSR and India and in it the figures are given in millions of rupees. On examining this, notwithstanding all that is said in the report about the wonderful nature of this trade, I find that from 1959 to 1964, the adverse balance of trade with USSR has been Rs. 25 crores. On the other hand, in 1965, there was a favourable balance of Rs. 14 crores, making a net of Rs. 10.7 crores deficit over a period of seven years.

An hon. Member: 107 million.

Shri N. Dandekar: Yes, 107 million, because the thing looks big and so they give it in millions and never give the net figure. There is a footnote which says:

"Though physical imports were higher than actual exports during 1959, 1961, 1962, and 1963, the balance of payments position was not adverse as the imports include supplies made under credits for which repayments are made over a longer period."

I have said earlier about these misleading figures. Why do we not get a picture of the physical trade as well as of the balance of payments position which would enable us to judge whether this thing is going right or wrong? When this

kind of vague note is put in, it is possible to take refuge under the statement that although over a period of 7 years there is a trade deficit of more than Rs. 10 crores vis-a-vis USSR, apparently it is not so.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The fact is that under the legal treaty no repayment or adjustment of account is at all permitted in any convertible currency, this sets a ceiling. No repayment in regard to any of the rupee-payment countries is permitted in convertible currencies. So, whether it is Rs. 11 crores in 7 years or Rs. 5 crores in 3 years, automatically they are adjusted.

Shri N. Dandekar: The minister is undoubtedly right. If the surplus is in our favour, we do not get away with the free foreign exchange earning nor if the deficit is against us, do we have to pay any free foreign exchange. But my point is, I want to know whether this trade with USSR is a balanced trade or whether it is a trade increasingly adverse to us, a point to which I will come a little later.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a balanced trade.

Shri N. Dandekar: I come to the trade with East European countries. It is also a trade on rupee-payment basis. Here some figures are given in crores and some in millions. I have endeavoured my best to recall to my mind my old arithmetic and this is the result: With the East European countries, over the period 1959 to 1964, we had a deficit balance of Rs. 29 crores as far as I can make out and in 1965 a positive balance of Rs. 7 crores, so that over a period of 7 years, we have a negative balance of Rs. 21.6 crores. I would like to mention, for the edification of the House, that unlike the protective footnote in the case of trade with USSR, there is no such footnote here, with the result plainly we are in an adverse position in the matter of trade with East European coun-

tries. I know again that this adverse balance of trade will not affect the free foreign exchange position. There is a very eloquent passage in this report somewhere which says that for all practical purposes, we have now to treat rupee-payment trade in exactly the same way as free foreign exchange trade; there is no such thing that this trade releases us from the difficulties of foreign exchange position merely by the expansion of rupee-payment trade and the two have to be taken together. That is a proposition with which I agree, I am prepared to quote chunks of this truth from this report, but just one passage will do:

"The distinction between exports to free exchange areas and to rupee payment areas has thus become unimportant and for the total calculations of the country's foreign exchange resources, one must, therefore, inevitably consider the total exports to all countries as a whole and need not divide them in terms of (i) free foreign exchange countries and (ii) rupee payment account."

This is a proposition which we on this side of the House have been making over and over again that rupee payment is not something that comes as a gift from the heavens. Imports from rupee payment countries have as much to be paid for by exports from any other countries. There is a good deal of exposition of the obvious thing of that kind in that particular passage.

The point really is this. In the first place, as far as I can make out, even considering the total volume of trade over a period of 7 years, the balance of trade position on the rupee payment trade, whether it is with Russia (separately considered) or with East European countries (separately considered) has resulted in a very sizeable balance adverse to us. But the more important question is, are we doing this trade on normal international terms or are the terms in respect of this particular trade

[Shri N. Dandeker]

going against us? Again, there is a good deal in this which would seem to indicate that the terms of trade are not going against us. There are chunks of passages here which indicate several things. For example, it says that we are no more liberal about imports from rupee payment countries than we are as regards imports from free foreign exchange countries and the matter is looked at with the same rigour and some essentially. I am sorry to say that is not the impression which prevails in the country at all. As a matter of fact, frequently and regularly I hear in Bombay, Calcutta and in all other places, "If you cannot get a licence to import from free foreign exchange countries, why don't you try for one from rupee payment countries, because the government is more liberal about the issue of licences from rupee payment countries?"

There is the statement here in this Report that in regard to terms of imports, they are again no less favourable than the terms of imports from other countries. And, while they have attempted no proof about it, they have attempted a sort of proof as regards the terms of our export business. When I attempted to study this, I got the shock of my life. For instance, in the tables that we have got here of trade with East European countries, I wanted to see what were the terms of the export business. There are tables here of what is called "unit values of selected export commodities." That should surely give us the information. But there is a bit of *chalaki* here. Appendix VII gives the unit values of selected export commodities for the total trade of India as a whole, inclusive of both the rupee payment trade as well as free foreign exchange trade and you have a comparison of trade in 1965 with trade in 1964. I find that the terms of trade in regard to a number of commodities were adverse. Tea, for instance, was traded at Rs. 5.84 per kg in 1965 as against

Rs. 5.85 in 1964; cotton piece-goods at Rs. 0.94 as against Rs. 0.97 in 1964 iron ore at Rs. 35 per ton in 1965 as against Rs. 39.80 in 1964 and so on. I want to see whether this was due measurably to the terms of trade being adverse vis-a-vis the East European countries and I get the shock of my life because of the comparison. I am given there is not between 1964 and 1965, but between 1958 and 1964.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reason is that at that time, the East European trade did not play a part. That is why what has been tried to be shown is that the price realisation is so much improved. My hon. friend should appreciate that.

Shri N. Dandeker: On pages 23 and 24 dealing with the export of traditional items to East European countries are given raw goat skins, cotton waste, jute manufactures, de-oiled cakes, raw wool and so on. 12 items are mentioned. I would have thought that in comparing whether the terms of export trade were going adverse to us in recent years, in 1965 as compared to 1964, in the same manner as that table at page 164 has given for trade as a whole, table XVIII would give me the information. But it does not. It compares 1964 with 1958, when it is a well known fact that prices have in fact gone up. I am entitled to infer, since there is a table which gives a comparison between 1964 and 1965 in respect of unit values of selected export commodities and there is a table which gives a comparison between 1958 and 1964 in respect of unit prices of selected commodities exported to East European countries, I infer that information is being deliberately withheld and tendenciously presented to indicate as if there has been no development of adverse terms of trade with those countries. I have said it several times and I repeat it, because I know what is going on: I am terribly concerned with the

fact—I have got no data to prove the facts whereas the minister has got the data—I have a suspicion that the terms of trade with rupee payment countries are going steadily against us.

I would like to examine another aspect of this business of export promotion, which as I said, is the central theme of this report.

Now, Sir, the export promotion today has a jungle of schemes. At one place it is called a three-tier or four-tier scheme—on the one hand export promotion incentive, on the other corresponding import entitlement resulting from exports.

In so far as incentives of a direct kind like the tax credit certificates and various other arrangements for calculating profits on export in a concessional way, are concerned, I have nothing to say. I am concerned primarily with those export incentive schemes which translate themselves into a wide range of import entitlement schemes. At one stage the report says that there are something like 41 types of schemes of this kind. I am very doubtful, extremely in doubt whether there is any result out of this. I will presently come to it. I am extremely doubtful whether there is any result out of this that is beneficial to the country. But one thing I know that these have been the sources of the greatest amount of blackmarketing trade in the country and the greatest amount of accumulating of unaccounted profits and unaccounted money and operations particularly connected with blackmarketing money—all that originated as a result of monopolistic position occupied by the State Trading Corporation in this field.

One thing I would like to say about these figures as to the result of these export promotion schemes. After all, the Minister is entitled to say: Never mind, if there is a bit of blackmarketing; never mind if there is a bit

of accumulating of unaccounted money; but the national interest must come first. Looking at it in that way, is there any appreciative increase in the export trade of those commodities in relation to which there is a whole range of these import incentives, and so on! There are two excellent Tables XX-B and XX-C. XX-B is the list of items of export without any special assistance. XX-C is a list of items exported with special assistance of various kinds. After all this bending over backwards, increase in this particular branch of export trade in 1965 compared with 1964 was the magnificent sum of Rs. 2 crores, resulting from a jungle of export incentive schemes. That is not all. In XX-D there is a list of items entitled to allied imports, that is, restricted type of export incentive schemes. The astonishing result is this. In 1965 compared to 1964, the exports were down by Rs. 12 crores. Taking these two export incentive tables together, I get an astonishing picture which is this. Unassisted export trade in 1964—833 crores; in 1965—841 crores. In 1965. Not a very big increase, but nevertheless an 8 crore increase. When you take export trade as a result of the enormous array of export schemes, incentive and import entitlement and the whole type of jargons grown around it, it dropped from 176 in 1964 to 166 crores. That is a figuring out, according to the Ministry itself of these export incentive....

Shri Manubhai Shah: You are comparing with the wrong thing....

Shri N. Dandekar: I would draw the attention of the Ministry to this Table to prove this particular point I would take your leave to read this since the Minister says that I am reading the wrong thing. I would draw his specific attention to page 192.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is only break-up.

Shri N. Dandekar: Only about 21 to 22 per cent of our total amount of export required substantial assistance, in the form of import en-

[Shri N. Dandekar]

titlement, cash subsidy, etc. This position is evident from Tables XX-B, XXC and XX-D, which are the appendices I have been reading. They are summarised in Appendix XX-A. That is not all. It is not merely that the export trade with assistance has dropped by Rs. 10 crores. There exists in the ordinary import trade a considerable amount of imports arising out of incentives of a character which would otherwise not be permitted. In other words, there are wrong incentives of this kind. Suppose I am exporting X rupees worth of something. I get an import entitlement not merely to cover the imported content of the thing I export, but plus something which I can spread over a range of things or offer in the market. Import of that kind goes into our normal import. If the increase in imports resulting from—not the imports directly connected with the export, that is the import content of it,—but the imports unconnected with the exports—if the increase were taken into account, I suggest that the adverse result of this kind of handling would be much worse than it seems to be here.

I do think that there is far too much of over emphasis and far too much of juggling around with these export incentive schemes, whereas 80 per cent of the export trade is something which requires no assistance. I wonder what would have happened if this 80 per cent was given some assistance instead of frittering away all these things on something that does not result in anything material. I have no time nor at the present moment have I worked out in detail the kind of assistance that might be possible to the bulk of our export trade. I am in agreement with the Minister that any devaluation would at this juncture be disastrous; but we must adopt other more fruitful alternatives.

My submission is that the claims made by the Ministry regarding rupee payment is not borne out by the facts. At any rate there are no adequate

facts presented to bear out those claims. Secondly, the claims made out by the Ministry for this whole jungle of export promotion schemes and cash subsidy and what not to cover only 20 per cent of our trade is not the right way of proceeding. It is not giving the result that it is supposed to give. We will get much better results if the same incentive values, in some other form, were made available to the large volume of trade, instead of frittering away all these on 20 per cent of the trade.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are always glad to have an opportunity to consider the report of the Commerce Ministry. This excellent document that we have in our hands presents the all-round progress that this Ministry has been able to make. Among the many important functions that this Ministry has to perform is one and that is to take care and promote the trade of the country. By trade I mean both internal and external trade.

In 1965 we exported goods worth Rs. 808 crores. That represented a decline of Rs. 2 crores. This decline has been explained and we, of course, accept the explanation. It is said that in 1965 world prices of a number of our export commodities such as sugar, manganese ore, tea, etc., had fallen. Then also, further on we are told that in 1965 there was the need to divert raw material supplies for defence requirements. But having accepted this explanation, we would still like to consider whether really our attitude towards export is all that it should be. Situated as we are in this country, facing a grave foreign exchange reserve situation, facing a great need to increase our export, are we really doing all we can, are we really taking the need for export as seriously as we must in the circumstances in which we are placed?

I would like to consider this question a little further. At least I have

got an impression from going through various instances of our export activities that we have really not made that deep commitment to the principle of export and trying to earn foreign exchange through export that we would like to see done in this country. I would just take one or two instances that are already there before us in the literature supplied to us. Take, for instance, the case of coffee. Last year we exported 23,000 tons of coffee. That compare with 33,000 tons of coffee exported in the previous year. I shall consider that one instance alone. It is said that the availability for export was not adequate for the year. I want to know why should not we really do these things in a way that will prove that we are really resolved to export as much as we can? That expression "as much as we can" is rather elastic in limit. What I mean is, we should export as much as the foreign buyer is prepared to buy at our prices, even though doing that would involve a little less for domestic consumption. That should be the test. Take the other instance. Last year exports of vegetable oil were less by Rs. 9 crores in value and, also, oil-seeds exports were less by Rs. 4 crores in value. I should again like this to be put to that same test. We should export all that we can until the buyer says that he cannot take any more. We should export as much as the buyer can take and not give too much consideration to our domestic needs, because we really are in a very critical situation in regard to our foreign exchange reserves.

I am glad to see that there is a plan to export something like 5 lakh tons of sugar next year. That is a good news. But I remember, even in this case of sugar, some two or three years ago when the international price of sugar was at its highest—we could not hope to have the sugar price reach any higher limit—at that time we were just debating as to how much sugar we would like to export. We should have done something desperate, something really heroic at that

time and exported as much sugar as the international market was then prepared to buy at the highest possible price and made some foreign exchange. That way we expose our vacillation in our attitude towards export.

A word about imports. In 1965 our imports were of the value of Rs. 1383 crores and at this figure of Rs. 1383 crores the imports were more by Rs. 49 crores than in the previous year. Now, we all know that we had made a resolve to curtail our imports because of the difficult foreign exchange situation. In the face of that, resolve how is it that we achieved this higher figure of imports? This paradox is more apparent than real, because actually in that year we imported Rs. 24 crores worth of food more than in the previous year. Also, we imported Rs. 49 crores worth of fertilisers in that year. If we take away those Rs. 49 crores from the total imports of the year 1965, and also Rs. 24 crores spent on importing more food, then what we get is only Rs. 1310 crores. That is the result that we achieved by what we call tightening our belts and restricting our imports. We did that to a certain extent. What we did is a thing of the past; it is no use sitting in judgment over it. But I should say that this kind of extreme measures of austerity is something we should avoid because, after all, our imports, on analysis, we find, are mostly composed of raw materials, components and other useful articles of machinery and other things which are necessary for our production, and this production is going to lead to further exports. So by, sometimes, overdoing a good thing we might do things which will hurt us more than help us.

17 hrs.

Now, we all know that right at present in this city the Economic Conference on South East Asia is meeting. Our Minister of Commerce has been honoured by being elected the Chairman of this Conference. This Conference is bound to consider some

[Shri V. B. Ghandhi]

of the problems with which we are directly concerned. One of those problems, I should say, is the "terms of trade."

Most of the countries from the region of South East Asia are principally producers of primary commodities and the terms of trade affect them very much and very seriously. I should like very much that this ECAFE does consider this question of the terms of trade. Now our volume of export is about Rs. 808 crores. If there is a moderate fluctuation in the prices of some of these commodities, say by about 10 or 15 percent, it would come to Rs. 80 crores to 120 crores. In the same way, our imports are of the order of Rs. 1,400 crores. A 5 per cent fluctuation would mean to us a difference of almost Rs. 70 crores. That is a question which should be taken up by the ECAFE and the presence of our Minister of Commerce in the chair gives us every reason for hope that something really good will be done.

In the speech that he as the Chairman of the ECAFE made two days ago he made a very valuable suggestion, valuable to the future of this region of South East Asia. He suggested that ECAFE should undertake detailed studies of problems of primary commodities in the region and devise means by which their prices could be supported by suitable international arrangements. He further goes on to say, and this is very important, "these studies would help to ensure stable, remunerative and fair prices". This is exactly what I suppose the countries of the South East Asian region are entitled to claim from the advanced countries.

श्री बड़ै : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट आई और यह मैंने पढ़ी, तो मेरे मन से उसके लिये "एक्सीलेंट" उद्गार निकला, लेकिन मेरे मित्र माननीय दाण्डेकर जी कहने लगे It lues us into confidence और यही मेरा इम्प्रेसन

है जो दाण्डेकर जी ने व्यक्त किया है। पूरी रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट्स से इस बार की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है। किस ने क्या क्या किया यह दिया है, लेकिन उनके डिफेक्ट्स का वर्णन नहीं दिया है। इसमें डुबकी मार कर दाण्डेकर जी जैसे बुद्धिमान कुछ निकालेंगे, तब ही कुछ निकल सकता है। इतने अच्छे ढंग से यह रिपोर्ट रखी हुई है। हमारे माननीय मन्त्री जी जिस ढंग से आपन भाषण करते हैं और जो उनकी चाल, ढंग हैं उसी प्रकार से रिपोर्ट भी बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से रखी है।

लेकिन साथ साथ जब मैंने यह देखा कि जैसे कोई बीमारी होती है, जब वह घसाध्य रोग हो जाता है, तो बहुत से हकीम, बहुत से डाक्टर, बहुत से तान्त्रिक बुलाये जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से यदि आप पृष्ठ 5 को पढ़ें तो पायेंगे कि इतने प्रकार के बोर्ड आपने बना रखे हैं—

1. बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड,
2. एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट एडवाइजरी कौंसिल
3. एक्सपोर्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी,
4. इण्डियन इंस्टीचूट आफ फारेन ट्रेड,
5. इण्डियन कौंसिल आफ ट्रेड, फेयर्ले एण्ड एक्जीबीशन,
6. एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कान्सिल,
7. फंडेशन आफ इण्डियन एक्सपोर्ट ऑर्गनाइजेशन,
8. एक्सपोर्ट इन्वेस्टेशन कान्सिल तथा,
9. कमाडिटी बोर्ड।

ये सब के सब जो हैं वे एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के वास्ते हैं। यानी एक्सपोर्ट होती नहीं है यह घसाध्य रोग हो गया है, इसलिये यह बो

मियात्रों के बीच में मुर्गी हलाल का किस्सा हो गया है। हर एक जगह आप देखेंगे तो ऐसा मिलेगा—

“In order to deal with problems relating to export promotion.”

यही बात एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट एडवाइजरी कौन्सिल की है, तो यही बात एक्सपोर्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी की है। इस प्रकार 9 कमेटियां होने से इनके फंक्शन में ओवर लैपिंग होता है।

इतना होते हुए भी इम्पोर्ट जो है सन् 1964 की तुलना में 48.3 करोड़ बढ़ी है और एक्सपोर्ट 2.3 करोड़ घटी है। लेकिन अभी राज्य सभा में मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि इस साल के अन्दर 3,611 करोड़ रुपये तक एक्सपोर्ट पहुंच जायगी, जबकि टारगेट 3800 करोड़ रुपये का था, इसका अर्थ यह है कि इसमें अभी 2-2 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। इस घाटे का कारण क्या बताया है—कि अकाल पड़ गया, पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हो गई, इस वास्ते कहना पड़ेगा कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस, में, जो भूमि से उत्पादन होता है उसमें ड्रॉप करने से कमी हुई है। लड़ाई होने से जो एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस था, उसका एक्सपोर्ट कम हो गया, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि पिछले दो-तीन साल में यदि आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि आपके यहां डाइवर्सिटी आफ एक्सपोर्ट्स हो गई है।

आपने अलग अलग तरह की चीजों के एक्सपोर्ट के लिये कोशिश की है और एक्सपोर्ट हुआ भी है लेकिन अभी काटन टैक्सटाइल में घाटा हो गया है, चीनी में 17 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है, चाय में 9 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है, काफ़ी में 2.2 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है, मैग्नेज में 4 करोड़ का घाटा है, फीरोमेगनीज में 4.4 करोड़ का घाटा है, बूल में 3 करोड़ का घाटा है, घाट सिल्क में 4 करोड़ का घाटा है और फिर आपने यह बताया कि यह सब जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है, वह कनाडा तथा रू को निर्यात होता है। यू० के० की तरफ़ कम

निर्यात हुआ, उसका कारण मैं यह समझता हूं कि उनका यूरोपियन कामन मार्केट है, इस वास्ते ऐसा हुआ है।

यह सब स्टडी करते हुए मैं इस नतीजे पर आया हूं कि इसका कारण केवल यह है कि आपकी जो नीति है, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स देने की, एक्सपोर्ट करने की या जो उद्योग चल रहे हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर के, मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो नीति है, वह गलत है, वहां स्टेप-मदरली एफ़ेक्शन चलता है। क्योंकि आपने इकानामिक सर्वे में लिखा है—

“Economic Survey candidly admits the fact that one of the important reasons for the slow down of the growth of industrial production has been the non-availability of imported components. The rate of growth of industrial production in 1965-66 is placed at no than 6.1 percent as against 7.1 per cent. during the last year.”

इस प्रकार के छोटे उद्योगों में, जो हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें रा मैटीरियल का अभाव रहता है। मैं इस बात को अपने अनुभव आधार पर भी कह सकता हूं। उनको—फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होती है तो टेबल टू टेबल, आफिस टू आफिस जाना पड़ता है कभी बोर्ड के पास जाना पड़ता है, कभी कमेटी के पास जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन फिर भी उनको फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है। फारेन एक्सचेंज न मिलने की वजह से, रा मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से प्रोडक्शन नहीं होता है। जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज होता है, उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर खा जाता है...

श्री मनुभाई साहू : पब्लिक सेक्टर को तो बहुत कम मिलता है।

श्री बड़े : प्राइवेट सेक्टर को आप कुछ नहीं देते हैं। उनको जो कैंपेसिटी है, वह तो कम से कम युटिलाइज होनी चाहिये। आज

[श्री बड़े]

होता यह है कि जितना वे प्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं, उतना प्रोड्यूस नहीं कर पाते हैं।

"In 1964-65 public sector machinery imported comes to Rs. 276 crores and private sector comes to Rs. 138 crores."

इस बात को आपने पेज 27 पर एडमिट किया है जितना इम्पोर्टिड माल आया है वह सब आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए आया है। उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर खा गया है। इम्पोर्टिड मशीनरी एण्ड रामेटीरियल प्राइवेट सेक्टर को नहीं मिलता है।

श्री इयामलाल सराफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : माल बनता है उससे। उसको ख़ाया नहीं जाता है।

श्री बड़े : प्रागे मैं उस पर आता हूँ।

"As for the prices of our imports, the bulk of the machinery imported is for public sector projects and the prices are competitive according to tenders by comparison of prices of like products from other countries. A large proportion of the imports into India from East European countries consists of basic chemicals, fertilizers, steel products and non-ferrous metals."

In this you have said that a large part of the machinery, bulk of the machinery is imported for the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is for East European countries only.

श्री बड़े : मैंने फ़िगरज़ बताई हैं। अभी शाननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि खा नहीं गये हैं कुछ प्रोड्यूस किया है। लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट क्या किया है, उसकी फ़िगरज़ कहाँ हैं? वे भी तो हमारे पास आनी चाहिये थीं। पब्लिक सेक्टर ने जो प्रोड्यूस किया है, उसमें से एक्सपोर्ट उसने कितना किया है?

Shri N. Dandekar: No export.

श्री बड़े : हमारे दांडेकर जी कहते हैं कि नो एक्सपोर्ट। यह ठीक भी हो सकता है। इसमें कोई फ़िगरज़ इसके नहीं दिये गए हैं। दोनों के फ़िगरज़ आप दे सकते हैं।

अब जो फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है, उसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की आपकी जो नीति है वह नीति बिल्कुल ख़राब है। हमारा जो सिटिजन पेपर निकलता है, उसमें इसके बारे में यह छपा था :—

"Politically-oriented Indian businessmen who might be finding Indian climate hot are in search of openings in African countries for making money from new industries. Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah has already paved the way for them.

Most successful among Indian politician-cum-businessmen is Mr. Biju Patnaik of Orissa. It appears that in January for three weeks Mr. Patnaik and his son had paid a three-week visit to Kenya.

The former Orissa Chief Minister is reported to have offered to put up a giant paper mill and other auxiliary industries in Kenya at a cost of Rs. 10 crores and assured the Nairobi industrialists that financial investment could be no problem to him! He has offered the bait of 100 industrial training scholarships to Kenya's students."

Another is:

"Kanpur's Lala Ram Rattan Gupta, who also combines politics with business, but has not been successful in going so far as Orissa's Biju Patnaik, has also this week flown to Tanzania in pursuit of similar objective. In July-October last he had paid a visit to Kenya, Rhodesia and Nigeria, among other African countries."

आप उनसे पूछें कि व इस फारेन एक्सचेंज को कहां से लाते हैं।

ये जो हमारे डेलीगेशन्स बाहर जाते हैं, उन पर जो खर्च होता है, उसको भी आप देखें। उसके बारे में भी कहा गया है :—

"An estimated foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 89.89 lakhs was incurred on the goodwill missions sent to foreign countries in 1965."

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कहां से आप ये फिगर्स लाते हैं ?

श्री बड़े : एक कामर्स करके मासिक आता है। उसमें से मैंने ये फिगर्स ली हैं। कल ही मैंने ये ली हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : 89,000 होगा।

श्री बड़े : 89.89 लाख लिखा हुआ है। अगर ये फिगर्स गलत हैं तो आप ठीक फिगर्स बता दें।

किर्लोस्कर साहब ने आपको वार्निंग दी थी :

"Kirloskar gave a warning that the difficulty in obtaining internal credit for industry and trade as also for favouring exports threatened to cause a greater damage to the economy than even the lack of foreign exchange."

उन्होंने कहा था कि फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है और जहां तक क्रेडिट का सवाल है वह भी उनको नहीं मिलता है। बैंकों को ये आर्डर्स दे रखे हैं कि वे क्रेडिट न दें। 18 या 20 या 25 परसेंट इंटरिस्ट देकर उनको जो कि उद्योगपति हैं पैसा मिलता है और वे अपना धंधा चलाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की तरफ आपकी जो पालिसी है उसमें भी चेंज आना चाहिये। वे आपके लिए, देश के लिए चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए जो बाल बनाते हैं, जो कारखानेदार हैं, उनकी

भी कुछ डिफिकल्टीज हैं और उन डिफिकल्टीज को दूर करने की आपकी तरफ से कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

आप यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो एग््रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस है वह बढ़े, उत्पादन बढ़े। उसके लिए उनको जिन जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, वे मुहैया होनी चाहियें। नवीनतम मशीनरि उनको चाहियें, बढ़िया किस्म का बीज चाहिये, फर्टिलाइजर चाहिये और नए नए जो आविष्कार हो रहे हैं, वे उनको उपलब्ध होने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो जो एग््रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस है वह बढ़ सकती है। उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

डिबैल्युएशन आप रुपये के बारे में आपने पेज 37 पर लिखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रुपये का डिबैल्युएशन न हो।

You are right on this point. On page 37 of your Report it is stated:

"Recently, there has been some talk regarding making changes in the valuation of our currency. About 80 to 82 per cent of our export commodities move at almost the international price. Therefore, only about 18 per cent to 20 per cent of our total annual exports require substantial assistance in the form of import entitlement and/or cash subsidy."

रुपये के डिबैल्युएशन के लिए साम्यवादी तथा दूसरे लोग जो नारा लगाते हैं उसमें आपको नहीं फंसना चाहिये। आपको चाहिये कि आप प्रथमशास्त्रियों की इस बारे में सलाह लें। वे आपको ठीक सलाह दे सकते हैं। जब तक आप इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा करते हैं और एक्सपोर्ट कम करते हैं तब तक डिबैल्युएशन नहीं होना चाहिये। पेज 37 पर आपके जो रिमार्क्स हैं वे बिल्कुल कोरेक्ट रिमार्क्स हैं। मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ।

अब एक प्रेक्टिकल प्वाइंट पर मैं आता हूँ। आपकी जो काटन के बारे में पालिसी है

[श्री बड़े]

उसके बारे में मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूँ कि आपकी कपास के बारे में पालिसी गलत है। जिनिंग फॅक्ट्रीज में जो काश्तकार कपास लाता है, उसकी प्राइस आपने बांध दी है। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इसके बारे में लिखा है :

"Government announced on July 15, 1965, the cotton price policy for the 1965-66 cotton crop. In this season, the basic variety of cotton has been changed from Moglai Jarilla (Fine) 25/32" to Vidarbha/MP Virnar (Fine) 27/32" as the latter variety is not more widely grown and the production of the former variety had been progressively going down."

एक सौ रुपये पर कँडी दी हुई है। हमारे राने साहब ने भी इसके बारे में कहा है। उनका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पास है। वहाँ की जो प्रब्लैम्ज हैं उनको हम जानते हैं। हमको पता है कि वहाँ के व्यापारियों ने काटन मार्केट को एक महोने तक बन्द करके रख दिया था। गाड़ियां पांच पांच सौ खड़ी थी लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम नहीं खरीदेंगे। पता नहीं क्या बात थी कि उन्होंने मंडी को बन्द कर दिया था। पता नहीं कुछ चंदा देते है या व्हाइट कैम्स लाल पगड़ी को छोड़ कर वह पहनने लग गए हैं लेकिन इतना निश्चित है कि वे कांग्रेस वाले नहीं हैं दूसरे हैं और उनकी नीति कांग्रेस की नीति नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने फायदे के लिए मार्केट को बन्द रखा। जो रेट बांधा जाता है उस पर वे खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप नोअर रेट भी बांधिये और हायर भी बांधिये।

काटन टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर जो हैं वह भी एक अजीब मूर्ति आपने निकाली है। बैठे बैठे धाम चेर से वे प्रादेश निकाल देते हैं कि इतनी वेल्थ इतनी प्रतिशत वेल्थ इंदौर को जानी चाहिये और इतनी खानदेश को जानी चाहिये।

उनको परिस्थिति का पता नहीं होता है इस वजह से काश्तकार लोग बहुत नाराज हैं इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो जिनिंग फॅक्ट्री वाले होते हैं वे उसी कीमत में लेते हैं जिस में उनका फायदा होता है।

इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि काश्तकार को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। आपने काटन की हायर प्राइस तो बांध दी है और कह दिया है कि इससे ज्यादा प्राइस पर कोई नहीं खरीद सकता है। इससे किसान को नुकसान होता है नोअर प्राइस भी तो आप बांध दें।

यह कहा गया है कि वर्ल्ड में हाइएस्ट प्राइस काटन की यहाँ है। यह ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिये कि काश्तकार को कितनी प्राइस मिलती है। उद्योगपतियों ने और दूसरे लोगों ने तो फायदा कर लिया है। कर्मचारियों ने भी अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ा ली है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार को ज्यादा क्यों न मिले।

आपकी कठिनाई को मैं समझता हूँ। कठिनाई यह है कि विश्वामित्र कहता है कि ऊपर जाओ और इंद्र कहता है कि नीचे आओ और आपकी त्रिशकुं की स्थिति में पहुँच गये हैं

श्री मन्भाई शाह : कपड़ा सस्ता हो लेकिन रुई महंगी हो ये दोनों बातें कैसे साथ साथ चल सकती हैं ?

श्री बड़े : टेक्स भी बहुत से लग गए हैं इसको भी मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन आपको काश्तकार का तो ख्याल करना चाहिये।

हैंडलूम बीबज का टेलीग्राम आया था। उस में उन्होंने कहा है :

"While doing so, we as a foremost weavers' co-operative organisation in the country, profoundly interested in the well-being of thousands of handloom weavers, cannot but express our great disappointment at the recent levy of excise duty on cotton yarn of counts NF 22 to 28, increase in

duty on yarn of counts NF 29 and above and also on art-silk yarn."

यह जो हैंडलूम रीवर्स है उन के बास्ते 22 से 28 काउंट पर जो लेवी लगाई गई है उस से उन का एक तरह से मरण हो है। इस का कारण यह है जैसा कि उन्होंने पिछले साल भी कहा था उन की यह बात नहीं मानी गई कि 29 काउंट्स के ऊपर टैक्स लिया जाना चाहिये। उन्हें यार्न नहीं मिलता और साथ में आपने उनके ऊपर लेवी भी लगा दी है। हैंडलूम का जो कपड़ा बनता है उसका एक्सपोर्ट भी होता है। इसलिये उस पर टैक्स लगाना कहां तक ठीक है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर अपना इन्फ्लुएन्स डालना चाहिये कि 28 काउंट्स के ऊपर ही लेवी लगनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं शकर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कल हमारे यहां बतलाया गया है कि कुल 3.9 लाख टन शुगर एक्सपोर्ट होती है। उसकी एक्सपोर्ट जो प्रांकड़े हैं उनको देखने से पता चलता है कि उस शुगर की जो बैल्यू पैसों के रूप में आई है वह कम आई है। क्वान्टिटी उतनी ही एक्सपोर्ट होती है लेकिन कीमत उस की घटती जा रही है। इसका कारण मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि 12 लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक रखा जाये।

Shri Manubha: Shah: That is world price; it has nothing to do with that.

श्री बड़े: हमारे यहां जो शुगर 90000 प्रति क्विन्टल बिकती है वह वहां पर 400 80 प्रति क्विन्टल बिकती है। जिस को ब्लैंक शुगर कहते हैं। आप जो 12 लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बनाना चाहते हैं उस के बजाय यदि आप शुगर को डिबंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करें तो उस से इंडस्ट्री वालों का भी फायदा होगा और गन्ना उगाने वाले जो लोग हैं उन का भी लाभ होगा जिस तरह से आप ने सीमेंट के बारे में विचार किया है उसी तरह से आप को शुगर के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। हम से किसान लोग उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे और उस का एक्सपोर्ट भी हो सकेगा। आपने जो डाइविडेंडी आप प्राटि-

कल्स की है उस का भी एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता जायेगा और जो आप ने 51000 करोड़ 80 की एक्सपोर्ट का टारगेट चौथी योजना में रखा है वह भी सेक्सेसफुल हो सकेगा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में कोरम तो पूरा कर लिया जाये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है। अब कोरम पूरा हो गया है। श्री श्रीनारायण दास अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांग का समर्थन करते हुए प्रसन्नता होनी है। प्रसन्नता इस बात के लिये है कि इस विभाग के साथ संलग्न जितने विभाग हैं उनका काम बहुत प्रगति तक सन्तोषजनक कहा जा सकता है और खास कर हमारे माननीय मंत्री जहां अपने कार्य में सक्षम हैं वहां इस सदन में भी सदस्यों को अधिक से अधिक सन्तोष अपने कार्य से देते रहे हैं। इस बात के लिये भी खुशी है कि यह वाणिज्य विभाग अब कैबिनेट स्तर पर चला गया है और मेरा जहां तक खयाल है देश की समृद्धि को बढ़ाने के लिये यह विभाग उत्तरोत्तर अधिक से अधिक कार्य में योग देता रहेगा।

जो हमारी प्रथम व्यवस्था है वह एक नाजुक परिस्थिति से गुजर रही है। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का जो युद्ध हुआ उससे भी हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर बहुत काफी असर पड़ा है। साथ ही साथ इस वर्ष वर्षा के अभाव में जो हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन था उसमें बड़ी कमी आ गई है। इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध आयात और निर्यात में है। आयात में जहां बढ़ती होती जा रही है विशेषकर वर्षा के अभाव के कारण अन्न का जो उत्पादन कम हुआ और अन्न का उत्पादन करने में भी विदेशी मुद्रा का कम खर्च नहीं होता है वहां हमारे देश में जो निर्यात के

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

सामान हैं और उनमें भी जो खेती से पैदा होने वाली चीजें हैं उनका कम स्थान नहीं है। वर्षा के अभाव में जहां आयात बढ़ाना पड़ा वहां निर्यात में भी कमी आ गई। फिर भी अभी इस वर्ष 1965 ई० में जो हमारा निर्यात हुआ है वह सिर्फ 2 करोड़ के लगभग कम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विभाग निर्यात बढ़ाने का जो काम कर रहा है वह सन्तोषजनक कहा जा सकता है।

अब समय आ गया है जब हमें इस बात पर पूरी तरह से विचार करना पड़ेगा और जहां तक मेरा खयाल है यह मंत्रालय इस पर विचार कर रहा है कि आयात की मात्रा जितनी कमसे कम हो सके उतनी कम करनी चाहिये। उस आयात को कम करने में देश को कुछ तकलीफ भी उठानी होगी। यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में जो उपभोग की चीजें चीजें हैं उनके दाम धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि उनका आयात नहीं होता है लेकिन जब देश विकास के काम में लगा हुआ है तब आयात को करके कुछ तकलीफ उठानी हो पड़ेगी, इस दृष्टि से आयात में कमी की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ में आयात में और भी कमी करने की आवश्यकता है।

जैसा अभी मालूम पड़ा जब पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में संघर्ष हुआ उस समय हमारे बहुत से उद्योगों को धक्का लगा। चूंकि अभी भी हमें अपने देश के उद्योगों को बढ़ाने में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कच्चे माल की जरूरत है और वह हम को दूसरे देशों से मंगाना पड़ता है और हमारे देश में जो विदेशी मुद्रा है उसमें कमी आ गई है इसलिये इस विभाग का यह भी काम होना चाहिये कि ऐसे आन्दोलन किये जायें जिसमें हमारे देश में.....

श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा (कोटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में कोरम तो पूरा कर लिया जाये।

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण आरम्भ करें।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं कह रहा था कि आयात में कमी इस प्रकार से की जा सकती है कि हमारे देश में उद्योग धन्धे चलाने के लिये बाहर से जो कच्चा माल मंगाना पड़ता है उसके सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि हमारे उद्योग बाहर के कच्चे माल के ऊपर निर्भर न रहें। मेरा खयाल है और जैसा कि इस विभाग की ओर से जो साहित्य दिया गया है उसमें दिया गया है विशेषकर हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट ऐडवाइजरी कौंसिल में जो भाषण दिया है उसमें इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि उद्योगों में लगे हुए जो लोग हैं या जो संस्थायें हैं वह कच्चे माल का सक्स्टिट्यूट बनाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न करें।

कि जो उद्योग में लगे हुए लोग हैं या जो सरकारी संस्थायें हैं वह कच्चे माल के सबस्टिट्यूट बनाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न करें।

सभापति महोदय, एक दूसरी चीज जिसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए वह है जो डेलीगेशन बाहर भेजे जाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में। मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए बाहर डेलीगेशन भेजना या बाहर से डेलीगेशन मंगाना

आवश्यक होता है लेकिन इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि विदेशी मुद्रा को हम खर्च करते हैं बाहर डेलीगेशन भेजने में उसके मुकाबिले में हर एक डेलीगेशन का काम क्या होता है और डेलीगेशन में जो लोग भेजे जाते हैं वह लोग किस हद् तक उस काम को सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं इस बात की पूरी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। ऐसा बहोना चाहिये कि विदेशी मुद्रा जो हमारे देश में इतनी महंगी है, बड़ी कठिनाई से हम विदेशी मुद्रा उपाजन करते हैं, उस विदेशी मुद्रा का साधारणतः दूसरे देश के डेलीगेशन के नाम पर, सैर के नाम पर खर्च करना अनुचित नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी करना जरूरी है कि हमारे बहुत से सरकारी विभाग से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले अधिकार भी होते हैं गैर-अधिकार भी होते हैं, वे भी अधिकार दूसरे देश में जाया करते हैं। उसमें विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रयोज्य होता है, तो ऐसी महंगी विदेशी मुद्रा का कम से कम खर्च हो, यह देखने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, यहां तक मैंने इस विभाग की प्रशंसा की। अब मैं एक शिकायत करना चाहता हूं। और वह यह है कि यद्यपि हमारे देश में कपड़े बनाने के कल दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और विज्ञान का प्रयोग भी होता जाता है, अनुसन्धान भी इस दिशा में बहुत होते हैं लेकिन क्या कारण है कि कपड़े का दाम दिन प्रति दिन अब भी बढ़ता ही चला जाता है? आम तौर से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि जैसे जैसे टेक्नालाजी में वृद्धि होगी और अनुसंधान होगा तो उत्पादन के जो साधन हैं वह बढ़िया से बढ़िया होंगे और उत्पादन में कम से कम खर्च होगा। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता वरावर इस बात की आशा करती जाती है कि अब और कपड़ा जो हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है

और जिसके बिना कोई भी घादमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता वह सस्ता होगा। लेकिन अब भी दिन दिन महंगा होता जाता है और कपड़ा भी कुछ न कुछ चाहे मोटा कपड़ा हो चाहे महीन कपड़ा हो, दिन दिन महंगा होता जाता है। और इस बात की भी मुझे जानकारी है कि यह जो कपड़े का विभाग है उसमें टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का एक बड़ा भारी संगठन है जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा लोग काम करते हैं और इस टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का काम यह है कि कपड़े के व्यवसाय का विकास हो उसको वह देखे और उसमें कपड़े के व्यवसाय का नियंत्रण भी शामिल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का संगठन है यह किस हद् तक कपड़े के व्यवसाय का विकास करने के लिए काम करता है और किस हद् तक नियंत्रण का काम करता है। जहां तक मेरा ध्यान है विकास के काम में वह कम ध्यान देता है केवल नियंत्रण के काम में ज्यादा लगा रहता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब से टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के संगठन की स्थापना हुई तब से इसने कपड़े के विकास के काम में क्या क्या काम किया? अगर उसने ज्यादा ध्यान दिया होता कपड़े के व्यवसाय के विकास के काम पर तो मैं समझता हूं कि जरूर वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के फलस्वरूप कपड़े के के दाम में कमी हो गई होती। लेकिन यह दाम दिन दिन बढ़ने जाते हैं।

साथ साथ मैं एक बात यह भी कहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट में मैंने एक बात पढ़ी है कि के० के० शाह के सभापतित्व में एक कमेटी बिठायी थी कि वह टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के संगठन के काम के बारे में समीक्षा करेगी। मैं समझती हूं कि इसकी

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

रिपोर्ट के नतीजे यह होंगे कि यह टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का संगठन कुछ ज्यादा समय इसके विकास के काम में लगायेगा। एक टेक्सटाइल कमेटी भी बनी थी तीन या चार साल पहले। तो एक तो टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का आर्गेनाइजेशन है और एक टेक्सटाइल कमेटी भी है उसके जिम्मे यह काम है.....

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसपेक्शन।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : टेक्सटाइल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 97 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The Textile Committee, a corporate body established by the Government of India under the Textile Committee Act 1963, continued to pursue its objectives during the year. Some of the main functions of the Committee are:

(a) to undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research in textile industry and textile machinery"—

This is the first function. There are others also.

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता था कि यह टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का आफिस है और टेक्सटाइल कमेटी है, इस तरह से कमेटियां तो बहुत बढ़ती जाती हैं लेकिन ऐसा कोई अनुसन्धान नहीं होता है कि जिसके फलस्वरूप कपड़े के दाम घटने पावे।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक कि निर्यात का सवाल है अब तक करीब करीब 18 एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिलों की स्थापना हो चुकी है और अभी हाल में एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल की बकिंग की जांच के लिए कोई कमेटी बनी थी

जिसने कोई रिपोर्ट भी दी है। सरकार शायद उसको मानने के लिए भी तैयार है। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ.... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : घांडर, घांडर।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है यह एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन की जो संख्या है यह एक कंपनी की तरह काम करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल ने और दूसरी कौंसिलों ने भी काम किया होगा। उसके सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनी थी इसकी जांच करने के लिए। उसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने...

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पार्लियामेंट को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया गया है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैंने पढ़ा नहीं है।

इसलिए इस एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल को एक ऊंचे स्तर पर लाकर के ऐसा मजबूत करना चाहिए ताकि हमारा निर्यात काफी तदाद में बढ़े। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो हमारे देश में ईकैफे की कान्फरेंस हो रही है उस में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जोर दिया है कि जो विकसित देश वाले हैं उन्हें विकास की ओर बढ़ने वाले विकासशील देशों की सहायता करनी चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की भी आशा है कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस के तत्वावधान में भी एक कान्फरेंस हो रही है जो अ विकसित देश हैं उनके उद्योगधंधों को बढ़ाने के लिए, तो जो यूनाइटेड नेशंस के तत्वावधान में कमेटी बनी है और जो कान्फरेंस होने जा रही है उसके फलस्वरूप जितने विकसित देश हैं जो तरक्की कर चुके हैं वह लोग विकसित देशों को काफी सहायता पहुंचायेगे।

सभापति महोदय, आपने घंटी तो बजा दी लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी बात की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहता था.....

सभापति महोदय : अब आप कानक-लूब करिए ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं इस तरफ ध्या-
धी बनना चाहता था कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक
श्रीर श्रौयोगिक जो दशा है उसमें हमें इस बात का
ख्याल नहीं रखना चाहिए कि किस देश का क्या
आदर्श है । अगर हमारे आदर्श भिन्न भी हैं
किसी देश से लेकिन हमारा व्यापार उस देश से
सम्पर्क रखने से बढ़ सकता है तो हमें बिना किसी
आदर्श का ख्याल किये हुए कि किस देश की आ-
डिवाला भी क्या है अपने व्यापार को बढ़ाना
चाहिये । यह बात सही है कि दुनिया में आज
प्रतियोगिता बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है ।
लेकिन प्रतियोगिता का मुकाबिला करने के लिए
हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने
देश में सस्ते दर के माल तैयार करें ताकि दूसरे
देशों में जब कि आज हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की अपने
यहाँ अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, अपने माल को
सस्ते बाजारों पर भेज सकें और अपने निर्यात को
बढ़ा सकें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग
की अनुदान की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभा-
पति महोदय, अभी मैं कामर्स की डिमांड पर
गौर से बार्ता सुन रहा था । किसी भी देश की
समृद्धिशासिता इन बातों पर निर्भर है कि
उस देश की एकोनामी कितनी सुदृढ़ है चाहे
वह एभीकल्चर एकोनामी हो चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल
एकोनामी हो और दूसरी चीज यह कि वह
जो चीज पैदा करता है और दूसरे देशों को
भेजता है उसको भेजने से जो आय होती है
जो भुनाफा होता है उससे कितना रुपया
अर्जित करता है । इन्हीं दो बातों पर किसी देश
की खुशहाली निर्भर होती है ।

जहाँ तक पहली बात का सवाल है इस
देश की एकोनामी काल उसमें यह सरकार
बुरी तरह से विफल रही है और खास तौर से
खेती के मामले में उन विफलताओं के कारण
अपनी दुर्बलताएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं । और
दूसरी बात कि जो पैदावार होती है इस देश
में उसे दूसरे देशों में भेज कर क्या कमाते हैं

और उससे कितना रुपया आता है इस पर भी
देश की खुशहाली निर्भर करती है । तो यह
फिगर्स रिपोर्ट के पेज 9 पर दिये हुए हैं इनसे
जाहिर है कि इम्पोर्ट 1382.7 करोड़
रुपये जा 1965 में हुआ और 1964 में
1334.4 करोड़ रुपये का । इन्कीज जो
हुआ है वह है 48.3 । और एक्सपोर्ट इन्क्यू-
डिग री-एक्सपोर्ट 807.5 करोड़ का 1965
में और 809.8 करोड़ का 1964 में हुआ ।
इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट के मुकाबले
में इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा हुआ है और एक्सपोर्ट कम
हुआ है । दोनों सालों के इम्पोर्ट्स और एक्स-
पोर्ट की फिगर्स का अगर हम देखें तो पायगे
कि जहाँ सन् 64 में वह 524.6 वहाँ 65 में
575.2 है । इससे जाहिर हो जाता है कि
हम एक्सपोर्ट के मुकाबले में इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा
कर रहे हैं । इससे हम को कोई लाभ नहीं
पहुंच रहा है बल्कि दिनों दिन घाटा
होता जा रहा है । इससे जाहिर है कि
हम रुपया अर्जित नहीं कर रहे हैं और कामर्स
से जो हम को लाभ होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो
रहा है ।

इस कामर्स मिनिस्टरी के दो काम हैं ।
एक तो डेवलपमेंट्स प्रमोशनल काम है और
दूसरा रैगुलेटरी काम है । अब इस रैगुलेटरी
काम में तीन चीजें आती हैं । एक एक्सपोर्ट
इम्पोर्ट का काम दूसरे फोरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग और
तीसरे मैट्रिक बेट्स एण्ड मेजर्स, ये इस मन्त्रालय
के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । अब एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन
का जहाँ तक सवाल है खुद रिपोर्ट में यह
माना गया है । पेज 6 पर यह पैराग्राफ दिया
हुआ है :—

"The number of export organi-
sations established in India is
very much smaller than that of
such bodies and organisations in
many other countries."

उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है । केवल 18 इस
तरीके की संस्थाएँ हैं । एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन
कौंसिल नाकाफ़ी है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इन
की संख्या और ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए । इनसे
प्रोड्यूसर्स, ग्रेडर्स और एक्सपोर्टर्स इन तीनों

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

में तालमेल होता है। जितनी ही अधिक उनकी संख्या होगी उतना ही एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन में लाभ होगा।

अभी एक कमेटी बैठाई गई थी। रिपोर्टों और वी रैब्यु कमेटी और एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल सरकार के पास है। उसने कोई 106 सिफारिशों की हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करे और ऐसा करने से श्री मनुभाई शाह इस काम में ज्यादा बेहतरी पायेंगे। उस रैब्यु कमेटी की मुख्य सिफारिश यह है कि एक कमोडिटी बोर्ड सेंट अप किया जाय मसलन टी प्लांटेशन के लिए काफ़ी, टी, रबड़ और शैलक के लिए तो कमोडिटी बोर्ड है उसी के साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरीके से हैंडलूम स्पाइसिंग टुबैको, कौशु, माइका, हाइड्रस, चमड़ा, दूध, आयरन और शुगर के लिए भी कमोडिटी बोर्ड हो ताकि लोग इससे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

एक चीज यह है कि ऐक्चुअल यूजर्स को आज सामान मंगाने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। बहुत सारी फारमैलिटीज के पूरा होने में उन्हें काफ़ी कठिनाई पेश आती है और वह लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलते हैं। लाइसेंस मिल भी जाय तो भी सामान मंगाने में ऐक्चुअल यूजर्स को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर जाना चाहिए और वह चीजें उन्हें आसानी से मिलनी चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी अधिक सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। जो सुविधाएं इस वक्त उपलब्ध हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। तरह तरह की रुकावटें हैं तरह तरह की दिक्कतें हैं। एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक है कि और सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायें। अक्सर ऐसा देखा गया है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के स्तर से चाहे दूसरे तरीके से जो सामान भेजा जाता है वह अक्सर सबस्टैण्डर्ड होता है। पिछले दो-तीन वर्ष हुए रूस को यहां से

50,000 जोड़े जूते भेजे गये वह सबस्टैण्डर्ड पाये गये और हमें वापिस कर दिये गये। इसलिए विदेशों को जो हमारे यहां से सामान भेजा जाय उसको देखने के लिए जो मशीनरी हो वह अच्छी हो और देखभाल करके सामान भेजा जाय क्योंकि इस तरह से सबस्टैण्डर्ड माल होने से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को हानि होती है। सबस्टैण्डर्ड माल वहां निकलता है वापिस आता है तो इससे हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा को ठेस लगती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी सामान देश से बाहर भेजा जाय उस की देखभाल में ज्यादा जागरूक रहने की आवश्यकता है। इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि जब चीजें पैदा ही नहीं होंगी तो बाहर जायेंगी क्या? इसलिए इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ज्यादा सुविधाएं व प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग में सरकार को ज्यादा लिबरल होना चाहिए।

आज देश में कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्हें दूसरे देशों से हमें मंगाना पड़ता है और यहां के लोग बहुत सी चीजों के लिए तरसते हैं। उसके कारण परेशानी होती है और स्मगलिंग की नौबत आती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स और आवश्यक सामान जो कि हमारे देश में नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं उन को भी हम देश में उपलब्ध करने के लिए हमको ज़रूरी कदम उठाने चाहियें। उनके इम्पोर्ट की सुविधा हो। एक सब से बड़ी चीज जो हमारे यहां से बाहर भेजी जाती है वह आयरन और है लेकिन अब वैंस्ट अफ्रीका के देश आयरन और के मामले में आगे आ रहे हैं इसलिए हमें क्षति पहुंचेगी। उनसे कम्पटीशन पड़ जायेगा। चूंकि हम इटली को और दूसरे देशों को आयरन और भेजते हैं इसलिए हम को ठेस लगेगी। उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस कम्पटीशन का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम को जागरूक रहना चाहिए।

यह बताया गया है कि शुगर जो हमने भेजी है इस साल उसमें पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 60 से 70 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो गया है क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट प्राइसेज में काफी फर्क है। इसलिए हम को 70-80 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा शुगर में हुआ है हालांकि शुगर के एक्सपोर्ट की तादाद करीब करीब एक ही रही है। पिछले साल भी शुगर भेजी गई थी 269 थाउजैंड मेट्रिक टन और इस साल भी 269 थाउजैंड मेट्रिक टन शुगर भेजी गई है और पिछले साल जहां हमें 19 करोड़ रुपये मिले थे वहां इस साल 12 करोड़ रुपये ही मिले हैं।

मेरा डायल है कि एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में हम को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि कम से कम 75 से 80 प्रतिशत चीजें ऐसी हैं जो कि खेतों से पैदा होती हैं, बागों से पैदा होती हैं और उन को हम बाहर भेजते हैं चाहे वह जूट हो, चाहे वह चाय हो, चाहे काफी हो, 75 से 80 प्रतिशत ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि खेतों और बागानों से पैदा होती हैं इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये और उनको उन्नतिशील बनाने की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अभी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनकी कि खपत साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, अफ्रीका और मिडिल ईस्ट में काफी है। उनकी दूसरे देशों में काफी खपत है मसलन हैडलूम का सामान है, बाल ब विंग, डीजल इंजन, सुइंग मशीन्स, जूट गुड्स, इलेक्ट्रिक फैंस, वायर एण्ड केबिल्स इस तरह की एक बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है, ऐसी और बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनकी कि दूसरे देशों में बड़ी खपत है। उस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि हमारी उन चीजों की खपत साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, अफ्रीका और मिडिल ईस्ट में हो सके।

अभी इस रिपोर्ट में भी जिक्र किया गया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से कम्पीटीशन हमारा बढ़ता जा रहा है। बहुत सी चीजें

ऐसी हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान और चीन में बन रही हैं और हम भी भेजते हैं विदेशों में और दूसरे देश भी सामान भेजते हैं तो इससे एक कम्पीटीशन बढ़ गया है उस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जल्द ही इस बात की है कि इस कम्पीटीशन के होते हुए हम अपनी चीजों को सस्ते ढंग से दूसरे देशों में भेज सकें और फायदा उठा सकें ताकि इस कम्पीटीशन का जो कि हमें फेंस करना पड़ रहा है उसका हमारे ऊपर प्रतिकूल असर न पड़ सके। उस तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में रुपये के डीवैल्यूएशन के बारे में जो कहा गया है मैं अक्षरशः उससे सहमत हूँ। मैं सरकार की इस रिपोर्ट से सहमत हूँ कि हमारे रुपये का डीवैल्यूएशन नहीं होना चाहिए। उससे फौरन एक्सचेंज में हम को घाटा होगा और बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो कि हमको करनी पड़ेंगी। हमें बहुत से टैक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे और लंबी लगानी पड़ेंगी जो कि दूसरे देश शायद पसन्द न करें। इसलिए यह रुपये की डीवैल्यूएशन करना यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है और उस तरफ कतई ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए।

हमारे चौथे प्लान में 5 हजार 1 को करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है अर्थात् इतनी ट्रेड हमारे चौथे प्लान में हो जानी चाहिए लेकिन यह कोई आसान काम नहीं है और इस तरफ जब तक पूरी तौर से तबज्जह नहीं होगी, पूरे तौर से इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, इसको प्रमोट करने के लिए और इसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जब तक ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। लक्ष्य बनाना एक अच्छी बात है, ऊंची बात सोचना एक अच्छी बात है लेकिन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति होना भी तो आवश्यक है और अगर लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति न हो तो किसी लक्ष्य को बनाना एक बेकार सी बात है।

अब मैं कुछ इम्पोर्ट की तरफ आता हूँ। इम्पोर्ट के मुताबिक बताया गया कि 1383

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट सन् 1965 में हुआ जो कि सन् 64 के मुकाबले में 48 करोड़ ज्यादा रहा। इसी तरीके से फूडग्रेस में भी 290 करोड़ रुपये का मंगाया गया है जो कि सन् 64 के मुकाबले में 24 करोड़ ज्यादा था। फर्टिलाइजर और रा जूट का भी यही हाल रहा और वह भी इस साल का पिछले सालों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा है। घायरन एण्ड स्टील का जो इम्पोर्ट किया है वह भी पिछले वर्षों से 105 करोड़ ज्यादा है। मशीनरी की इम्पोर्ट 419 करोड़ रुपये की हुई है। इस तरह तमाम चीजों की इम्पोर्ट दिनों-दिन बढ़ रही है, जिसकी वजह से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का बहुत सा रुपया बाहर के मुल्कों में चला जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस इम्पोर्ट को रोकने के लिए बहुत सी चीजें हमारे देश में ही बनाई जायें, ताकि इम्पोर्ट को कम से कम किया जा सके।

मिसाल के तौर पर फर्टिलाइजर की मांग दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, क्योंकि किसानों को खेती के नये नये टेकनीक मालूम हो रहे हैं और वे उनको अपना रहे हैं। उन टेकनीक्स के तहत फर्टिलाइजर का ज्यादा से या ज्यादा इस्तेमाल आवश्यक है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अपने देश में फर्टिलाइजर की फ़ैक्टरीज बनायें। बाहर से चीजें मंगाने में हम जो करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, उसमें कमी होनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही हम व्यापार को बढ़ा सकेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो बहुत से साधन उपलब्ध हैं, जैसे अखबार और रेडियो, उन का अपनाना चाहिए, ताकि गांवों के लोग, जो शहरों से दूर-दूर दराज जगहों में रहते हैं, यह जान सकें कि विभिन्न चीजों के बारे में क्या स्थिति है।

जहां तक टैरिफ़ कमीशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी सिफ़ारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट में अपना भाषण खत्म करें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : दो मिनट में मैं खत्म नहीं कर पाऊंगा। मैं तीन चार मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, आप दो मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : टैरिफ़ का मतलब यह होता है कि हमारे देश में जो प्रगतिशील इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उन को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाये, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि टैरिफ़ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को अच्छे तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए इस दिशा में हम को जागरूक होना चाहिए।

मैट्रिक वेट्स एण्ड मेजर्ज को लागू करने से बड़ा कनफ्यूजन हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांव हों या शहर, बहुत से लोग मैट्रिक वेट्स एण्ड मेजर्ज को नहीं जानते हैं। ग्राम तौर पर दुकानदार जो दे दे, वह हम ले लेते हैं। गांवों के बाजारों और देहाती क्षेत्रों में दोनों बाट चल रहे हैं—मैट्रिक वेट्स भी चल रहे हैं और पुराने बाट भी चल रहे हैं। इस लिए मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि मैट्रिक प्रणाली को अच्छे तरीके से लागू करने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिए और जो पुराने बाट चल रहे हैं, उन को एक दम खत्म करना चाहिए, वरना यह कनफ्यूजन बना रहेगा और मुनाफ़ाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति चलती रहेगी।

17.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का काम और अच्छे ढंग से होना चाहिए, जो कि इस वक्त ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। मसलन सीमेंट का मांमला है। सीमेंट को बीकट्रोल कर दिया गया, जो कि एक अच्छी बात थी। लेकिन उसकी वजह से हमारे सामने एक

बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत आ गई है। गांवों और शहरों, दोनों में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। जब सीमेंट का कण्ट्रोल था, तो लोगों को परमिट मिल जाया करता था, लेकिन आज दिक्कत यह है कि अगर कोई कनज्यूमर सीमेंट के लिए दुकानदार के पास जाये, तो कतई सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। दुकानदार सीमेंट को चोरी से बेच देते हैं। यू० पी० में इस सिलसिले में बड़ी दिक्कत है। सीमेंट की दिक्कत पहले भी थी, जो कि अब और बढ़ गई है और भ्रष्टाचार भी और बढ़ गया है। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन को इस सिलसिले में कोई अच्छा तरीका प्रपाना चाहिए, जिससे सीमेंट की दिक्कत हल हो सके और भ्रष्टाचार भी मिटाया जा सके।

कांडला में फ्री पोर्ट की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ईस्टर्न कोस्ट पर भी एक फ्री पोर्ट की व्यवस्था हो ताकि ट्रेड को बढ़ावा मिले। दुनिया के तमाम देशों में फ्री ट्रेड को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है और बहुत सी पोर्ट्स में सामान बिदाउट कस्टम मिलता है। इसी तरह हमारे देश में भी फ्री ट्रेड को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए।

श्री शिब नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

आज चार बरस का उमराना गुजर गया, लेकिन मैं कभी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर नहीं बोला। इस बरस मेरा ध्यान इस तरफ इसलिए गया है कि इस साल हमारे जो यंग कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर प्राये हैं उन की योग्यता को देख कर मेरी तबियत उधर रजूम हुई।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : माननीय सदस्य आशिक हो गए ?

श्री शिब नारायण : मैं वह भाषा इस्तेमाल नहीं करूंगा जो उधर से श्री लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

सरकार को कामर्स के क्षेत्र में लगातार इस बरस तक 600 करोड़ रुपये की इनकम होती रही लेकिन अब वह बढ़ कर 825 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है और वह दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। कॉमिंग इंबेन्ट्स कास्ट २२ शंभोष बिलोर। आज एक शाहनिंग फिगर इस मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज लिये हुए है। हम की उम्मीद है कि श्री मनुभाई शाह और उन की पूरी मिनिस्ट्री इस मुल्क की गरीबी को दूर करने में सहायक होगी। मैं अधिकारियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस में सहयोग करें।

मैं एक किसान हूँ और गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं खेतों की तरफ ज्यादा एटेन्शन देता हूँ और मैं इस सरकार और कामर्स मिनिस्टर की एटेन्शन भी उस तरफ डाइरेक्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम को क्या चाहिए ? आज दुनिया में खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो इन्वेन्शन हो रहे हैं हमें उन को किसानों तक पहुंचाना चाहिए। ट्रैक्टर बरीरह छोटे छोटे भालात कम दाम पर किसानों तक पहुंचाये जाने चाहिए।

सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम उस के एलची हैं जो नीचे से खबर ले कर उस के पास पहुंचाते हैं। सरकार को हमारी बात पर भ्रमल करना चाहिए। जो साहब लोग उधर बैठे हुए हैं, वे सरकार को कागजों पर रिपोर्ट देते हैं, जब कि हम दिल से बोलते हैं ईमानदारी की बात कहते हैं और सरकार को रीयल पिक्चर देते हैं कि आज हमारे कंट्री को किस चीज की डिमांड है। हम बोल ले कर भीख मांगते हैं। शर्म से हमारी नाक कटती है। "मेरी नाक कटी तो कटी पर अपनी नाक बचा लेना" यह श्रृंखला ने रावण को कहा था। रावण इतना पंडित और विद्वान था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें। अब राम की कहानी हम कल सुनेंगे।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने शूर्पणखा
तो अपने भाप को बना लिया—वह रावण
किस को बना रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन के नजदीक
बैठा हो ।

Enforcement Branch officers
in the case against the firm
of Shri Chamanlal.

- (ii) There is no truth whatsoever
in the specific allegation that
he used his official position to
have the case against Shri
Chamanlal suppressed.
- (iii) He never asked any favour
to be shown to any one.
- (iv) He never suggested to the
Finance Minister that any
concession should be given in
any particular case or that
full justice should not be
meted out in any case com-
ing up for his decision.
- (v) He had nothing to do with
the circumstances which led
to the resignation of Shri
T. T. Krishnamachari. The
resignation of Shri T. T.
Krishnamachari arose out of
a memorandum submitted to
the President by some Mem-
bers of Parliament. He had
no concern whatsoever with
the memorandum nor is there
any truth in the allegation
that it was he who instigated
persons affected by Shri T. T.
Krishnamachari's financial
measures to bring forward a
memorandum against him.

17.57 hrs.

RAID ON ASTROLOGER'S HOUSE IN DELHI*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.
Before that the Minister wanted to
make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय क्या बाद में यह बयान नहीं हो
सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि हाफ-एन आवर
डिस्कशन इस बारे में होना है इसलिए
बयान पहले होना चाहिए ।

**The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs and Communications (Shri
Satya Narayan Sinha):** Mr. Speaker,
Sir, with regard to the subject matter
of the half-an-hour discussion I had
promised that Government will make
some statement. In pursuance of
that, with your permission, I am
going to make that statement. The
Home Minister has written to the
Speaker and, earlier, to the Prime
Minister, in connection with the sub-
ject matter of the half-an-hour dis-
cussion which we are taking up im-
mediately. The Home Minister has
categorically dealt with all the points
raised in the various statements made
by some hon. Members and has spe-
cifically stated that:

- (i) He never interfered with the
execution of the duties of the

That is all what I have to say.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): The
Leader of the House has read a letter
written by the Home Minister, Shri
Nanda. Sir, I want it to be laid on
the Table of the House.

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह
बर्चा काफ़ी रहस्यमय बन गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अर्ज करनी है
कि इस वक्त आधा घंटा है इस समय मेरे

पास 16 नाम हैं जिनको एक-एक सवाल करने की इजाजत देनी है 16 में से भ्रगर 6 गैरहाजिर हों तो 10 को जरूर इजाजत देनी होगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सिर्फ 15 मिनट लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 15 मिनट लेंगे तो दूसरों को मौका नहीं मिल सकेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा आप को आश्वासन देता हूँ ।

यह चर्चा बहुत रहस्यमय बन गई है लेकिन उसकी जिम्मेदारी मेरी नहीं है । जब 24 फरवरी को इस के सम्बन्ध में एक तारांकित प्रश्न आया था तो यहां पर वित्त मंत्री और राज्य वित्त मंत्री मौजूद थे वे सारी स्थिति को जानते थे और जब मैंने उसके बारे में उपप्रश्न पूछा उसी वक्त खड़े होकर सारी बातें वे साफ साफ रख देते तो सदन में हंगामा भी नहीं होता और आप को इस ज्योपिषी ने जिस स्थिति में डाला है जिसमें आपका कोई दोष नहीं है वह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती ।

लेकिन इस समय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार और उसके मंत्री जो एक महान स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के उत्तराधिकारी और वारिस हैं एक जमाने में निस्वार्थ बुद्धि से किसी आदर्श के पीछे पड़ कर काम करते थे लेकिन आज इस सरकार में और इसके मंत्रियों में कोई आदर्शवादिता नहीं है कोई दिशा नहीं है नीति नहीं है सिद्धान्त नहीं है । नतीजा यह हो गया है कि इनका मन और इसकी आत्मा इस वक्त खाली है । जब मन और आत्मा खाली रह जाती है तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि कोई न कोई चीज उसमें जरूर भ्रायेगी । तो इस सरकार के और मंत्रियों के दिमागों पर इस वक्त ज्योतिषी लोग छा गये हैं ।

मुझे ज़ारशाही का जमाना याद आता है । आखिर के दिनों में वहां भी एक ऐसी भ्रवस्था पैदा हुई थी, एक विचित्र व्यक्ति सामने आया जिसका नाम है "रास्पुटीन" और उस का भ्रसर उस वक्त वहां के ज़ार और ज़ारिना पर बहुत ज्यादा था (व्यवधान) भ्रगर आप लोग पढ़ा करेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा रूसी इतिहास के बारे में ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I want you to give your ruling on the point whether it is in order and whether it is in accordance with the Rules of Procedure to cast insinuations on an astrologer and compare his with Rasputin. The astrologer is not here to answer those charges. I think the rules require that he should not make insinuations of this type.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब हवेली राम सामने नहीं है, उसके वरखिलाफ नहीं कह सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो रास्पुटीन के बारे में कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : राष्ट्रपति यहां नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : देख लीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रास्पुटीन की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ और कांग्रेस वाले राष्ट्रपति का नाम ले रहे हैं ।

एनसाइक्लोपीडिया ब्रिटैनिका की 18 वीं किताब में इसके बारे में लिखा है, मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ ।

"The mystic atmosphere which always prevailed at the Russian Court and the constant fear for the health of the Tsar created a favourable background for the appearance of such a man. The eventual improvement in the health of the grand Duke Alexis

[मधु लिमये]

procured for Rasputin a commanding influence over the Empire.... No important nomination was made without his approval and the most unexpected people rose to the highest offices as a result of his influence. Rasputin was too ignorant to have any opinion on political questions: he was in most cases a mere instrument of the reactionaries."

तो अग्र्यम महोदय, आपके सामने मैं इस तथ्य को रखना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री और मन्त्रियों के ज्योतिषी—ये दुनिया में एक मजाक का विषय बन गये हैं। मैंने कई लेख इस सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने भेजे हैं। यह सब इस लिये होता है कि जब मन्त्रियों के सामने कोई बड़ा आदर्श नहीं रहता है और स्वार्थ की भट्टी जलने लगती है और आपस में झगड़ा भी इतना ज्यादा होता है एक दूसरे के खिलाफ़ कभी कभी पुलिस के द्वारा जांच भी करने लगते हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में, मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार की जो नैतिकता है और देश की जो नैतिकता है वह एक दम खत्म हो जाती है।

यह विषय जो हमारे सामने है, उसके बारे में तथ्य बिल्कुल साफ़ है। पहले तो कोशिश की गई सदन से इस बात को छिपाने की—कि ये जो ज्योतिषी महोदय हैं इनका झंझा बगैरा के साथ सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। इन्होंने आपको एक चिट्ठी लिखी है और उसमें कहा है कि मैं कोई बिजनेस नहीं करता, और न मेरे पुत्रों का किसी बिजनेस के साथ सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन बार बार प्रश्न किये जाने पर वित्त मन्त्री को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि न केवल हवेलीराम और उनके पुत्र बिजनेस में हैं, बल्कि इन के सम्बन्ध चमनलाल की फर्मों के साथ हैं और यह फर्म क्या है? ईरान से हमारे जो दूत हैं, उन्होंने बारबार लिखा कि बिदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी हो रही है, आप इनके लिये कुछ कीजिये। उसके बाद वित्त मन्त्रालय

के एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट ने इनकी जांच की और जब जांच हुई तो इनके जो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति हैं, उनके दफ्तर पर भी छापे मारे गये—जोशी ट्रेडर्स हैं, जो कि हवेली राम और उनके दो पुत्रों की फर्म है, उस पर भी छापा पड़ा।

उस वक्त मुझे इतिला मिली कि एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट के अधिकारियों के साथ इन लोगों ने बहुत उदृष्ट व्यवहार किया और उन्होंने कहा कि गृह मन्त्री हमारे दोस्त हैं, वह इस वक्त बैंगलौर गये हैं, उनको वापस आने दीजिये, आपकी ठीक मरम्मत करेंगे। उसके बाद यह मामला चलता रहा और मुझे यह जानकारी मिली। अब मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे हैं—गृह मन्त्री जी यहां सदन में नहीं हैं, इस तथ्य के बारे में स्वयं गृह मन्त्री जी बयान देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था—मुझे जो खबर मिली है, वह आपके सामने रखता हूँ। मुझे यह खबर मिली कि चेयरमैन आफ़ बोर्ड आफ़ डाइरेक्ट टैक्सज तथा रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर आदि अधिकारियों के जरिये वह कोशिश की गई कि चमनलाल के केस को दबा दिया जाय। कम से कम जो फाइनेन्स एक्ट है, उसकी धारा 68 के अन्दर, यानी अपनी बुधी से हम अपनी आमदनी का ऐलान कर सकते हैं—चमनलाल फर्म को उस धारा के अन्दर कुछ सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये, वह दिला दी जाय, इस तरह की बात गृह मन्त्री और उनके जो उप गृह मन्त्री थे, उनकी मारफ़त की गई है, यह मुझे खबर मिली है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह जो ज्योतिषी महोदय हैं, इनका और नन्दा साहब का गहरा रिश्ता है, एल० एन० मिश्रा साहब का भी है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपका किससे है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे रिश्ते की बात मत करो। डम वक्त मन्त्रियों के रिश्ते

की बात चल रही है। मन्त्रियों की गाड़ियों में बैठ कर यह कई बफ़ा शाम को मन्त्रियों के यहाँ जाते हैं और लम्बे वार्तालाप इनके होते हैं। शायद ज्योतिषी महोदय इनको बताते होंगे कि आपको प्रधान मन्त्री बनने का भ्रष्टा भ्रवसर है, आप बन सकते हैं। लेकिन एक चीज मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के एक अधिकारी ने इस बात की तलाशी की थी, जांच की थी कि हवेलीराम के नाम पर 10 लाख से अधिक रकम जमा है? चूंकि मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ और वित्त मन्त्री जी यहाँ पर हैं, वे इसका खुलासा कर सकते हैं। अगर यह बात सही है और इस बात की जांच करने वाले अधिकारी की बदली की गई है, तो फिर सवाल आयेगा कि यह 10, 12, 15 जो रकम है, वह इन पंडित महोदय के यहाँ कहां से आई। कई किस्म की बातें सुनने में आती हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि लुप्त हंसा का दफ्तर जिस इमारत में है वह बहुत सस्ते किराये में उनको मिली हुई है और जो असली किराया है वह डार्डश मार्क में शायद बैस्ट जर्मनी में जमा हो रहा है। क्या ज्योतिषी महोदय का इसमें भी हाथ है? क्या वित्त मन्त्रालय या जो दूसरे इनके विभाग हैं, उन्होंने इस बात की भी जांच की है?

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बीजू पटनायक और बीरेन मित्र जी ने इन से सलाह भविष्य किया था। हो सकता है कि भविष्य के बारे में ज्योतिष के बारे में किया हो। लेकिन उन से भी उनको काफी पैसा मिला है ऐसा कहा जाता है। असली बात यह है कि अगर यह सही है कि उनके नाम से बैंक में या अन्य जगह पर बड़ी रकम मिली है तो इस बात की जरूर जांच की जानी चाहिये कि क्या यह महोदय टैक्स वगैरह देते थे और इनको यह पैसा कहां से मिला, इनके साथ किन किन लोगों के सम्बन्ध हैं? इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इन सब की जांच होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि नन्दा साहब का इस में जो व्यवहार है उसकी बजह से उन्होंने इस बात को रहस्यमय बना दिया है। कोई बात जरूर ऐसी है जो वह छिपाना चाहते हैं। अधिकारी लोग भी सारे सत्य को बताने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे लेकिन, वे गृह मंत्री से डरते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वैस्टीगेशन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री नन्दा साहब इस्तीफा दें और इस सब की न्यायिक जांच की जाए। इन अधिकारियों को बुलाया जाए और भूतपूर्व जो वित्त मंत्री हैं कृष्णमाचारी साहब उनको भी बुलाया जाए। सारी बातें सामने आयें। इन दो मंत्रियों के जो आपसी झगड़ हैं उसके बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि कृष्णमाचारी साहब के खिलाफ जो आरोप थे उन में तथ्य था ऐसा मुझे लगा और इसीलिए मैंने उस स्मृतिपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे। लेकिन सदाचार के नाम पर और भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी अभियान के नाम पर नन्दा साहब जो काम कर रहे हैं उसके बारे में भी कुछ जांच जरूर होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपकी मार्फत मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस्तीफा दें और जांच के लिए तैयार हो जायें ताकि हमारे देश में सदाचार का वातावरण कायम हो सके।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Manoharan. Only a question is to be put.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Not a speech?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Manoharan: All right, Sir. I will be satisfied with putting a question.

I must first say that I am thoroughly disappointed with the statement given by the Leader of the House. I request you that the letter written by Mr. Nanda should be circulated among the Members of Parliament.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have no objection in placing the letters on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--5876|66].

Shri Manoharan: I want to know whether a family *prohit* of Mr. Nanda, Mr. Haveli Ram Joshi who was deliberately cheated and misled this House, the sovereign Parliament, and you, Sir, the presiding deity and thereby the country at large through, with audacity, writing a letter to you which is wrapped up in nothing but falsehood and terminological inexactitude, who is worth about several lakhs which is unparallel in the history of *prohitis* in India and who is still using his astrology as a camouflage, bringing pressures on Ministers, especially on Mr. Nanda in getting things done; (b) considering the fishy nature of this nasty episode . . .

Mr. Speaker: How many parts are there?

Shri Manoharan: Only (a), (b) and (c). That is all.

(b) Considering the fishy nature of this nasty episode which has its tentacles sprawled over many many Ministries, particularly Home, may I request you on the lines taken by Mr. Madhu Limaye to advise the Government asking Mr. Nanda to step down whose Ministry is a pivot on which the entire administration revolves . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should appreciate and realise . . . (Interruption).

Shri Manoharan: I am putting a question.

Mr. Speaker: If that question takes 15 minutes . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : हेम बरुआ साहब की शैली में इस वक्त अर्ज कर रहे हैं, इसलिये इनको कर लेने दीजिये ।

Shri Manoharan: . . . and ordering for a fresh judicial inquiry which I am sure, if conducted, would reveal shocking mysteries to the nation; and (c) is it a fact whether the Alps restaurant situated in Janpath Road wherein an European Airlines (Lufthansa) occupying a portion on a disclosed rent of Rs. 500 only which when investigated by C.B.R. was found out to be that a balance of Rs. 5000 is being accumulated in every month in a foreign bank. The famous astrologer in question has brought pressure on the Government to hush up the whole affair in favour of the proprietor and to get a passport to him despite the objection raised by the C.B.R.

Mr. Speaker: If I allow every Member to take as much time for a question, then all the time will be spent on questions.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना):

मधु लिमये साहब ने आज और इसके पहले भी इस सदन में जो ब्यान दिया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकारी कार्य कलाप पर उनकी पूरी पहुँच है । सरकार और विरोधी सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये साहब के बीच में यह कौन सा आदान प्रदान चल रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की बात उठाई जा रही है ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : पंद्रह मिनट तक मैंने लिमये साहब का भाषण सुना । उस में नन्दा जी का क्या पाट है उनका क्या कसूर है यह समझ में नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : प्रिलिमिनरी रिमार्क्स तो पहले हमें भी कर लेने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जबाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब को देना है । इस वास्ते आप मिनिस्टर साहब से सवाल करें ।

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श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : इस पन्द्रह मिनट के समय में क्या चार्ज नन्दा जी पर आया ? ज्योतिषी या उसके लड़के कोई भी डेवल हो सकता है । लेकिन नन्दा जी ने क्या पार्ट प्ले किया है ? उनका क्या कसूर है सिवाय इसके कि सदाचार मूवमेंट उन्होंने चलाई है और घूसखोरी बन्द करने की कोशिश की है ? इससे हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को जलन हो और वह उनका फेस टार करना चाहते हों । शायद उनको इसी में मजा आता है । एक मर्तबा उन्होंने कृष्णमाचारी साहब के खिलाफ मेमोरेण्डम दिया था और अब कृष्णमाचारी साहब उनके लिए अच्छे हो गए हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरी बात को तोड़ मरोड़ कर रख रहे हैं । उनके प्रश्न का मैं जबाब देता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृष्णमाचारी साहब की भी जांच हो और नन्दा साहब की भी हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. K. N. Tiwary.

Only the Member who is called will speak and nobody else.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagoha): In the speech that Mr. Madhu Limaye made the other day and also in the reply that was given by Shri Bhagat, it was said that the premises of Joshi traders were raided. May I know whether, in the course of the raid, any incriminating material was found with the Joshi traders?

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): May I know whether it is a fact that the astrologer in question has written to Government that Joshi traders have no business relations with Mr. Chaman Lal and also that they have been doing no business with the Government or even any private industry?

श्री द्वा० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर): मधु लिमये साहब ने नैतिकता का सवाल

उठाया है । क्या यह नैतिकता के नाम से दुनिया भर के निराधार धारोपों को ला कर यहां इस हाउस के जरिये उनको पब्लिसिटी दे कर अनैतिकता का परिचय नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : जितने चार्जज आए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को कमजोर करने के लिए आये हैं । नन्दा जी ने जो काम किया है उससे सभी वाकिफ हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : नन्दा जी ने मुल्क से घ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है जूआखोरी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है झूठी बातों का दमन किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो सवाल करना चाहते हैं करें ।

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : इन बातों से इनके दिलों में काफी तकलीफ है । तर्कालाफ इसलिए है कि मजदूरों से ये चन्दा लेते हैं और उनको उभाड़ते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will pass on to the next. He has not listened to me; it will not go on record.

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : * * *

Shri Kapur Singh: Having no desire to probe into the doings of an Indian Rasputian hobnobbing with our Czar, the Minister of Home Affairs, I merely want to know whether Government are aware that the raid on the business premises of Shri Chaman Lal and the astrologer's house was made after the business premises of Shri Ram Nath Goenka had been raided by the CBI and that Shri Ram Nath Goenka is an intimate friend of the previous Finance Minister of India, while Shri Chaman Lal is a business rival of Messrs. Amin

[Shri Kapur Singh]

Chand Pearey Lal and Messrs. V. D. Swamy & Co. who are also intimate friends of the ex-Finance Minister of India, as is apparent from the allotment of very large sums of foreign exchange, admitted in the other House, as having been sanctioned to Messrs. Amin Chand Pearey Lal, despite the fact that many cases of foreign exchange violations are pending against them.

If this is so, do Government see any connection of a retaliatory nature behind the previous action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs against Shri Ram Nath Goenka and the subsequent raid made on the astrologer's house by the Enforcement officials of the Finance Ministry?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से बड़ा पाप समझता हूँ किसी को छुन करने के लिये कुछ कहना या किसी के डर से कुछ कहना। मैं जो कुछ कहूँगा वह वही कहूँगा जो मेरी आत्मा कहती है।

हमारे भाई मधु लिमये साहब हर एक धार्मिक चीज से नफरत करते हैं। उन्होंने इसी ह्वाज में प्रस्ताव रखा कि चोटी और बनेऊ का सफाया किया जाये, नमाज और रोजे का सफाया किया जाये, दाढ़ी का सफाया किया जाये, केश और कड़े का सफाया किया जाये। इस तरह का जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने रखा था उस पर यहाँ बहस भी हुई है। उन को ह् एक धार्मिक चीज से नफरत है। हवेली राम चूँकि ज्योतिष के पंडित हैं, हवेली राम चूँकि भारतीय संस्कृति के निचोड़ हैं इस लिये वह नफरत करते हैं हवेली राम से और नन्दा साहब से इसलिये कि वह चाहते हैं कि अष्टाचार न हो, धार्मिक राज्य हो। इन दो बातों के सिवा मुझे कुछ पता नहीं लगा कि इस स्टेटमेंट में क्या बात है। मैं स्पीकर साहब से धार्यना करता हूँ कि अगर यह बात सही है तो इस पर कम से कम आठ घंटे की बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मैं भी एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: There are no other signatories. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had also sent in my name.

Mr. Speaker: When?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The slip has already been sent to you.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment I might not allow. I think only Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to put a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let him put his question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I would also like to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I shall allow him also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have already written to you.

श्री शिव नारायण : ब्राज आप यह एक प्रिंसिपेट कायम कर रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी। माननीय सदस्यों को बतला दिया जाये। उन को मुगलता हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: I have already got this notice from Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have already sent in the slip giving my division number, namely 462, and also my affiliation namely 'Independent'.

Mr. Speaker: He might put his question now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is this. Before the Finance Minister replies to the various charges levelled against the astrologer...

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I would like to mention. If there is no time left for the reply, I would have to ask the hon. Minister only to put the reply on the Table of the House. That is what the rule provides. If hon. Members take away the whole time on questions only, I shall only ask the hon. Minister to lay his reply on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to say only one sentence. Before the Finance Minister replies to the various charges levelled against Shri Haveli Ram, the Jyotishi, I want to know whether he has not shown his hand to him; if he has shown his hand, let him not reply; let the other Minister reply.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : मेरा बहुत छोटा सा सवाल है।

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not allowing the hon. Member.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The questions, as I have understood them, shorn of the preliminary remarks and so on, are directed more against Shri Haveli Ram than against the Minister. Charges have been made, and it has been suggested that I should advise him to resign and so on. Those are not the questions before us now. I think that it will be undignified for the Ministry and particularly for the gentleman referred to, if I were to plead his cause here because already a statement has been made that he had nothing whatsoever to do with this matter. In consequence, I think that it will not be proper for me to go over the same ground again.

If this House is interested in a very short history as to what has happened, I can tell this House that in July, 1965, there was some information from our Ambassador in Iran saying

that there were certain cargoes of pepper and spices which were meant for Afghanistan but which were being diverted into Iran and thereby foreign exchange was being lost.

An hon. Member: Jute also.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No names had been mentioned by him as to who these parties were. But from information received, it was gathered that the origin of this was somewhere in the west coast—it might be Cochin or Bombay. But pursuant to that there were several raids made, including that of the premises of Chaman Lal Bros. and their associates—there are three or four firms.

As a result, so far as Cochin and Bombay were concerned, nothing very much was found in the shape either of money or of documents. Then a further raid was made here in Delhi, not exactly in connection with this, in pursuance of some further information which was received, and some documents were found. The informant also gave the name of one Kewal Joshi, who was employed by these people, and therefore there might be some documents in his possession. As a result of that, a search was made in some premises in Darya Ganj away from the premises of Chaman Lal, where there were certain telephone numbers in the names of three persons, all three Joshis. One of the names was H. L. Joshi, and it is presumed that that may have been Haveliram Joshi—it is only a presumption; the full name is not there.

When the examination was made in these premises, nothing was found, but on receipt of follow-up information, what was found was this, that Chaman Lal Bros.—on the information disclosed—had actually transacted business in two commodities. One was zeri which had been exported to Hongkong and the other pepper which had been sent to Afghanistan or Iran.

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

The *modus operandi*, it is suspected—the investigations are still going on—was that the zeri had been over-valued and in respect of that certain export concessions had been received from Government, because at that time Government was giving certain concessions when zeri was exported. The benefit which was received was alleged to have been received by Chaman Lal—the benefit of the export licences on the value of the zeri. Naturally, when the zeri was over-valued, this money had to come back. Actually, the sale that had been made abroad was at a lower price. In order to countervail that, there was despatch of pepper. There was under-valuation and a certain amount of money was countervailed or obtained by that means so that the zeri business might be balanced.

As a result, what was found was this that about Rs. 75 lakhs worth of foreign exchange was there in respect of which there had been bills of exchange drawn through banks here, negotiated through banks there. But the money had not actually come back to this country.

At that juncture, the Reserve Bank wanted to get hold of this money. An application was made to the Reserve Bank by Chaman Lal suggesting that this money should come back in two instalments of Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs. This matter was referred to the Enforcement Department to find out whether this could be done without in any way affecting the inquiry. The Enforcement Department said it could be done and the inquiry would still go on. The Reserve Bank felt that immediately at least Rs. 40 lakhs in foreign exchange should be brought back pending inquiry by the Enforcement Department, otherwise there might be delay in getting the money back because the inquiry is in this country, not in those countries. These Rs. 40 lakhs have been got back. But Rs. 35 lakhs have not come back yet. But I wish to make it clear that the

Enforcement Branch is still going on with the investigation, it has not given it up, it is making inquiries and taking steps as actively as it possibly can, to try to find out whether Chaman Lal could be visited with a penalty, how many other people are involved and what are the means which can be taken for the purpose of getting this. That is one side of the story.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

लुप्तान्त्रा ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The other side of the story is this, that there was found by investigation that it was likely that Rs. 1.5 crores had evaded income-tax in the case of Chaman Lal.

While this investigation was going on. Chaman Lal put forward, as he was entitled to—this was in January, 1966—a voluntary disclosure, which he could do under the Act until March, 1966. That was not accepted because Chaman Lal stated that there should be certain concessions given to him which the Act could not possibly give. The result is, there also, the income-tax authorities are going on against him, and there is no concession shown to him.

As far as my personal enquiries establish, Mr. Haveli Ram may have been or was—I do not say may have been—was the personal astrologer and prohibit of the Home Minister, but there had not been any pressure put. I can only speak from documents because I cannot possibly say what happened at the time of my predecessor.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस वक्त आप वित्त मंत्री नहीं थे न ? अध्यक्ष महोदय उस वक्त यह वित्त मंत्री नहीं थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वास्ते जबाब भी न दें ? (व्यवधान) ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, I have got no authority over my predecessor, I cannot summon him, call him, nor am I in the position of a judge who has got to judge between two persons. My position is to make an investigation as best as I can. I have done it by calling my officers and looking into every document myself to satisfy myself whether there is any noting by anybody suggesting that there had been any interference by the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry, and I make bold to say, I am very proud and happy to say, that there is absolutely no trace of that. Beyond that I cannot say if anything happened between two persons which I do not know, I cannot answer that. That is, so far as Haveli Ram and the Home Minister are concerned.

The next question that comes is: has Haveli Ram got tax-evaded money to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs? I will be very happy if Mr. Limaye can tell us where we can get that, lay our hands on. We have not been able to do so far. As you know and as the hon. House knows, we in the Direct Taxation Department and in the department of investigation are looking for information which will enable us to find this matter, and if Mr. Limaye has got this, under secrecy if he passes that information, we shall certainly look into it, there is no question about that. We have not got that information.

An hon. Member: He will get his share.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह क्या लोग बोल रहे थे ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Regarding this allegation that there has

been some arrangement with the owner of a building and Lufthansa, whereby Rs. 5,000, as the amount is mentioned, is deposited month after month in a German Bank in the name of Haveli Ram, this is the first time I hear of it. I do not know anything about it. Nor is there any information with the Government as to that. Again, if there can be any reliable *prima facie* information, I shall be most grateful to any one who knows about it, so that we can investigate that matter and find out if the money is there.

As I said, I am here to explain Government's conduct and the conduct of one of our respected colleagues. I am not here to explain Haveli Ram, I am not here why he has done it or not done it. All I am interested in saying is that no protection has been given to Haveli Ram so far as I know, no protection will be given to him. If this information is given to me, Haveli Ram, however, eminent he may be as an astrologer or purohit, if he has done anything causing loss to this country, deprived this country of any money which is justly due to it, law's rigours will be applied to him as against any person however low or however high he may be. I am not forgetting the oath that I took that the investigation will be without fear or favour, without affection, but without ill-will also.

That is all the statement I can make, I cannot say anything more on this.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 25, 1966 (Chaitra 4, 1888 (Saka)).