

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

## CONTENTS

No. 9—*Thursday, August 4, 1966/Sravana 13, 1888 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 241, 240, 242 and 243 . . . . .	2438—70
Short Notice Questions Nos. 1 and 3 . . . . .	2470—93
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 244 to 269 . . . . .	2493—2517
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1232 to 1244, 1247 to 1360, 1362 and 1363 . . . . .	2517—2607
<b>Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—</b>	
Lock-out in New Jemehari Khas and Babisele collieries . . . . .	2607—11
Question of Privilege . . . . .	2611—29
Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .	2629—33
Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers . . . . .	2633—2731
Shri R. G. Dubey . . . . .	2633—35
Shri Ravindra Varma . . . . .	2636—48
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . . . . .	2649—57
Shri Jashvant Mehta . . . . .	2657—62
Shri Koya . . . . .	2662—69
Shri Liladhar Kotoki . . . . .	2669—74
Dr. M. S. Aney . . . . .	2674—79
Shri Joachim Alva . . . . .	2679—89
Shri Umanath . . . . .	2689—94
Shri Kappen . . . . .	2694—98
Shrimati Indira Gandhi . . . . .	2698—2718
Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . .	2718—28
<i>Re.</i> Closure of Banaras Hindu University . . . . .	2731—42
Half-an-hour Discussion <i>Re.</i> Indian Academy of Medical Sciences . . . . .	2742—48
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh . . . . .	2742—44
Dr. Sushila Nayyar . . . . .	2744—48

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

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 4, 1966|Sravana 13,  
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Singhvi.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wrote a letter specifically to the hon. Finance Minister four days ago about this very question, and I expected him to deal with the particular aspect of this question which has been raised. Now, the Finance Minister absents himself not only when advance notice of the question is given but also when he is specifically written to. This is very objectionable and you must take them to task for this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is the Finance Minister?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** He must be coming. This question is allotted to me; but he must be coming. (*Interruption*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Is he in the Rajya Sabha?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I do not know, Sir.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Let him come and answer the question.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Shri Mishra is as good as the Finance Minister himself. What is wrong with him?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I am told that he is away. Can we not take it up afterwards, next time, if the House agrees?

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. (*Interruption*).

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** It appears to me a very queer objection. The Government or the Treasury Benches are presided over by Ministers who are all responsible.

**Mr. Speaker:** What should I do, if the Leader of the House agrees?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The Deputy Minister should have been asked to reply to this question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The Treasury Benches are represented by him.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** This is highly objectionable.

**Shri Tyagi:** Even the Parliamentary Secretaries are authorised to reply to questions and to act in Parliament for the Ministers.

Several Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. So many Members stand and speak at the same time.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Specifically a letter was written to the Finance Minister.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** I should like to make it clear that whenever there is any question in the name of a Minister, a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister, has every right to reply. The hon. Member has said

that in regard to this particular question, he has written a specific letter to the Finance Minister to be present; that is absolutely a different case. But I would like to make it perfectly clear here and now that we are not going to entertain the kind of objection from any hon. Member opposite or on this side to the effect that because the Minister in charge is not there the Deputy Minister or the Minister of State should not reply. This is a contention which I am not going to accept. (Interruption)

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

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जब पहले से मंत्री को पत्र लिखा हुआ, हो तो मंत्री को उपस्थित रहना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कह सकता हूँ।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :** वे जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। (व्यवसंधन)।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हर एक आदमी खड़ा हो जाता है और बोलने लग जाता है, यह मूनासिब नहीं है। यह बात इतनी दुस्त है और आप भी इस को मानेंगे कि मिनिस्टरों के सवाल का जवाब उस मिनिस्टरों का कोई भी मिनिस्टर दे सकता है। अगर जवाब सेटिस्फैक्टरी न हो, तब प्रीबजैक्शन कर सकते हैं कि यह जवाब काफी नहीं है। उस वक्त मैं देख लूंगा और फिर कह सकता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है, फलां मिनिस्टर जवाब करे और फलां न करे।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** वह तो इस वक्त राज्य सभा में भी उपस्थित नहीं हैं, यहाँ आने में उन्हें क्या दिक्कत है।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :** मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने में असमर्थ हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री का निवास स्थान

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- \* 241. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री रामसेवक यादव :  
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :  
श्री उटिया :  
श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री बासपा :  
श्री रा० बरुआ :  
श्री लक्ष्मू भगानी :

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

(क) क्या स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का निवास स्थान तथा निकटवर्ती कार्यालय अभी तक खाली पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किसको अलाट किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इन दोनों स्थानों को स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रयोग किये जाने योग्य बनाने के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई थी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के निवास के लिये कोई अन्य स्थान चुना जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इन्हें 24 जून, 1966 से इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिफेंस स्टैंडार्ड एंड एनेलिसिस के लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय के हवाले कर दिया है।

(ग) 4,94,906 रुपये।

(घ) श्री (ड). अपने वर्तमान निवास स्थान (नं० 1, सफदरजंग, रोड) से किसी दूसरी जगह जाने का प्रधान मंत्री का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister has not been able to read the answer clearly. He has confused us. He does not know how to pronounce the Hindi words. Let us have the English version of the answer. (Interruption)

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** He has read it correctly. It is very clear and precise. (Interruption)

**Shri Basumatari:** Sir, they want us to learn Hindi. If somebody from non-Hindi-speaking States try to speak in Hindi, they laugh at him. What is it?

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** नहीं उन्होंने उत्तर ठीक पढ़ा है हम उन्हें एंकरेज करते हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निवास स्थान 10, जनपथ को, जिसके निर्माण पर लाखों रुपये निर्माण-आवास मंत्रालय ने व्यय किये, केवल इसी दृष्टि से कि अब जो भी प्रधान मंत्री होगा वह इसी मकान में रहेगा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर इस मकान को प्रधान मंत्री का निवास-स्थान न बनाने का निर्णय क्यों किया गया और यदि नहीं बनाना था तो इस पर इतना भारी व्यय करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** ऐसा कभी किसी ने नहीं कहा कि जहाँ हमारे पूज्य प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री रहेंगे, वह हमेशा के लिए प्रधान मंत्री का निवास-स्थान होगा। पहले जवाहरलाल जी तीन मूति मार्ग पर रहा करते थे उस के बाद लाल बहादुर जी ने कहा, "जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ वही मेरा मकान रहेगा"। अब इन्द्रा जी, जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री हैं - 1 सफदर जंग रोड में रहना चाहती हैं, प्रधान मंत्री को हक है कि वह जहाँ चाहे रहे।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की पत्नी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था, जो समाचार पत्रों में आपन देखा होगा - मुझे केवल यह कह कर हटाया गया है कि इस में दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री का निवास-स्थान बनने वाला है। अब इसे दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री का निवास-स्थान न बना कर रक्षा मंत्रालय को दिया जा रहा है। यह अन्याय है, यह आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि नहीं कहा गया?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** जो आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, वह मैंने भी पढ़ा है। मैं मनसिब नहीं समझता कि इस खतो-कित-बत में जाऊँ। लेकिन मैं ने हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से पूज्य लाल बहादुर जी धर्मपत्नी से यह कहा है कि अगर वह उस मकान में रहना चाहें, तो गवर्नमेंट को इस में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दूसरा तो आपने पूछ लिया है। खैर, पूछिये।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** जब वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जिस मकान में आजकल रह रही हैं और उनका

उस मकान को बदलने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, तो जैसी पीछे चर्चा थी कि हैदराबाद हाउस को नये प्रधान मंत्री निवास-स्थान बनाये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है, इस के संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री इतने छोटे मकान में रह कर प्रधान मंत्री का कार्य कर सकती हैं, तो क्या सरकार देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आगे इस प्रकार का निश्चय करेगी कि प्रधान मंत्रियों के लिये इस से बड़े मकान की कोई आवश्यकता न रह जाय।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है, जवाब में यह कह दिया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हैदराबाद हाउस में नहीं जाना चाहती हैं। मैं यह कैटेगोरिकली हाउस के सामने स्टेट कर रहा हूँ। आज अगर प्रधान मंत्री एक छोटे मकान में रहना चाहती हैं तो यह एक अच्छी मिसाल है, जिसका दुनिया के ऊपर प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिये और बाकी तमाम मिनिस्ट्रों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ना चाहिये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी को जो विस्तार से बढ़ाया गया और जितना खर्चा किया गया, क्या सरकार उसी प्रकार से वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी पर खर्च करने का विचार रखती है? यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोई ऐसा निवास स्थान बनाना चाहती है कि जो भी प्रधान मंत्री बनेगा वह उसी बंगले में रहेगा और उस पर कितना खर्च करना चाहती है?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** जहाँ तक 1, सफदर जंग रोड का ताल्लुक है, उस पर खर्च बहुत कम हुआ है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** कितना?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** बहुत कम हुआ है, चन्द हजार होंगे।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** दो-चार हजार होंगे?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। नहीं चाहता हूँ, गवर्नमेंट की कोई चीज पोशीदा नहीं है।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा :** बतलाइए कितने लगे हैं?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** चन्द हजार होंगे। बाकी आगे क्या होगा अगर मैं हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर दोबारा चुना गया तो जवाब दूंगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** चुनाव प्रचार भी करने लग गये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कोई ऐसा बंगला बनाने को तैयार हैं जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री निवास किया करें, इसका उत्तर दिलवा दिया जाये।

**श्री यश महोदय :** उन्होंने उत्तर दे दिया है। श्री रघुनाथ सिंह।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उस का उत्तर कहाँ दिया है? मैंने सीधी सी बात पूछी है कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी वििल्डिंग बनाने वाली है, ऐसा कोई बंगला बनाने वाली है जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा वहाँ रहाकरें?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** जैसा कि देखा गया है कि जितने स्वाधीन देश हैं सभी स्वार्धान देशों में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिये एक परमानेंट निवास स्थान होता है जो कि निरन्तर चलता रहता है तो क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि प्रधान मंत्री के वास्ते एक परमानेंट रेजिडेंस बना दें ताकि जो भी प्रधान मंत्री हों वे उस में जाकर रहें?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** जहाँ तक मेरा और मेरे मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है हमने कोई ऐसा विचार नहीं किया है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह देश एक अद्भुत देश है। इंग्लैंड में 100-200 साल से 10, डार्जनिंग स्ट्रीट में प्रधान मंत्री रहा

करता है, अमरीका के राज्य प्रमुख, सर भी कारी प्रमुख भी व्हाइट हाउस में रहा करते हैं लेकिन इस स्वतंत्र देश में तीन प्रधान मंत्री हो गये, और तीन मकान भी हो गये। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शुभ सगुन और ज्योतिष के आधार पर मकानों का यह चुनाव किया जायेगा प्रधान मंत्री निवास स्थान के लिए या किसी एक मकान को निश्चित किया जायेगा? साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे उन के बड़े मकान का, शायद कमांडर इन चीफ साहब का मकान था, खर्चा जैसा कि उस वक्त के गवर्नर जनरल श्री राज-गोपालाचार्य ने "स्वराज्य" में लिखे हुये एक लेख में कहा है, क्या गवर्नर जनरल के खाते में या राष्ट्रपति के खाते से चलाया जाता था, यानी प्रधान मंत्री का खर्चा चलाया जाता था?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया वह मैं समझा नहीं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ममझा नहीं तो फिर आप को समझाना पड़ेगा।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** मैं उनका सवाल समझा नहीं यह मेरी बदकिस्मती है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं दुहराता हूँ।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** आप सवाल इस तरह से करते हैं कि मैं उसे समझ नहीं पाया बाकी समझूंगा तभी तो मैं जवाब दे सकूंगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय उन की खोपड़ी में यह बात जाय जब इसलिये समझाये देता हूँ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** खोपड़ी शब्द ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह बिलकुल संसदीय है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस तरीके से तो काम पार्लियामेंट में नहीं चलता अगर मੈम्बर साहबान इस तरह से चलेगें।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन्होंने जवाब कैसे दिया, मैंने कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कही थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सुनें भी, आप सुनते नहीं हैं, बोलते ही चले जा रहे हैं। मैं दोनों तरफ से कह रहा हूँ। आप मुझे सुनें तो सही। मुझे सुन लेने के बाद आप को कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी।

अगर दोनों तरफ से इस तरह से चला जायगा तो अब पार्लियामेंट का काम नहीं चल सकता है और मेरे लिए तो बिलकुल नामुमकिन है। मैम्बर साहबान एक दूसरे की बात को बदस्तूर करें और यूँही नाराज होकर इस तरह से जल्दी बिगड़ न जाय। आराम से जवाब दें, आराम से सवाल करें तभी काम चल सकता है। अब अगर उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे उनका सवाल समझ में नहीं आता तो यह फौरन उनकी खोपड़ी के ऊपर जा पहुंचे कि उन की खोपड़ी में किस तरह से पहुंचाऊँ, तो इन बातों के कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा और जैसा मैंने कहा दोनों को आराम से सवाल करने व जवाब देने होंगे।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं दुहराये देता हूँ। मेरा यह सवाल था कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के पहले प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान का खर्चा जैसा कि उस वक्त के गवर्नर जनरल श्री राज-गोपालाचार्य ने कहा था कि शुरू में गवर्नर जनरल के खाते में और बाद में राष्ट्रपति के खाते में दिखाया जाता था और उस के बाद दो प्रधान मंत्री हो गये, उन के निवास स्थान भी अलग हो गये तो क्या 10 डार्जनिंग स्ट्रीट की तरह कोई बात होगी या ज्योतिष और शुभ-सगुन, अगर अंग्रेजी जानना चाहते हैं तो सुपर्सिटिशन उसको अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं तो क्या उस के आधार पर इस के बारे में निर्णय होंगे? समझ में आया मंत्री महोदय?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** जी समझ में आया। अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी तरह आपकी समझ गया लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जो अंग्रेजी और

अमरीका वालों की नकल करना चाहते हैं वह नकल उनको मुबारक हो बाकी हम अपनी तरफ से जो भी अच्छा समझेंगे वह करेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल सिर्फ इतना है जवाब देने का कि क्या शुभ सगुन या ज्योतिष की बिना पर यहां मकान रखे जायेंगे ?

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** इन का सवाल यह है कि कमांडर इन चीफ का मकान हुआ करता था वह चले गये, यह मकान हमारे पास आया। पहले जो प्रधान मंत्री का मकान था उस का मैटैनेन्स राष्ट्रपति भवन से हुआ करता था। पहले प्रधान मंत्री के जाने के बाद हम ने उसे बड़े अच्छे काम के लिए लिया, दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री ने जहां रहना मुनासिब समझा वहां पर हम ने उनके लिए प्रबन्ध किया और तीसरे प्रधान मंत्री भी जहां भी वह रहना चाहते हैं वहीं उनके लिए प्रबन्ध होगा बाकी अगर मेरा अख्तियार हो तो मैं उन से कहूँ कि मौजूदा मकान जहां वह रह रहे हैं वह बड़ा छोटा है लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि उसी में रहते रहें तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सारे सवाल का जो ऐडमिनिबल पोरशन था वह सिर्फ इतना है कि आया प्रधान मंत्री अपना मकान ज्योतिषियों से सलाह करके और शुभ सगुन विचार करके लेना चाहते हैं या यह एक पक्की जगह पर जहां प्रधान मंत्री का मकान होता है वहीं मकान प्रधान मंत्री का रहेगा सिर्फ इतना सवाल है बाकी कुछ नहीं है।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने मुझ से किया था और मैं ने उन को जवाब दिया था कि इस पर हमने अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं किया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लिए कोई परमानेन्ट रेजिडेंस रहे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ज्योतिष और शुभ सगुन के बारे में जवाब दें कि प्रधान मंत्री मकान लेते वक्त उससे असर अंदाज होते हैं या नहीं।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** मैं उन वजहों में नहीं हूँ जोकि ज्योतिष में ऐतकाद रखते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप की बात नहीं है मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** धीरज धरिये, मैं जवाब दिलवाऊंगा।

आप से उनका सिर्फ इतना ही पूछने का मतलब है और आप बस इसका जवाब दे दें कि आया हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ज्योतिष और शुभ सगुन से असर लेते हैं उस की बिना पर अपना मकान रखते हैं या चुनते हैं ?

**Shri Mehar Chand Khanna:** Not to my knowledge. I do not think so.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन्होंने सवाल का ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** पहले के प्रधान मंत्री सिर्फ एक ही मकान में रहते थे और जिसमें रहते थे उसी में मेहमान ठहराते थे लेकिन आज के जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं वह खुद एक मकान में रहते हैं लेकिन उन के मेहमान ठहरते हैं हैदराबाद हाउस में तो इस तरीके से उन के द्वारा दो मकानों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। जहां प्रधान मंत्री रहें वही उन के मेहमान उहरे।

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** हैदराबाद हाउस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह ऐक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का होस्टल है और प्रधान मंत्री का उस से कोई वास्ता नहीं है।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धन्ती :** पत्रों में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी कार छोड़ कर छोटी कार ले रखी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यहां कार का सवाल नहीं है।



श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं जानता हूँ बाकी मैं तो उस को उदाहरण देकर कहता हूँ कि उसी तरीकें से क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से कोई संकेत मिला है कि उन के लिए जो बंगला तैयार मिले उस में आवश्यक राजकीय उपकरण आदि तो मौजूद हो लेकिन उसमें कोई साज सज्जा का समान ज्यादा न हा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : प्रधान मंत्री जी बनने उतां मकान में रह रहे हैं और उसी मकान में आगे भी उनका रहने का इरादा है। हमें आज तक उन को ओर से न तो बड़े मकान के लिए और न नये मकान के लिए कहा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल खत्म हुआ।

#### Appointments in Public Sector Corporations

\*249. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific policy has been evolved with regard to Governmental interference in appointments and internal administration of public sector corporations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The administrative powers of Government Corporations/Companies are laid down in the respective Statutes/Articles of Association. Under the provisions of these Statutes/Articles of Association the top executive and financial posts, irrespective of salary are normally reserved for appointment by Government. In regard to other posts, Government approval is normally required to appointments made by the Public Enterprises to posts carrying pay of and above Rs. 2250, or in some cases at that of Hindusthan Steel, of and above Rs. 2500 p.m. For all other posts the Public Enterprises have full powers to

make appointments. They have also powers to incur revenue expenditure for day to day operations, and also capital expenditure upto the limits specified in each case. The extent of Government control, supervision and direction to the enterprises is restricted to matters of common policies.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the power to accord approval, which is vested in the Government, is often used to reverse the recommendations and to upset the recommendations made by various public sector undertakings in a very large and significant number of cases, and, in particular, whether it is a fact that such was the case in the case of recommendations made by the Fertilizer Corporation, in which changes were made purely on the basis of ministerial patronage?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as my knowledge goes, I would not say that there is interference or that this change has been made in a large number of cases. Certainly, since there is power in the Ministry to look into this and approve, in certain selected cases there may be a reversal of the order made by the Boards concerned. So far as the particular case that Dr. Singhvi has referred to is concerned, I am afraid, I have not got the information as to that. If Dr. Singhvi wants the information, I will try and get it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are cognisant of the fact that the administration of public sector undertakings has been growing flabby and flagging and that the interference by the Government has led to a deterioration in the financial results, in the initiative, in the cost consciousness and in the general working of public sector undertakings; if this is so, as was admitted by the Prime Minister, what specific steps are being contemplated to stop this daily interference in the working of public sector under-

takings and to improve their working generally?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** The question is divided into three parts. The first part is whether Government is conscious or not that there has been a growth, which has been described as flabby, by Dr. Singhvi. There certainly has been a certain growth in the administration of the public sector corporations. That has been openly admitted several times and we are looking into it. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, namely, has this been caused by Government interference, No, Sir; it has not been caused by that. In the growth of any corporation, particularly when they are started anew, there are certain things which are inherent and they come to light sooner or later. So far as the third part of the question is concerned, namely, what steps are being taken, there is a Bureau of Public Enterprises set up and I assure this House, particularly Dr. Singhvi, that that is being energised for the purpose of going into the administration of each one of these companies to find out what can be done. One of the ways of correcting the situation is to think of employment outside of retired Government employees and so on.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** How many retired and superannuated people from the various departments have been appointed in these public sector undertakings in higher jobs and is this the policy of the Government to accommodate such people or is the Government going to create a separate cadre for these departments and have qualified people through the various recruitment processes?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I will require notice for this. I cannot give immediately the number of superannuated or retired people from Government jobs.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Is it the policy or are they going to stop this? That was my question.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I have not finished my answer. So far as the second part is concerned, it has never been the policy of Government as such that superannuated people should be put into these positions. They were considered to be fit for the positions and they were put in there. But a second look is being given to it and the Government is framing policies so that there may be improvement in the management and administration of these companies.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The hon. Minister has said that they were considered suitable. When they were retired from a particular department, how is it that they are considered suitable for another department?

**Mr. Speaker:** This cannot be argued here. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I understood the hon. Minister to say that as far as the administration of these autonomous corporations is concerned, the Central Government's responsibility is only in the matter of laying down broad policies. I would like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that a number of cases have come to light of interference by various State Governments in the internal administration of these corporations; particularly for example, facts which were brought to light with regard to the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi by Shri Mukerjee's inquiry report also showed that the State Government was interfering even in matters of personnel policy, recognition of trade unions, labour policy and so on. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken or are under contemplation to see that these autonomous public sector undertakings are insulated effectively against this kind of undesirable interference by State Governments and Ministers.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as Shri Gupta is concerned, he has stated a fact and on that has posed a question, namely, that there is undue interference by States. I cannot accept that situation unless I get the specific cases in which it has been done. He has mentioned one instance, namely, the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation. The interference he has suggested is that there was a question of formation of a union. So far as the union is concerned, I will have to look into it to find out whether it is the States' business or my business to interfere in that matter. . . (Interruption).

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** The election has been held.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Is this not the long experience of the Government over the past 16 years that because of these regulations which have been enumerated by the Finance Minister just now, power is concentrated in the hands of a few top officials who do not believe in the progress and the business aspect of the public sector and who, after retirement, go and join such parties which are completely opposed to the public sector principle?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** It is a question of political principle that my hon. friend has asked. What I can say is this: so far as broad policies are concerned, they are laid down by the Government, but each company is governed by its own regulations, within which they have to function. Where it is a question of appointment in a particular case, Government in the past 15 years. . . .

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I was saying that because of these regulations, power is concentrated in the hands of a few top officials.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** That is a matter for debate whether there is concentration of powers or not. I do not agree with that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Considering that the public sector is steadily expanding, is there any proposal before the Government for constituting a separate Public Service Commission for recruitment of staff to public sector corporations, and, if so, what stage has it reached?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** We have already set up an Administrative Reforms Commission and all these questions regarding personnel policy in public sector enterprises will be examined by that. As far as I know, there is no Public Service Commission set up for this purpose.

**Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** What are the criteria on which the appointment of General Manager or Managing Director to a public sector project is made?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I can answer it in one word; that is, suitability, whether he is suitable or not.

**Shri Bade:** Government has certain regulations for the appointment of higher officers. Is there any machinery or any institution for the appointment of lower category of employees in the public sector because I have seen that sons of Ministers or superannuated persons from the Ministries go there and spoil the whole corporation. I want to know whether Government is trying to have an employment exchange for recruitment to lower posts.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I do not quite follow the question. I shall answer so far as I have followed it. So far as Government is concerned, I have said that Government is aware of the fact that all is not well in the public sector and Government is looking into it. Whether it is caused by one reason or another is more than I can say without looking into it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The public sector can have only three motives; they may have the profit motive; they may

have the social service motive; and they may have the motive of breaking the monopoly of certain parties in this country. May I know if any of these objectives has been fulfilled by any public undertakings, excepting, if I remember aright, the H.M.T.?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** All that I can say is that all these motives that my hon. friend, Mr. Sharma, referred to, are present in the minds of the Government. So far as I am concerned, we are proceeding that way. Whenever necessary, we go into the matter and if necessary we try to introduce reforms.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के चेयरमैन बहुत ही योग्य व्यक्ति हैं और वह कोई तन्त्राह वगैरह भी नहीं लेते हैं। क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसर वर्ष में डेढ़ डेढ़ सौ दिन की छुट्टी लेते हैं उन के खिलाफ अगर वह कोई कदम उठाना चाहते हैं तो प्रदेश की सरकार और यहां की सरकार बहां दखल देती है और उन को पूरी तरह से काम नहीं करने देती है।

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** It is not only a question of the language, but I have not been able to follow the question. I have not been able to hear it.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the chairman of the HEC is a very capable man, and he has been sent by Government to that place, and he does not draw any salary, and he is not allowed to work properly and interference is done to such an extent that even officers and other people who go on leave for more than 140 days in a year cannot be proceeded against, and if he wants to do something the higher officers do not cooperate and the State Government also bring pressure and do not allow him to function properly?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I am afraid I do not know anything about this matter.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since the public sector projects are being run by mainly the ICS, the IAS or the retired IAS or ICS officers, and since the public sector projects have come under very heavy criticism at the hands of the press and the private capitalists with whom the Prime Minister recently had consultations with a view to improving the situation, may I know whether along with the other matters, Government will also investigate into the question whether the bureaucracy and the private capitalists are in league in order to throw out the public sector projects?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** So far as the officers are concerned, as I have said, we are looking into the matter, and everything connected with that matter will be looked into. Whatever is relevant will be looked into.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There are not only superannuated officers there but there are a large number of State Government officers on deputation, who come for a certain period and who have no interest in the actual working of the public sector undertakings. May I know whether Government are evolving any policy to see that such a practice is dispensed with, and also any proper promotion policy so as to cater to the needs of all public sector undertakings so that the officers working in the different public sector undertakings could be transferred to other public sector undertakings, or they can get promotion and thereby efficiency can be increased in the public sector undertakings?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** The question is founded on a proposition, which, as far as I have been able to follow, falls under two heads. The first proposition is that there are officers of the State Governments

who are pushed there and not for any definite, long period, and because of that, certain things may have happened. I do not accept the first part of the hon. Member's contention that the State Government officers do not take any interest. So far as the second part of the question is concerned . . .

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Are Government dispensing with that policy?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** . . . certainly whenever there is any particular instance in the public sector and there is a question of promotion or of looking into the affairs relating to it, Government certainly are aware of it and they have got to look into it.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री शिव नारायण ।

एक बात मुझे कहनी है । मेरी मजबूरी को भी आप देखा करें । " सब को एक साथ मैं नहीं बुला सकता हूँ । यह कहा जाता है कि हम को नहीं बुलाते हैं । दो तीन मौकों पर कुछ इशारे भी होने लग जाते हैं । मेरे ऊपर कोई जैस्चर्ज भी होने लग जाते हैं ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माफी . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं खुद देख रहा था । आपको नहीं बुलाया गया तो . . . . .

**श्री शिव नारायण :** माफी मांगता हूँ ।

**श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :** इशारे करने की इनकी बहुत पुरानी आदत है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** शर्मा साहब आप उनके बचपन से वाकिफ होंगे, मैं नहीं हूँ ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** हमारी सरकार ने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी में अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया है और यह इसका एक मिशन भी है । मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि रिटायर होने के बाद जब एक आदमी को गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट में योग्य नहीं समझा जाता है नौकरी करने के तो क्यों उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में नेशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर में काम करने का मौका दिया जाता है ? क्यों नहीं उन पर कोई बैन लगाया जाता है ?

**Shri Tyagi:** Government should respect the feelings of the House on this matter.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** And of the country also. The Congress Party Members and the Opposition Members are having the same feelings on this matter.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** A suggestion has been made in the House and it will be taken care of and certainly looked into very carefully.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** In view of the most excellent insinuations just now made by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma to the effect that the public sector has altogether failed to come up to any of the expectations held of it, may I know whether Government propose to scrap it altogether?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### De-Scheduling of Scheduled Castes

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- \*242. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwanath Pandey:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Lokur Committee on De-Scheduling of the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati**

**Chandrasekhar:** (a) and (b). The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** What are the criteria on the basis of which certain castes are sought to be removed from the list of Scheduled Castes? Also, are the affected castes first consulted in the matter before action is taken?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** On the question of de-scheduling of communities, our tentative view is that no community will be de-scheduled on the grounds of comparative advancement.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Before a decision is taken, will the views of the Members of Lok Sabha be taken into account, just as Government have sought the views of the Scheduled Caste representatives in the State legislatures and also in the Lok Sabha?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** We hope to introduce a Bill on this subject in the current session. Then the Members of Lok Sabha will have an opportunity to express their opinion.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोकुर समिति की सिफारिशों में कौन सी अनुसूचित जातियाँ ऐसी दी गई हैं जिन को इस सूची में से निकालने की सिफारिश की गई है ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** That will come to light when the Bill which we hope to introduce in the current session is before hon. Members.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We have been asking this question all along. Let there be a regular reply to it.

**श्री मधु लिमये:** अखिरकार किसी भी जाति का अनुसूचित जाति में समावेश करने का मतलब यह है कि हमारे व्यवहार में सरकार के द्वारा उनको तरह तरह की सहूलियतें

दी जायें जैसे लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में संरक्षण। उसी तरह सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके लिए जगहें आरक्षित करने की तजवीज। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाता हूँ कि बाबजूद इसके कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा हुक्म जारी किया गया था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये 17 प्रतिशत नौकरियों बड़ी नौकरियों में और छोटी नौकरियों में आरक्षित की जाएं, केवल उनको साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत बड़ी नौकरियों में जगहें मिली हैं क्लास एक में मिली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अब आप इस सवाल पर पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं तो क्या इस बात का भी ख्याल आप करेंगे कि सरकारी हुक्म का ठीक से पालन हो और केवल भंगी की नौकरियों में नहीं झाड़ू लगाने वाली नौकरियों में ही नहीं, चपड़ासी की नौकरियों में ही नहीं, बड़ी नौकरियों में भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उनकी उचित जगह मिलें जो स्थान आरक्षित किए गए हैं वे उनको दिये जायें ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** This question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, where communities have or have not been included in the schedule, rightly or wrongly, which is now sought to be set right is one thing; the question of reservation of posts in services and also in legislatures is another. As regards the question of not having the reserved posts filled, we are well aware of the fact and we know that in the higher posts only 1.5 to 3 per cent are being utilised instead of the stipulated 17 per cent. For that, we are again reviewing the question as to how to make improvements. We are already at it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** On the one hand, there are some persons—if I can use the word 'castes with due deference,—there are some castes—that want to be included among the Scheduled Castes; on the other,

there are some castes which want to be excluded from the schedule. I have received some letters from some persons who are scheduled castes at present but who want to be de-scheduled. May I know if Government is going to include in the schedule some castes and de-schedule some castes only according to the whims and fancies of the Secretaries in the Ministry or have they adopted any firm criteria for doing so? If it is the latter, what are those criteria? The hon. Minister says 'Wait for the Bill'. It is like saying 'wait for Doomsday'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him wait for the answer now.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I have a number of times informed the hon. House that to include a caste or a tribe in the list, a certain criterion is followed, and for the information of the House, I would like to repeat again that if they are to be included in the scheduled caste list, they have to suffer from the disability of untouchability, and if they are to be included in the scheduled tribes list they should have the tribal characteristics. These are the clear-cut distinctions and we follow them. It is not at the whims or fancies of the Ministers or Secretaries that we have been scheduling. From the fact that we have gone into detailed study and we have taken so much time it should be clear to the House that we are not doing it in a haphazard manner.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या सरकार ने कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों को इस लिस्ट से निकालने से पहले इस बात की जांच कर ली है कि अनुसूचित जातियों में से वे कौन सी जाति हैं जिन को राजनीतिकया व्यापारिक एजुकेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल और सरकारी सेवाओं में अधिक लाभ प्राप्त है ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Again I have to repeat that the question of

reservation of seats is one thing and the inclusion of a caste or a tribe in the list is another thing. As regards the inclusion in the list or rectifying or revision of this list, we have had meetings in the month of March, 1966 with hon. Members of the House, of course belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and we have not taken any decision unilaterally.

**श्री गुलशन :** स्पीकर साहब मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिला है । मैंने पूछा है कि क्या कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों को लिस्ट से निकालने से पहले यह तय कर लिया गया है कि वह कौन सी कसौटी है जिस के मुताबिक उन को परखा जायेगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने श्री शर्मा के सवाल के जवाब में यह बात बता दी है ।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in a recent meeting in Madras, the President of the AICC has expressed the view that the dhobis and barbers should be treated as Scheduled Caste communities and should be entitled to all the facilities under the provisions. I would like to know the reaction of the Government to the view expressed by the AICC President.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Official intimation to this effect has not come to our notice, but whichever community it be, whether it be dhobi or any other community, if it suffers from untouchability, naturally it would be included in the list.

**श्री चन्द्रपति लाल चौधरी :** सदर साहब मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्री साहिब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ बिहार की तरफ से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास इस किस्म की कोई सिफारिश आई है कि खतमा और ततमा नाम की कौमों को हरिजनों में इन्कलूड कर लिया जाये ।

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I do not think it will be possible for me to remember all the castes and tribes.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हर एक जाति के नाम मे तो नहीं जाया जा सकता है ।

**श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या इस किस्म की कोई सिफारिश गवर्नमेंट आफ बिहार से आई है या नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री बेरवा ।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन जातियों को निकालने से पहले क्या राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभागों के अधिकारियों की मीटिंग बुला कर उन से पूछा लिया गया है यदि हाँ तो कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने इस बारे में अपनी अनुमति प्रदान की है और कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने इस का विरोध किया है ।

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** This question on de-scheduling I do not think would have been put if they had listened to my previous answer. I said our tentative view is not to de-schedule any community on the ground of comparative advancement, and even if we do any such thing, we have taken into consideration the opinion of the Members of Parliament and also the Ministers in charge of backward classes and the Ministers who belong to these communities of the various State Governments.

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा** अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैं ने यह पूछा है कि किन किन राज्यों के समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों ने इस बारे में अनुमति दी है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने बता दिया है कि किन-किन को कनसल्ट किया गया है । तो फिर अनुमति देने और बरखिलाफ होने का सवाल ही क्या है ?

**श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, अब आप नहीं जान सकते । श्री जयपाल सिंह ।

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am rather surprised to hear from the hon. Minister that at the conference held last March at which Members of Parliament were present, they could not come to a decision. Now, she announces here that a Bill will be brought forward, I want to know whether this Bill will be a result of the decision of this particular conference and whether it will meet again or the Government is going to take action without it. I want to know whether this matter relates only to de-scheduling or to indicate Government's decision. She has already admitted in her answer now that some people have been either included rightly or wrongly or they have been left out rightly or wrongly.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** There have been some anomalies existing and they have to be set right.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** When will they be set right?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Will you kindly allow me to say something? Some communities scheduled in one area in some State were not included in other areas because of the SRC and so forth. All these anomalies had to be set right. When this meeting was held in March/April, all the members belonging to scheduled Castes and Tribes were invited and some were not present for other reasons. There was not much of a difference of opinion. Wherever there was difference of opinion, we had further meetings and further consultations with the State Governments and we took into consideration the anthropological institutions and other social welfare organisations. So, we had conducted a detailed study of the subject before bringing in a Bill.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In spite of the fact that the U.P. government had



made repeated requests and it had been proved that Col and other tribes of Bundelkhan, especially of Banda district, should be included in the schedule, why has no action been taken during the last three years? It has been kept pending, I would like to know from the hon. Minister because she herself knows this fact.

**Mr. Speaker:** She cannot go into individual cases now.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** I would like to know why there is so much delay.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Unfortunately, in U.P. scheduled tribes existed but they were not listed. Even then we have made a study and the present Bill that will be introduced will contain that recommendation.

**Shri Tyagi:** In view of the fact that mostly the better-off families among the Scheduled castes are deriving this benefit and privileges, have not Government considered the proposal to de-scheduling such families whose income exceeds some minimum?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The hon. Member is not aware of the fact that we have already, many years back, introduced a means test to eliminate the so-called well-to-do people of these communities from deriving any benefit from the programmes of the Scheduled Castes. Children whose parents draw more than Rs. 500 do not get any scholarships from us.

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कुछ जातियों को सूची से निकालने का विचार है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की इस बारे में कोई जानकारी है कि वे कौन कौन सी जातियाँ हैं? इलैक्शन कमीशन ने जो चुनाव क्षेत्र तय कर दिये हैं, क्या उन पर इन जातियों को निकालने का कोई असर पड़ेगा? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जानकारी कब तक इकट्ठी हो जायेगी और कब तक हमारे

सामने रख दी जायेगी। जिस विधेयक का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है, वह चुनाव से पहले आयेगा या बाद में?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I think no injustice will be done to any community in that regard.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether that Bill is proposed to be brought before the elections or after the elections.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The Bill, we hope, is to be brought in this session; that means, before elections.

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** चुनाव क्षेत्रों पर इस के प्रभाव के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री बासुमतारी।

**Shri Basumatari:** The number of graduates and M.As. among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has increased like anything. But at the same time the Minister just now replied that the vacancies reserved for these people are not filled because suitable candidates are not available. What steps are the Government going to take to remove the plea of unsuitability of candidates among these castes and tribes so that those vacancies may be filled up?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** We are very much aware of this fact and we have said in answer to an earlier question that we are reviewing this matter.

#### Circular Railway for Calcutta

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243. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Ray:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) Whether any preliminary engineering feasibility study of the proposed Circular Railway for Calcutta has been made; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) A preliminary engineering feasibility study is proposed to be made shortly. Arrangements for undertaking this study are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** In view of the fact that already there have been feasibility studies for the underground railway as well as for the circular railway undertaken by other authorities, and in view of the fact that Calcutta's population suffers extreme hardships with regard to communications, what is the difficulty which is standing in the way of the Central Government to come to an early decision with regard to helping the State to have a circular railway which will facilitate the removal of overcrowding in our communication system?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** The Government of West Bengal had set up a study group for this purpose. This study group had drawn up a certain scheme. When this scheme was brought up before the study team on Metropolitan Transport that has recently been set up, it was found during the course of a discussion that was arranged with the representatives of the Eastern Railway and the Port Commissioners, that the earlier scheme which was drawn up by the study group of West Bengal Government would face three main difficulties. If the alignment that was suggested then was maintained, the result would be (1) the passage at Chitpur yard which is already very heavily congested would become a very difficult problem; (2) the interference with the Port Commissioners' Railway and facilities for cross-movement of pedestrians and merchandise along the Hooghly foreshore between the Strand and Hastings; and (3) numerous foot and road overbridges, subways, and level crossings that will have to be provided all along the circular route for the use of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. It was, therefore, decided that the alternative alignment be studied, and the study group of the West Ben-

gal Government and the Study Team on Metropolitan Transport and the Eastern Railway discussed this matter in June, 1966. The new alignment that is now being examined will relate to two sections: one from Dum Dum to Prince Ghat and two, a section to serve the reclaimed Salt Lake area where the State Government propose to settle a million people. This new feasibility study is being undertaken which will cost Rs. 4 lakhs and will take nine months to complete.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Are we to understand that the study will be undertaken—which will take nine months—and at the end of it the Government will automatically accept the findings of this committee which, I think, is the third committee studying this matter, and that the Government will start the work?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** Until the feasibility report is ready, it is not possible to say what action will be taken upon it.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is it a fact that the point that the Minister has raised about the unfeasibility of the first scheme of West Bengal was brought up long ago at formal or informal meetings even earlier? Why has it taken so long, till June 1966, for the Central Government to start further studies, and how long will it take for them before work starts on the circular railway.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** As far as the first point is concerned, the Study Team on Metropolitan Transport was set up on 23rd September, 1965 and this matter has been under discussion between the study group of the West Bengal Government and the Team. As I said, certain conclusions were reached in June, 1966. I have also pointed out that the new feasibility study is likely to take nine months. As soon as the feasibility report is available, further consideration will be given to it and the necessary decisions taken. It is not possible to say when it will start precisely at this point of time.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** This matter has been dragging on for so many years. In view of the multiplicity of studies and committees which are proliferating on this single question of the circular railway, can we take it that the Government is at least committed in principle to the idea of a circular railway scheme for Calcutta and the feasibility studies are only concerned with technical matters like alignment of the track and so on or is the whole thing in the melting pot and nothing can be said?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** There is no question of multiplicity of committees. As I said, discussions had to be held with the representatives of the Eastern Railway as well as with the representatives of the Port Commissioners, because they are also intimately concerned with the alignment of the circular railway. Unless all these parties concerned come to an agreement, it is difficult to reach any kind of firm conclusion about the particular alignment to be selected. As far as the particular project is concerned, I do not know what is meant when it is asked whether in principle it is agreed to, because whatever is being agreed to is in principle. When it comes to actual inclusion, one has to take into account the budgetary position and the resources position in that particular year. If what is meant by agreeing in principle is whether the scheme will be taken up in due course, I say yes. But if it is meant whether it will be taken up after 9 months as soon as the report is ready, I cannot say, because I have not before me the annual plan of West Bengal for next year nor have I had an opportunity of knowing from the Finance Minister what their expectations will be for plan provision for next year.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In view of the fact that this whole question of circular railway is moving like a shuttlecock between the Railway Minister, the Planning Minister and the Chief Minister, may I know whether the House can be assured that this project

will be included at least in the fourth plan?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** It is very difficult for me to give any assurance because later on it will be cited against me that I gave an assurance here. The Fourth Plan has still to be approved by the Planning Commission, by the National Development Council and by the Cabinet. It has still to be endorsed, with whatever changes it wants, by the Parliament. Who am I to say whether it will be included or not when it finally emerges? In this matter I am not in a position to give any assurance.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You will remember, Sir, that the Railway Minister made a statement here that the matter is being considered whether it is underground or overground. There was a committee appointed for that. This is another committee for alignment. My question was whether it will be included in the fourth plan. I know many people will have to approve of it, including Mr. Johnson.

**Mr. Speaker:** He said he cannot give that assurance.

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** If the question is whether we are going to suggest its inclusion, I would say, yes. But this is no assurance. This is purely something which we, some members of the Planning Commission, are suggesting. I make it clear that this is no assurance and I cannot be made answerable to it.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether the financial implications of the scheme are also being studied by the study group?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** When the feasibility study is drawn up, it will include the financial outlays involved.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Committees after committees are being set up, but the suffering of the Calcutta people knows no bounds. The transport position has reached a saturation point. Already the CMPO and the Planning

Commission have taken up the plan for the construction of a second Howrah bridge. May I know whether the Planning Commission can assure this House that this Howrah bridge will be completed within the fourth plan?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** This question does not relate to Howrah bridge.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** That is also linked up with the railway matter.

12.00 hrs.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Sometime last year, on the basis of the previous reports of the feasibility committees that were set up earlier in this decade, the West Bengal State Assembly unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to expedite the setting up of this circular railway. Last year, the hon. Labour Minister announced in this House the constitution of a Committee on behalf of the Government of India in which there were representatives of the Port Commissioners, the Railways, there were economists, financial advisers and all types of people. May I know what actually that Committee has done so far during the last six or seven months with regard to this circular railway?

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** That Committee that I have been referring to all the time is a Study Team of Metropolitan Transport. It is this Committee that has gone into the matter and discussed with the study group of the West Bengal Government, authorities of the Eastern Railway and representatives of the Port Commissioners. While I fully recognise that there is a great amount of hardship that the people of Calcutta are suffering, let us recognise the fact that if a circular railway is laid down it would complicate both the transport of the railway lines as well as of the port. It will not solve the problem, it will only aggravate the problem. Therefore, in trying to solve the problem

it is necessary to see that every possible condition and consideration is fully looked into (*Interruptions*).

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

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** How can he express such an opinion that it will aggravate the problem?

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The Planning Commission has already come to the conclusion as Shri Asoka Mehta said, that these difficulties will be there.....

**Shri Asoka Mehta:** I have not said that (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us proceed now.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

#### Supplementaries on Short Notice Question No. 1 regarding Cochin Shipyard

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up Short Notice Question No. 1 which was not concluded yesterday. The question was put and an answer given. Then a point was raised and the Minister was asked to look into it and come prepared with the answer.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Sir, before.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister might give his answer first. Then if the hon. Member is satisfied with the answer, probably there may not be any occasion for him to raise this point and he may then put his supplementaries.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Yesterday the hon. Minister said that there was no record to show that an assurance was given.

**Mr. Speaker:** Perhaps the Minister also might have seen that. Let us hear him first.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (S̄ri**

**C. M. Poonacha:** Sir, with reference to Short Notice Question No. 1 of 3rd August, 1966, and arising out of the supplementaries, I wish to explain the position relating to the Cochin Shipyard Project as follows.

When I was interrupted yesterday, I was trying to explain to the House that there was no record of an assurance relating to the inclusion of the Shipyard in the Third Plan but there was an assurance given in 1960 relating to its location at Cochin. Hon. Members may recall that there were as many as nineteen sites investigated for locating the Second Shipyard and that there were speculations about the Second Shipyard's location. As far as the Third Plan period is concerned, the then Minister had expressed a hope that the work will be taken in hand in the Third Plan itself. In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to the statement made by the then Transport Minister on the 18th March, 1960. Dr. Subbarayan had been observed:

“that the decision to locate the Second Shipyard at Cochin is final and there is no going back on it”.

This was an assurance in regard to the location of the Shipyard but not in regard to its inclusion in the Third Plan. The then Minister at that time explained to the Members of the House that the reports which had appeared in the Press about the decision of the Government to drop the Second Shipyard Project were not correct. “The decision to set up the Second Shipyard at Cochin” he stated, “still stands”. In regard to the inclusion of the Second Shipyard Project in the Third Five Year Plan, the then Transport Minister stated “that the Project has been included in the Ministry's proposals for the Third Plan and the matter is under consideration of the Planning Commission.” “It will, however, be appreciated”, said the then Transport Minister “that the Planning Commis-

sion has to consider each project on its own merits and allot *inter se* priority having regard to the available resources both internal and external”. In short, what he emphasised then was that the project had been included in the Transport Ministry's recommendations for the Third Plan but the final Government's approval had yet to be obtained. He, therefore, expressed the sanguine hope in the following words: “I hope we shall be successful in our efforts and it will be possible to start the construction of the Yard in the Third Plan period itself”. It will be appreciated by the House that though there was no categorical assurance for the inclusion of the Second Shipyard Project in the Third Plan period, there was a hope expressed that this would be done and that the project would be taken in hand in the Third Plan itself. I am glad to report in this connection that Government did succeed in having the Cochin Shipyard Project included in the Third Plan. Moreover, as the rupee resources were forthcoming necessary preliminary action for the acquisition of land was promptly taken and considerable land has been acquired already. Moreover, negotiations with the Japanese consultants have progressed successfully and further necessary preliminary action was taken last year involving outlay of foreign exchange for obtaining the project report as well as the soil survey report. The consultants have submitted these reports to Government recently. I may, however, bring to the notice of the House that the present difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange and paucity of rupee resources now felt is causing some anxiety in respect of expeditious implementation of this project. Nevertheless, every effort will be made to progress the matter.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** There is some truth as well as twist in what the Minister has said. I want to show it, and it is for you, Sir, to decide whether it is an assurance or not.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is one thing that I would like to point out to him. If, as the Minister says, it has been included in the Third Plan then the discussion becomes only academic whether it was an assurance or not. When it is actually included in the Plan, what is the grievance?

**Shri Umanath:** We are interested in construction and not in inclusion in the Plan.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** The first point that he mentioned was about allocation of funds. Here I want to quote what the Speaker then said about certain assurances not being implemented. After a discussion of the subject and the circumstances leading to it, the Speaker said:

"I have heard sufficiently over this matter. I am going to allow the adjournment motion. Two points have been raised by Shri Tyagi. One is that it is not an urgent matter and there are opportunities to discuss these things. I do not know the decision of the Government. The question is that the decision is not subject to finances being available but subject only to the suitability of the land as to whether it sinks or not. If the land is suitable, the Shipyard can be located there. All the circumstances which have been laid before the House repeatedly by the hon. Minister have been subject only to one condition. That condition also seems to have been satisfied. Now, over this, Government want to go back on a new ground, namely, that finances are not available. This is a matter which ought not to be treated like that."

Then the Speaker stated that after giving so many assurances and promises the Government should not go back. It is on that that a statement was given, which was mentioned now.

After that 35 questions were put and the answers to all those 35 ques-

tions from 1960 onwards have been shown; then something else will be shown, but because it is only a question I do not want to go into that. Here I want to read out only three sentences from here. It says:

"I can, therefore, assure the Members, particularly those coming from the Kerala State, that the decision to locate the second shipyard is final and there is not going back on it."

That is one thing. The second thing is:—

"Accordingly, Government are taking immediate steps to secure the necessary technical and financial collaboration. I hope we shall be successful in our efforts".

It says, "I hope we shall be successful". The word "shall" has got a meaning. It continues:

"and it will be possible to start the construction of the yard."

The word "will" also has a meaning. It does not say about including it in the Third Plan. If I am wrong, the Speaker must tell me so. There is a difference between saying, "It will be included in the Third Plan" and "Construction of the yard will be in the Third Plan itself".

So, the promise or hope or whatever it is—I say, it is not a hope, it is a promise—was that the construction of the yard will be taken up in the Third Plan itself. It is not the question of whether it is included in the Third Plan itself. As far as the Minister is concerned, the Minister has made a promise that it will be possible to start construction of the yard in the Third Plan itself. He has not said, "We will try"; he has said "in the Third Plan itself".

Now, as far as this question is concerned, when the question was put day before yesterday, they came and they did not even see that question. Nobody was prepared to answer the question. I even phoned both the Ministers and told them that this is

the question. They said that they did not get the question. Then I phoned the Secretary and asked why it was not sent. It was sent after that. They were not prepared even yesterday. If you look into the proceedings, you will find that I made a request, "Tomorrow they may come prepared for this". Then, why was this reply not given yesterday? Yesterday this reply was not given. The reply given was that there was no record. There is a record. That record has not come today. If this is the way....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now I have heard him enough. At least he should appreciate that the Minister has brought that record and has explained that yesterday he was not allowed to complete the sentence. That is what he has said. He wanted to say that there was no assurance so far as inclusion was concerned; there was an assurance so far as location was concerned. This is what he wanted to say to complete it but he was not allowed then. Now he has explained that though there was no assurance about its inclusion, yet it has been included and it was possible to include it in the Third Five Year Plan. But in spite of it the hope that was expressed that construction would begin has not materialised; that has not been fulfilled. Now he might put the supplementary, whatever he wants to ask.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** May I know, why, in spite of the fact that the assurance was given that the construction of the yard will begin in the Third Plan itself, the construction of the yard was not taken up?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As explained all along in respect of this question, the first stage of detailed technical project report is finalised by competent technical consultants was not completed. The report was received only on the 27th April, 1966, that is, this year. The project report is under the examination of a technical committee of the Ministry of

Transport with representatives of other ministries and that technical report of technical officers is being expected to be received by the middle of this month. Further consideration by Government would be continued after the receipt of that report by from technical experts.

**Mr. Speaker:** What are the future hopes? Now when would construction begin?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** After the feasibility of the shipyard is precisely established and the technical report is received. Government will examine each and every aspect; the scope of the project as well as the foreign exchange requirement of the project and necessary action will be taken.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** It is reported in a section of the press two weeks back that the reaction of the Planning Commission was not favourable to the project specially in view of the high cost. May I know what is the position today?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** It is rather premature for me to venture to offer an opinion on this matter because the matter is now being considered by the Technical Committee, by the experts. After the report is received, we will be able to say what is the scope and the feasibility.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether the Government have taken any action other than that of acquiring the land so far as the construction of the shipyard is concerned?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The main thing hinges on the project report. Government have taken expeditious action in getting the foreign consultants. The matter has been thoroughly examined and the project report has been received. That is all what Government could do. Without that, how can construction of a shipyard be taken up in hand?

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** You will appreciate the feelings of the members coming from Kerala because we feel honestly that for the last ten years this Government has been trying to dupe our people. I shall come to a later date when the hon. Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, took over. On April 5, when he was winding up the debate on the demands of his Ministry, I asked him:

"What about the second ship-building yard? It is hanging in the air for many years."

He said:

"Some foreign companies have already been given consultancy. They are doing it."

He did not know which foreign consultancy.

I then asked him:

"Will it come up?"

He replied:

"It will definitely come up. I do not know why a doubt has arisen about it."

I said:

"The doubt arises because of our bitter experience in the past."

This is a very categorical statement by the Minister that it will definitely come up,

Mr. Poonacha, when he was in Kerala after the last session, also announced in the Press that the Cochin shipyard is coming. Then when the Prime Minister was there—they have often come there during the last ten years, I think, for elections—

**Mr. Speaker:** He may put his question.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** . . . she promised that she will personally expedite the decision on ship-building yard.

Now the entire thing, according to the Minister, rests on the Technical Committee's report—the feasibility report. That means, it is still in the air.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he desires a discussion, that is a separate thing. He should now ask his question.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I am coming to the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** After such a long journey!

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** I want to know from the Minister whether the statement made by him in the House that it will definitely come up still stands, whether he sticks to it in spite of all kinds of feasibility and all that, and whether he can give an assurance that this shipyard is coming in the Fourth Plan.

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** I think the position has been explained very clearly by the Minister of State. Yesterday I had to be in the other House; there were two call-attention notices. I am really sorry I could not be present here yesterday. I was actually standing on my legs at that time in the other House.

About the assurance, I can say that we are anxious to have the ship-building yard at Cochin. We are taking steps to see that the project report which has been received is examined as quickly as possible and I am hopeful that the Planning Commission also would allot enough money, foreign exchange, rupee finances and all that. We are as anxious as the Opposition to see that the Cochin Shipyard is taken. It, of course depends on so many other considerations—rupees finance, foreign exchange and all that. . . .



**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** How did he say that it will definitely come up?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** We are not responsible for Planning Commission and Finance Ministry. Our desire is that it should come and we want to pursue. As Dr. Subbarayan had said we shall certainly make our best efforts to see that it comes up.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** May I know who are the members of the Technical Committee and whether they are technical persons or administrative officers?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The Technical Committee consists of the Development Adviser to the Ministry of Transport (Ports), the Naval Headquarters Director, a technical person, the representative of the D. G. Shipping, the Chairman of the Cochin Port Trust and an Administrative Officer of the Ministry.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The word "feasibility" has been repeatedly used by the Minister of State. I take it that the Government gave the assurance on behalf of the entire body, the Cabinet. Do I now take it, in view of what has been said, that all assurances and expressions of hope are contingent upon the feasibility examination by experts, financial agencies and certain other instruments of administration, and till then the whole thing hangs fire and the old assurance will not be implemented?

**Shri Sanjiva Reddy:** I would like hon. Members to appreciate that on technical matters, naturally, we have to take the advice of the technical people and we shall have to wait their report. It is coming in about a month's time. It is not as if several years are going to be taken for this; we are expecting the advice of the technical committee by the end of the month or some time during this month.

**An hon. Member:** What is the meaning of the assurance then?

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** This project has been in the incubator or the refrigerator for about fifteen years, and now we are told that the feasibility is being looked into. May I know whether the foreign consultants, namely Mitsubishis were asked to submit a detailed project report or a feasibility report, and if there is a detailed project report, may I know whether there is any truth in the report that two kinds of reports are being simultaneously considered, one a skeleton project for ships of low tonnage, and the other a much more detailed project report, and if not which one of these projects is under consideration?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** A detailed project report has been received, and the technical committee is now examining the various aspects of the detailed project report and it will advise the Ministry as to what precise action should be taken with regard to the financial outlay as well as the scope of the project as such. This is the position that has been referred to the technical committee. On receipt of the report of the technical committee, further action will be taken.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** My specific question has not been answered. I asked whether there were two sets of project reports. There has been no answer to this question.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** There is only one project report and that is the detailed project report.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** May I know whether the technical committee has been directed by the Minister to go round other ports and examine the feasibility in those areas also, and whether the explosives dock, the establishment of which in Cochin was definitely objected to by the Mitsubishis is being surreptitiously brought in to sabotage the scheme?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The reference to the explosives berth is not quite germane to the point that we are considering now.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** It is there in the report.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** It is not the port but it is the second shipyard with which we are concerned now. With regard to the ship building yard we have had the report, and as I have already mentioned, the matter is under active consideration...

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** My question was this. Has the technical committee been asked to go round the other ports and examine its feasibility there? The hon. Minister should answer that question.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The detailed project report has been received and it is now under examination by the technical committee. They need not go to any other port.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next short notice question. Shri Madhu Limaye.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** My name is also there. But you have not called me.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry. I cannot allow any more questions on this now. We have already spent about 25 minutes on this question.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** When our names are there, you do not call us. But when our names are not there, you simply say that our names are not there. What is this?

**Some hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** If hon. Members want a discussion they might have recourse to other methods.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** Last time, I had given notice of a half-an-hour discussion, and the hon. Minister had asked me to withdraw it in view of the assurance that he had given that the shipyard would be coming up soon.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्राध घंटे की उनकी बहस मंजूर कर लीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नोटिस गे तो देख लूंगा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** नोटिस दे दीजिए न, गोपालन साहब।

**Institute of International Studies**

**S.N.Q. 3. Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 37 on the 16th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Director or the Academic Council of the Institute of International Studies, Delhi have since paid Mr. Ved Pratap Vedic his scholarship or stipend on the basis of his application in Hindi; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Council have decided that students may submit their thesis in any Indian language, if they so choose?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Shri Ved Pratap Vedic has been paid stipend upto June, 1966 and no dues are now pending.

(b) The Academic Council have decided that the Board of research Studies may in exceptional cases permit a student to write his thesis in any other language, provided it is satisfied that adequate research materials are available either in that language or in any other language in which the student is already proficient and that it can find a competent supervisor and examiners in the language of the thesis.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जहाँ तक परीक्षक का एग्जमिनर का सवाल है, बात कुछ समझ में आती है। लेकिन जवाब में कहा गया है कि एक्सैम्पनल केसिस में इस तरह की इजाजत दी जाएगी कि भारतीय भाषाओं में वे अपने

प्रबन्ध लिख सकते हैं, यदि चाहें तो। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि हम इस स्कूल को हर साल आठ लाख रूपया अनुदान देते हैं तो क्या इस स्कूल के संचालक है उनको शिक्षा मंत्रालय निर्देश नहीं दे सकता कि एक्सप्लानल कोर्स में नहीं बल्कि जो छात्र चाहेंगे कि किसी भातीय भाषा में वे अपना प्रबन्ध दें, शोध ग्रन्थ दें, उनको ऐसा करने की पूरी छूट द ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I explained last time when this question came up, this is an antonomous organisation, an all-India organisation taking students from different parts of the country. As the situation is in our country today, the institution has adopted English as the medium of instruction because it caters to students from the south, from Bengal, from Maharashtra and other places. So we cannot have an Indian language, Hindi, as the medium of instruction. That is the present position.

Even so, after what has happened in the Lok Sabha, the institution was informed of the strong feeling in this House and the Academic Council adopted a resolution which, in substance, is what I have reproduced. The position is that normally the working of the institution will be in English. The teaching will be in English. Normally, theses will be written in English. But if a student says, 'I want to write a thesis in an Indian language', you must have first the literature in that institution where you can do research; second, he must be proficient in that language; third, it must be possible for him to get sufficient assistance from the institution for writing the thesis.

My own feeling is that this is a very happy compromise. The institution is not going to adhere strictly or slavishly to the English language. If a student comes and says, 'I want to write a thesis in Hindi or Bengali or Tamil', if he is proficient, if sufficient literature is available and supervisors can help him in that, he

will get assistance. I do not think we can carry the matter any farther.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा प्रश्न शिक्षा मंत्रीजी समझें नहीं हैं। मैं माध्यम का सवाल नहीं छोड़ा है। मैंने केवल शोध ग्रंथ या खोज की जो किताब है उसके बारे में कहा है। उसको बंगला, तमिल या और भी किसी भारतीय भाषा में लिखने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ? इस बात को कहने की क्या जरूरत है कि साहित्य या सामग्री बंगला में होना चाहिये या तमिल में होना चाहिये।

साहित्य अंग्रेजी में हो सकता है, फ्रांसीसी भाषा में हो सकता है, किसी भी भाषा में हो सकता है। जो खोज की किताब है उसको तमिल में, बंगला में और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में लिखने की उनको पूरी छूट होनी चाहिये। एग्जैमिनर का सवाल तो मेरी समझ में आता है। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह दोनों को मिला रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जहां तक मैं समझा हूँ उन्होंने कहा है कि उस इंस्टीट्यूशन ने यह भी देखना है कि उनके पास इंतजाम है कि जो रिसर्च के पेपर तैयार हो उन को देख सकें, क्या उनके पास कोई स्टाफ है जो उनको देख सके ? क्या यह ठीक है जो मैंने कहा है ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** एग्जैमिनर की बात मैं समझ सकता हूँ।

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** बंगला में अगर लिट्रेचर तैयार होता है और बंगला के प्रोफसर नहीं हैं तो उसको कौन एग्जैमिन करेगा। उसके लिए इंस्टीट्यूशन के पास ये फैसिलिटीज होनी चाहिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सवाल यह है कि जो मैटैरियल है वह साहित्यक होना चाहिये। साहित्य किसी भी भाषा में हो सकता है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** साहित्य तो हो सकता है लेकिन उनके पास अगर बंगला के टीचर्स ही नहीं हैं तो .....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जहां तक एग्जैमिनर्ज की बात है वह समझ में आती है । लेकिन . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप दूसरा सवाल करें : ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जहां तक पत्र व्यवहार का सवाल है, यह जो ऐकेडेमिक कॉमिल या मंचालक है, उन्होंने एक परिपत्र जारी किया है कि संविधान में जिन 14 भाषाओं का जिक्र किया गया है, उन में किसी भी भाषा में वह अपना पत्र लिख सकते हैं, लेकिन साथ साथ यह शर्त भी लगाई गई है कि वह उम का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद दें । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जून तक की छात्रवृत्ति, स्कालरशिप, उन को दे दी गई है । लेकिन मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि उन्होंने बाद में फिर भारतीय भाषा में पत्र लिखा, इस लिए अगस्त महीने में उन को छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं मिली है । क्या इस बात की जानकारी शिक्षा मंत्री को है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगस्त में उन को स्कालरशिप मिलना है । अगस्त तो अभी शुरू हुआ है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मई जून तक के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है । जुलाई की छात्रवृत्ति अगस्त में मिलेगी न ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The position was that when this unfortunate controversy arose, he was asked to fill in his application for scholarship....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मंचालक महोदय इन को गुमराह करते हैं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether the Scholarship for July has again been denied to him?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Yes, it has been denied.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन को छात्रवृत्ति मिली है या रोकी गई है, इस का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन को शायद इल्म नहीं है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह कहें कि उन को जानकारी नहीं है ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We are in the beginning of August, but there is no difficulty in the way of Mr. Vedic. He need not submit his certificate, that his attendance has been regular, in English. He can give it in blank, and a direction has been given that that particular application will be filled in in English either by the Director or the Registrar. There is no compulsion on him.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मंत्री महोदय कहें कि उन को जानकारी है या यह कहें कि उन को जानकारी नहीं है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या जुलाई का स्कालरशिप मिला है या नहीं ?

**श्री म० क० चागला :** मुझे उम की जानकारी नहीं है । जून के अखिर तक मिल चुका है ।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** अगर मंत्री महोदय को इन की जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या वह यह बतायेंगे कि अगर जुलाई की छात्रवृत्ति के लिए इस विद्यार्थी ने भारतीय भाषा में आवेदन पत्र दिया, तो उम को छात्रवृत्ति दे दी जायेगी और उसे इस बात के लिए राजबूर नहीं किया जायेगा कि वह इस के साथ अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद दे ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The position is this. If he submits his application blank, if he does not want to fill it in English, the Registrar or the Director or some officer of the Institute will fill it up in English.

**Some hon. Members:** Why?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** प्रश्न यह है कि अगर कोई विद्यार्थी स्कालरशिप के लिये अपना आवेदन पत्र किसी भी भारतीय

भाषा में देना चाहि, तो क्या उसे स्कालरशिप मिल जायेगा, या उसे इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जायेगा कि वह साथ में अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद भी दे। मंत्री महोदय को स्प्लिट पर्सनलिटी है। एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के रूप में वह कहते हैं कि कोई विद्यार्थी हिन्दी में आवेदन पत्र दे सकता है और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर के रूप में वह कहते हैं कि साथ में अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद देना चाहिये। इस स्प्लिट पर्सनैलिटी का क्या कारण है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I can only give the decision of the institution, and the decision is this. The Director advised Mr. Vedic that in case he does not want to fill up the blanks in English, he should submit the blank form to the Institute.

**Some hon. Members:** Why?

**Mr. Speaker:** If that matter has to be taken up differently, that is another question, but in reply to the supplementary he is telling us what the reaction of the institution is. It has been asked whether the Minister would give any direction. The Minister has said that it is an autonomous body. If the Members want to discuss it, they might resort to that course, but I cannot allow more questions on this.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Half-an-hour discussion should be allowed on this subject.

**Mr. Speaker:** When the notice comes I will see.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . . . .

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** He is asking the question in Hindi. That should be blank. He should ask in English.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में जिन भारतीय भाषाओं के जानने वाले प्रोफेसर हैं अगर उन भाषाओं के माध्यम से कोई विद्यार्थी

रिसर्च करना चाहें, तो अब तक उन को इंस्टीट्यूट में क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं और आगे क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I said, students come from all parts of India. If they write their application forms in different languages, we have not the staff who can understand all the languages. Therefore, a common language has been adopted.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन् मेरा सवाल दूसरा है। मैं ने पूछा है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में जिन भारतीय भाषाओं को जानने वाले प्रोफेसर हैं, अगर कोई विद्यार्थी उन भाषाओं के माध्यम से रिसर्च करना चाहें, तो ऐसे विद्यार्थी को अब तक इस इंस्टीट्यूट में क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध रही हैं और आगे क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am not in a position to say what languages the different members of the staff know. They all know English because the medium is English. May I supplement something which I should have supplemented earlier? I was asked about the stipend for July. The position is this. The stipend for July will be paid in the first week of August. That is the position. The first week has not ended and I hope the student will get his stipend for July in the first week of August.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह शर्म की बात है कि आजाद भारत के अठारह साल बीत जाने के बाद भी भारतीय भाषाओं में शोध प्रबन्ध लिख कर दस बीस विद्यार्थियों ने भी डाक्टरेट की उपाधि हासिल नहीं की है। क्या मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस सुझाव को तत्काल मानेंगे कि भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए कोई विशेष पुरस्कार या वजीफा देने की घोषणा करे, जो विभिन्न

विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय भाषाओं में शोध प्रबन्ध लिख कर डाक्टरेट की उपाधि लेना चाहते हैं।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** उन को तो यह ब्लैक लिस्ट कर देंगे।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This is not relevant to the question. I might point out that the Education Commission has recommended that steps should be taken to make it possible within ten years for different universities to adopt the Indian languages as the medium.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** यह कैसे रेलिवेंट नहीं है ?

**श्री मधु निमये :** बीस साल हो गए हैं। वे कहां चले गए ? वे ऐसे ही उड़ गए।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी के दिमाग में दो विचार, जो बिल्कुल अलग अलग हैं, बिल्कुल घुलमिल गए हैं। एक तो है कि किस भाषा में अपने अध्ययन को व्यक्त किया जाये, अर्थात् प्रकाशन की भाषा और दूसरी बात है कि जिस विषय का अध्ययन किया जा रहा हो उसी सामग्रिया किस भाषा में हैं, यानी समझ की भाषा। समझने और अध्ययन की भाषा एक है और प्रकाशन या लिखने की भाषा दूसरी है। मंत्री महोदय ने इन दोनों को बिल्कुल मिला दिया है। इसलिए मुश्किल हो जाती है जब तक शिक्षा मंत्री को खोज के मामले में कुछ बिल्कुल आधारभूत बातें मालूम न हों, अगर कम से कम उन्होंने कुछ पढ़ाई लिखाई की होती, तो उन को मालूम होता कि कैसे ऐसी खोज होती है। मैं आप को बताऊं कि . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मूझे बतायेंगे ही या पूछेंगे भी ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं आप से ही पूछता हूँ। उन से क्यों पूछूँ। उनको कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई थोटा सवाल नहीं है जैसे शेक्सपियर

हैं। उस के बारे में अभी तक अधिकतर खोज की सामग्री अंग्रेजी भाषा में है, लेकिन जब कोई जर्मन अध्ययन कर के उस पर शोध ग्रन्थ लिखेगा, तो वह जर्मन भाषा में लिखेगा और अगर फ्रांसीसी लिखेगा तो फ्रेंच भाषा में लिखेगा। अगर एक विद्यार्थी की खोज का विषय है रूस और मंगोलिया, तो साफ बात है कि सब सामग्रियां, या ज्यादातर सामग्रियां रूसी और मंगोल भाषा में होगी। तो मंत्री महोदय कहना चाहते हैं कि वह रूसी भाषा में अपना ग्रन्थ लिखेगा। वहां अंग्रेजी कहां से टपक पड़ती है, जो कि वाहियात और डायन भाषा है क्या वह अपना ग्रन्थ मंगोल भाषा में लिखेगा ? किस में लिखेगा ? अगर किसी आदमी का विषय संस्कृत है, तो जैसे मैक्समूलर . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल करें।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या करूँ ? एक ऐसा आदमी वहां पर बैठा हुआ है, जो कुछ जानता नहीं है, समझता नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर आर्डर।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** इसमें आर्डर आर्डर क्या है ? (ध्यक्षान) इस में आर्डर आर्डर कुछ नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर इसमें नहीं आता तो काम नहीं चल सकता है और फिर मुझे बन्द करना पड़ेगा। मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ बार बार हर एक सवाल मप्लीमेंट्री जो है वह एक स्पीच बनता जा रहा है। आप तो मुझ भी बता रहे हैं, उनको भी बता रहे हैं जैसे सब नालायक हैं यहां बैठे हुए। आप सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछिए।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आदमी जब यहां आकर के ऐसी बात बोलदेते हैं तो क्या कोई करे ? आप देखिये, मैक्समूलर ने सब अध्ययन संस्कृत में वेद वगैरह का किया था तो क्या संस्कृत में अपना ग्रन्थ

लिखने गए, उन्होंने जर्मन में अपन ग्रन्थ लिखा । सारे संसार के भले विश्वविद्यालयों में यह उसूल है, यह नियम है मैं आपसे बताऊं बर्लिन विश्वविद्यालय में, मास्को विश्वविद्यालय में और मैं जहां तक जानता हूँ और भी अच्छे विश्वविद्यालयों में कि बंगला भाषा में, हिन्दी भाषा में अपने खोज के ग्रन्थ को लिख सकते हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की, उन को यह पता है कि वह अपनी भाषा रख सकते हैं लेकिन अध्ययन दूसरी भाषाओं के माध्यम से करें और यह एक जबरदस्ती भाषा किसी के ऊपर लादना है, जो आदमी भाषा नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहता अंग्रेजी उसके ऊपर लाद रहे हो । यह सवाल नहीं है कि आप मलयाली या बंगाली के ऊपर पर हिन्दी लाद रहे हों, बंगाली और मलयाली को बंगाली और मलयाली में खोज करने दीजिये और हिन्दी वालों को हिन्दी में करने दीजिये यह प्रश्न यहां पर पड़ा हुआ है इसलिए आप मंत्री महोदय से सब से पहले अपने दिमाग को सुधारने के लिए कहिये कि वह खोज की सामग्री की भाषा और ग्रन्थ के लिखने का भाषा इन दोनों में फर्क करना सीखें और जो मैंने अभी विदेशी विश्व विद्यालयों के बारे में सवाल पूछा है क्या उन्होंने पता लगाया है कि बर्लिन विश्वविद्यालय, मास्को विश्वविद्यालय और इसी तरह और विकसित विश्वविद्यालयों में बंगाली, अथवा हिन्दी अथवा तमिल, जहां तक मैं जानता हूँ, तमिल के बारे में मुझे पक्का पता नहीं है, के माध्यम से अपना खोज ग्रन्थ लिखने और डाकटरी करने का मौका मिलता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो अब मैं आगे चल सकता हूँ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अब इस का जवाब भी तो होना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या जवाब इसका मैं दिलाऊँ ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla :** Sir, I would not claim the rudeness of Dr. Lohia—he

cannot help it and that is his nature—nor do I claim a wide and encyclopaedic knowledge. At least I have the modesty and the humility to admit when I am wrong or ignorant. (Interruptions).\*\*

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मेरी प्रकृति और अपनी नम्रता की बातें । इतनी हिम्मत और बेशरमी ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla :** I am only trying to answer this question. The question was, what is the decision of this institution. I am trying to explain to this House that the original policy of this institution was that the thesis should only be in English. The reason for that was that this is an all-India institution and it is an international institution in which the professors, teachers and examiners know only English and do not know other languages well. But, in view of the—

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जन्म भर अंग्रेजों की गुलामी करते आये हो, अब आये हो हम से भिड़ने । (व्यवधान)

**Some hon. Members :** Wrong, wong.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Is this institution meant for two per cent of the people or 98 per cent of the people?

**Shri Tyagi :** If they do not know the Indian languages, they must be turned out.

**श्री हुक चन्द कछवाय :** वह हिन्दी नहीं जानते तो . . . (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यदस्था का प्रश्न है । क्या वह संस्था . . . (व्यवधान)

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. I am surprised. What am I to do? I fail to understand how senior Members on all sides get up and just begin to speak without any discipline or without any order.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** I ask him: is this institution above the Constitution? Is it meant for two per cent of the people or 98 per cent of the people?

**Shri M. C. Chaglia:** I said that that was the policy of this organisation or institution. Now they have changed it. In view of the discussion in this House on the last occasion, it is now permissible to a student to submit the thesis in any Indian language with the necessary proviso that there must be examiners, supervisors and teachers who know that language. How else can a student study in an institution, unless the teachers, the examiners and the supervisors know the language in which the thesis is submitted?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Are the teachers competent? Why should the students be punished if the professor or supervisor does not know the language?

**Shri Nambiar:** There must be an end to this; there must be a limit.

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Nothing shall be recorded.

(Interruptions: \*\*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I would appeal to all hon. Members that they should stop here; they should leave this subject here. This should not be discussed any more.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS

स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की  
समाधि

- \*244. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय  
विकास मन्त्री 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 1020 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री लाल  
बहादुर शास्त्री की समाधि बनाने के लिये  
इस बीच विस्तृत योजना तैयार कर ली गई  
है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;  
और

(ग) समाधि के प्रारम्भिक निर्माण-कार्य  
में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास  
मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और  
(ख). जी नहीं; योजना का व्यौरा बनाने  
में काफी समय लगेगा। इस समय हम योजना  
के प्रथम चरण पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रथम चरण पर तकरीबन 1.5  
लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे। यह काम तकरीबन  
सुदूर हो चुका है।

Demands of Kerala Non-Gazetted  
Officers' Federation

\*245. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Federation has demanded the appointment of a new Committee to review the pay revision announced recently by the State Government;

(b) whether the Federation has also demanded interim relief to Non-Gazetted Officers and last grade employees



pending the appointment of the Committee; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Kerala have not agreed to the demands of the Federation. They have however agreed to consider any anomalies specifically brought to their notice.

#### Frozen U.S. Aid

- \*246. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Rameshwaranand:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Balgovind Verma:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has given any indication on the possibility of

defreezing of frozen U.S. Aid since the return of the Planning Minister from that country;

(b) whether excepting the willingness of aiding some projects committed before, any substantial amount is likely to be released soon; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) A press release of the U.S. specifying U.S. policy in this regard, is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6657/66].

(b) and (c). A statement showing the loans sanctioned by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Export Import Bank since November, 1965 is laid on the Table. Further project and non-project assistance is under consideration.

#### भारत सहायता क्लब

- \* 247. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**  
**श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :**  
**श्री मधु लिमये :**  
**श्री नागड़ी :**  
**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :**  
**श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :**  
**श्री रा० बरुवा :**  
**श्री लोलाधर कटकी :**  
**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :**  
**श्री हेम बरुवा :**  
**श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ त्रिवेदी :**  
**श्री नाथ पाई :**  
**श्री अल्वारेस :**  
**श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :**  
**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**  
**श्री दलजोत सिंह :**  
**श्री किन्दर लाल :**  
**श्रीमती मम्मूना सुल्तान :**  
**श्री एम. हरक्ष यादव :**  
**श्री काजरालकर :**

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

श्री ब्रजबासी लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सहायता क्लब ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कुल कितनी सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि गैर-परियोजना सहायता के रूप में होगी ;

(ग) सोवियत संघ तथा पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों ने कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ; और

(घ) उसमें से कितनी राशि गैर-परियोजना सहायता के रूप में होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिये ठीक-ठीक वित्त सहायता की जरूरत होगी और भारत सहायता संघ उसमें कितना योगदान दे सकेगा, इन बातों का पता तभी लगेगा जब चौथी आयोजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा और भारत सहायता संघ को उसका अध्ययन करने का अवसर मिल चुकेगा। जहाँ तक 1966-67 का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक प्राप्त वचनों और सहायता संघ के सदस्यों द्वारा प्रकट किये गये इरादों के आधार पर अनुमान किया जाता है कि भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्यों से गैर-प्रायोजना सहायता के रूप में 9000 लाख डालर की सहायता उपलब्ध होगी; प्रायोजना सम्बन्धी सहायता के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ). सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ की सरकार ने कुल 9700 लाख रूबल का ऋण देने की घोषणा की है, जिसमें तीसरी आयोजना से चौथी आयोजना में आगे

ले जायी गयी रकम और बोकारो प्रायोजना सम्बन्धी ऋण की रकम शामिल है। इस के गैर-प्रायोजना सम्बन्धी भाग के बारे में अन्तिम फैसला किया जाना है। जहाँ तक पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों का सम्बन्ध है, हंगरी से 15-6-1966 को 25 करोड़ रुपये और यूगोस्लाविया से 18-6-66 को 60 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण के लिए करार किये जा चुके हैं। ये दोनों ऋण प्रायोजनाओं से निबद्ध हैं। पूर्वी यूरोप के अन्य देशों के साथ अभी मामले तय नहीं हुए हैं।

### Unemployment in Villages

\*248. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the tentative programmes in the Fourth Plan for providing them with productive employment.

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

(a) and (b). The problem in many rural areas is one of chronic under-employment even more than of unemployment. The growth of population undoubtedly tends to accentuate under-employment. However, from available data, it is not possible to state the rate at which under-employment may be increasing or decreasing from year to year. The position varies a great deal from one area to another.

(c) These programmes will be set out in the Outline of the Fourth Plan.

**Recovery from M/s. Chaman Lal Brothers**

\*249. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to his statement on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange out of the part payment of Rs. 40 lakhs, which he had stated on the 24th March, 1966 had already been recovered by Government, actually received from the British firm and Messrs. Chaman Lal and Brothers so far; and

(b) the nature of the legal action that the Enforcement Directorate propose to take or have taken in the matter?

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

(a) The statement dated 24-3-66 mentioned that the amount of Rs. 40 lakhs had been "got back" and not that it had been recovered by Government. As clarified in the subsequent statement dated 17-5-66, the amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was covered by an arrangement, arrived at with the U.K. company and approved by the Reserve Bank of India. Out of this amount, as mentioned in the statement a sum of £ 55,000 had actually been received on that date. Since that date, a further sum of £ 30,000 has been received.

(b) Of the amount outstanding out of the remaining Rs. 35 lakhs referred to in the first statement, show cause notice has already been issued on the party by the Directorate of Enforcement in respect of £ 1,90,894.

Action under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in respect of the amount outstanding out of Rs. 40 lakhs is being pursued in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

**Economic Review**

\*250. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of a general reconsideration of the wage structure in the country and to devise a long term policy on incomes, wages and production has been engaging the attention of Government; and

(b) if so, the stage of its consideration and precise nature of steps taken to achieve the objective?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The question of evolving an appropriate incomes policy has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. A Steering Group comprising the officials of the Reserve Bank, various ministries of the Government of India, and the Planning Commission was set up in June, 1964 to evolve a broad framework for the Incomes Policy for the country. This Group has done considerable work relating to the various issues involved. The subject is complex and it would take some time before the Group is able to finalise its report.

**Loans from I.M.F. and World Bank**

\*251. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to improve the terms and conditions under which the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and other International Agencies are giving aid to developing countries; and

(b) if so, what these are?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). The World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association have under continuous review the needs of developing countries and the responses that they should themselves make in meeting these requirements. As a result of such constant review, material improvements have taken place over the last five years in the terms of financing. To quote examples, the need for non-project financing in increasing measures and the need to meet portion of the total costs (rather than only the foreign exchange cost) of a project have been recognised. In loans to institutional borrowers like the ICICI, they have lessened the extent to which prior references to the Bank are to be made before subloans can be granted. Apart from this, in order to make available more funds for long term development lending through the I.D.A., the World Bank with the authority of the Board of Governors has assigned to the I.D.A. from its surpluses \$ 50 million during 1963-64 and \$ 75 million during 1964-65.

#### Kangsabati Project

- \*252. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kangsabati Project in West Bengal which has been approved by the Centre, the progress of work is slow for want of funds; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving sufficient funds to accelerate the pace of work?

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

(b) The State Government has asked for additional funds outside the State Plan ceiling. This is being considered.

#### Development of Assam Hill Districts

- \*253. **Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**

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

(a) whether the joint Centre-State Study Team on the development of Assam Hill Districts including the Mizo Hill Districts has completed its work and submitted its proposals to Government;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6658/66].

(c) The proposals of the Study Team are under consideration and it is hoped to take an early decision on them.

#### कोसी नहर विजली घर

\*254. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 12 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1634 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसि नहर विजली घर कब चालू हो जायेगा और इसको शीघ्र पूरा

करने और चालू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस विजली घर के लिये मशीन जिसे पाकिस्तान ने ज्वल कर लिया था, अब छोड़ दी गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या अन्य व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) अब पूर्वी कोमी नहर विजली घर के 1967 में चालू होने की संभावना है। ड्राफ्ट ट्यूब गेट तथा अन्तःप्रवाह जलपाशों को छोड़ कर विजली घर के निर्माण के सिविल कार्य पूरे होने को है। विजली उत्पादन यूनिट नं० 2, 3 तथा 4 को प्रतिष्ठापित करने का कार्य हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। प्रथम यूनिट की कुछ मशीनरी पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा ज्वल कर लिये जाने के कारण इस यूनिट का प्रतिष्ठापन कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता। विजली घर को शीघ्र चालू करने के लिये बिहार राज्य विजली बोर्ड पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा ज्वल की गई मशीनरी मुख्यतः विजली उत्पादन यूनिट नं० 1 से और अन्य तीन विजली उत्पादन यूनिटों के ड्राफ्ट-ट्यूब लाइनों से सम्बन्ध रखती है। यह मशीनरी अभी तक पाकिस्तान ने वापस नहीं की है। यदि ज्वल की गई मशीनरी पाकिस्तान ने वापस नहीं की तो उसके जापानी निर्माणकर्ताओं से इनको दुबारा बनाने के लिए प्रार्थना की जाएगी।

#### Policy Re. Disposal of Plots

\*255. Shri M. L. Dwivdi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recommended that the

policy regarding the disposal of residential plots in the capital be reviewed in the light of experiences gained so far; and

(b) whether it has been considered by Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It is understood that in their meeting held on the 28th May 1966, the Delhi Development Authority have adopted a resolution recommending certain changes in the policy regarding disposal of residential plots under the scheme of "Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi". This resolution has been forwarded by them to the Delhi Administration for further action.

(b) The matter will be considered in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development on receipt of recommendations from the Delhi Administration.

#### Incentives for Doctors for Rural Areas

256. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether States have been asked to give more incentives in the form of higher emoluments and more facilities like housing and conveyance, to attract doctors to the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto; and

(c) the names of the States which have agreed to give such incentives to the doctors?

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

(b) and (c). Most of the States have

revised the scales of pay of doctors employed in rural areas. The scales of pay and other facilities for such medical officers are being reviewed by the authorities concerned from time to time. A statement containing the latest position regarding pay, allowances and incentives, etc. given to medical officers employed in primary health centres is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6659/66].

**विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नियमों के उल्लंघन से सम्बन्धित छापे**

\* 257. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय:  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :  
श्री हेम बरुआ :  
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :  
श्री नाथ पाई :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने हाल में बम्बई तथा गुजरात के अनेक स्थानों में स्थित कम्पनियों के प्रपु-निदेशकों के कार्यालय-प्रहातों, कारखानों तथा रिहायशी फ्लैटों पर ला गई तलाशियों में लाखों रुपये के मूल्य के स्विस फ्रैंकों से सम्बन्धित ऐसे कुछ दस्तावेज बरामद किये जिनसे यह पता चला कि विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नियमों का बड़े पैमाने पर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों तथा कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और छ.पां के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा 23-5-66 और 24-5-66 को बम्बई में चार

फर्मों और पांच व्यक्तियों, याना में एक फर्म तथा बड़ौदा में एक फर्म और एक व्यक्ति के स्थानों की तलाशी ली जाने पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन से सम्बन्धित कागजात पकड़े गये हैं जिनमें विदेशी मुद्राओं और स्विस फ्रैंक के कुछ लेन-देन भी शामिल हैं। इस समय अधिक विवरण देना या कम्पनियों के नाम बताना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ग) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

#### L.I.C. Regulations

258. Shri Utiya;  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any L.I.C. regulations under Section 49(1) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 for the conduct of business and recording of proceedings in Minute Books by the Committee of the Directors of the L.I.C.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee of Directors of L.I.C. maintained no such record in Minute Books of its proceedings during 1957—59?

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

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation Regulations, 1956, as well as the Life Insurance Corporation Regulations, 1959, which subsequently replaced the former, provide that all decisions taken at the meetings of the Members of the Corporation "shall as far as possible be recorded in the form of resolutions and an entry of such decisions in the book of proceedings of the Corporation shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that such decisions were taken by the Corporation". Both these sets of Regulations were issued with the approval of the Government of India.

In regard to the various Committees of Members, viz., the Executive Committee, the Investment Committee, the Services and Budget Committee and Public Relations Committee, the Life Insurance Corporation Regulations, 1959 provide that the procedure of these Committees will be such as may be decided upon by the respective Committees.

(b) The Meetings of the Members of the Corporation have since the inception of the Corporation in 1956 recorded their resolutions in the book of the proceedings as required by the Regulations. The Committees of the Corporation have also in fact been maintaining Minute Books since their inception, except that the Services and Budget Committee (earlier known as Senior Services Committee) started doing so only from February, 1962.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों द्वारा खर्च

\*259. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 तथा जुलाई, 1966 के बीच की अवधि में बिजली, पानी तथा टेलीफोनों पर मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उप-मंत्रियों का अलग-अलग कितना खर्च आया ; और

(ख) क्या आपातकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने मंत्रियों से इन मदों पर कम से कम खर्च करने को कहा है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) मंत्रियों के मकानों में पानी और बिजली की खपत के मामले में आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और जैसे ही वे मिलेंगे सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे। जहां तक टेलीफोन के खर्च का ताल्लुक है उसका भेरे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध

नहीं। यह सवाल संचार मंत्रालय से पूछा जाना चाहिये।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से मंत्रियों ने यह तय किया था कि जिन रिहायशी मकानों में वे रह रहे हैं उनके बिजली तथा पानी की खपत के सम्बन्ध में वे खुद 200 रुपये महीने यानि कि 2,400 रुपये सालाना की सीमा रखेंगे। इससे ज्यादा खर्च होने पर मंत्री खुद भ्रदा करेंगे।

#### Consumption of Electricity in Agriculture

\*260. Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether there is any marked improvement in consumption of electricity by the Agriculturist Consumers since November, 1965 after the Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if not, whether the conditions for the supply of energy are still very rigid for the cultivators to accept them; and

(c) whether further liberalisation is considered for increase in consumption of electricity by agriculturists?

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

(a) It is too early to gauge any improvement in the electricity consumption by agriculturists.

(b) and (c). The Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held in November, 1965, laid the following guide-lines for simplifying and liberalising the terms and conditions for agricultural supply:—

The minimum consumption guaranteed should be fixed at a maximum Rs. 35 per BHP per annum, the security

deposit to be charged should be equivalent to only two months' average consumption; the cost of distribution lines should not be charged from the agricultural consumers; and the cost of service line beyond 100 ft. should be recovered in 60 monthly instalments without interest, if it cannot be paid in lumpsum, first 100 ft. being free as per law.

Although these were the criteria laid down, the States were left free to adopt any more liberal terms and conditions. The State Governments, State Electricity Boards are being persuaded to fall in line with all these recommendations so that the same may serve as an incentive for agricultural development.

As regards the minimum guarantee some of the States like Mysore, Orissa, West Bengal were having minimum guarantees lower than the amount recommended by the Conference. Gujarat States has agreed to reduce the minimum guarantee from Rs. 60 BHP per annum to Rs. 35. The matter is under correspondence with other States.

It was also suggested by the Conference that no electricity duty should be levied on consumption of electricity for agricultural use. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh did not levy any duty on the agricultural consumption. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have since exempted agricultural consumers from payment of levy of duty. As the agricultural rates in Kerala and Mysore inclusive of electricity duty are already lower than the maximum economic rate of 12 p. per unit fixed for agriculturists those States do not consider it necessary to exempt electricity duty. Some States are of the view that the incidence of duty being very negligible exemption is not considered necessary. The matter is still under consideration of the other State Governments.

The other points recommended in the Conference are still under consideration of the State Governments

and the State Electricity Boards. Further liberalisation if necessary, will be considered at a later stage, after the effect of the improvements indicated already are known.

#### Grievances of C.H.S. Doctors

\*261. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 286 on the 17th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Government have further liberalised the terms and conditions of C.H.S. Doctors after their strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the grievances raised in the representation by doctors of the Central Health Service have been met?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Government have taken the following decisions regarding the terms and conditions of service of C.H.S. Doctors which meet all their reasonable demands:

- (1) All medical officers who have been appointed to Category 'E' or equivalent posts of the Central Health Service on a regular basis under the existing Central Health Service Rules, would be promoted to grade of G.D.O.s, Class I, on the basis of their record of service.
- (2) The scales of pay for the various new categories of the Central Health Service and the rate of Non-practising Allowance have been considerably improved.
- (3) The revised scales of pay and allowances will be admissible retrospectively with effect from the 1st July, 1965.



- (4) The cadre strength of General Duty Officers, Class I will be reviewed from year to year to ensure promotion of more and more Class II Officers on satisfactory completion of 5 years of service.
- (5) A certain number of unspecified posts have been included in Super-time Grade II (scale of pay of Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800) to which officers of the grade of General Duty Officers Class I and the Specialists Grade will be promoted.
- (6) It is proposed to classify the various stations into 3 categories namely (a) metropolitan cities, (b) smaller cities and towns; and (c) remote localities and rural areas and to transfer members of the Central Health Service by rotation in a manner, so that every member of the Service will have the opportunity of serving in different stations during the span of their career.

#### Electronic Computers

\*262. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the different concerns, in the private and public sectors, which have been permitted to purchase or hire electronic computers from abroad during the last five years;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in each case by way of purchase price or hire charges; and

(c) the different considerations and priorities according to which Government determines its policy in the matter of giving permission for import of computers?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**  
(a) and (b). The information is being

collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(c) In order to keep pace with the fast growing technological advancement in the rest of the world, it will be of significant advantage to India to have computers, particularly for processing of data and certain types of scientifically worked out operations involving large scale data processing, working and programming, inventory control for preparation of pay rolls in the case of large industrial enterprises. Likewise, computers can deal with technical problems of complex nature as in the case of Atomic Energy Commission and research institutions, statistical organisations and big banks. These operations can be attended to efficiently and in time with the assistance of modern computers.

While giving permission to import computers special consideration has been given to developing a manufacturing programme in this country.

#### Health Cess Levy on Patients

\*263. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Dr. P. Srinivasan:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has suggested to the State Governments the introduction of a health cess levy on patients in all public hospitals;

(b) if so, the purpose of the proposed levy;

(c) the rate of levy proposed; and

(d) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes Sir, the Health Survey and Planning Committee had suggested the introduction of a system of graded charges for all hospital services except in a small percentage of the cases of genuinely indigent patients. The possibility of the levy of a health cess was also suggested. This recommendation was forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.

(b) The levy of a charge for services rendered in public hospitals would bring in a revenue which could be utilised for providing better facilities.

(c) A suggestion was made to charge 10 N.P. at the O.P.D. and 25 N.P. per day for the indoor patients, but they were free to make their own decisions.

(d) While some of the State Governments are already charging a fee from outdoor patients, others are not in favour.

#### **Report of Drug Control Committee**

**\*264. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
Shrimati Vimla Devi:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:**

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the working of the Drugs Control Act has submitted its report;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A copy of the Report has been placed in the Library of the Parliament. The recommendations made by the Committee are listed in Chapter VI (pages 112—117) of the Report.

(c) The recommendations are under examination by a Committee of Ministers of States appointed by the Central Council of Health.

#### **Utilisation of Credits for Hoarding Purposes**

**\*265. Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large sums obtained from the banks as industrial credits were being utilised for the purposes of commercial hoardings in the name of purchase of stocks of raw material and this raw material was re-sold in the black market from the godowns of the industrialists;

(b) the steps being taken to prevent overstocking of raw material, shares and components by certain unscrupulous industrialists and the sale of these stocks in the black market; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent credits leaking out and being utilised for hoarding purposes?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank and the Government of India are concerned only with broad credit policies, which are generally so designed as to discourage hoarding and speculative tendencies. With this end in view, the credit policy is under continuous review and general and selective credit control is being resorted to, whenever necessary. Individual cases of hoarding and profiteering have, however, to be dealt with by the State Governments under the respective statutes.

**Public Sector Programmes**

\*266. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**

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

(a) whether additional tax efforts would be needed in the next four years to push through the public sector programme;

(b) If so, to what extent;

(c) whether steps have been taken to ensure the fulfilment of the basic assumptions made by the National Development Council last year; and

(d) whether Government have felt it necessary to cut down the public sector programme by taking into account the resources in sight?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question is at present under consideration by the Planning Commission. The recommendations of the Commission will be included in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan which is expected to be finalized soon. This document will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Meeting of Representatives of Minorities with the Prime Minister**

\*267. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representatives of the minorities met the Prime Minister in June, 1966 and brought to her notice the continued neglect of their interests by the States;

(b) whether Government are aware of the feeling, which is deeply and widely rooted in their mind, that minorities' interests, particularly that of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being neglected deliberately by the States; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a permanent Minority Commission to look after their interests?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). A delegation of Jamaitulama-i-Hind met the Prime Minister on the 4th June 1966 and brought to her notice the problems of the Muslim Community. The delegation did not raise any point relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) So far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there is already a Special Officer appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution to look after their interests.

**Committee on Essential Drugs**

\*268. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

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

(a) whether the Committee on Essential Drugs has submitted its report;

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

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

**Sub-Standard Drugs**

\*269. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the presence of sub-standard drugs in the market which are usually passed on as genuine to the consumers;

(b) whether there exist small units of pharmaceuticals in the cosmopolitan cities, like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta

and Delhi, which are said to be the makers and manufacturers of these drugs and medicines; and

(c) whether the Organisation of the Drugs Controller has nearly failed to check these unsocial activities on the part of these unscrupulous elements?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The samples of drugs tested in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act during 1965-66 show that about 16.4 per cent of the drugs are not of standard quality.

(b) Government have not received reports of the existence of any licenced units manufacturing substandard drugs in cosmopolitan cities. It is possible that unlicensed units might be indulging in this activity. Whoever does it, does it in a clandestine manner.

(c) No, Sir. The Drug Control Organisation take stringent measures whenever any sub-standard drug comes to their notice and they are quite vigilant against substandard drugs. It is proposed to make the Drug Control Organisation more effective.

#### **Inscription of Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in Rajghat**

**1232. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to inscribe teachings of Mahatma Gandhi at the entrance to the Rajghat;

(b) if so, the details of the teachings to be inscribed; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in the scheme?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes. Inscriptions will be at the entrance and on the cave walls of the Samadhi.

(b) Suggestions for apt quotations from Gandhiji's teachings and writings were invited from S/Shri Shriman

Narayan, Diwakar, Tendulkar and Kaka Saheb Kalelkar. Suggestions were made by Shri Shriman Narayan and Shri Diwakar. The Committee for Selection of Artists for Decoration of Public Buildings selected a few texts out of the suggestions. The texts have now been referred to the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for consideration. A copy of the texts (both in Hindi and in English) is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6660/66].

(c) A sum of Rs. 15,000/- is available for the work of carving inscriptions in the Samadhi.

#### **Brahmi Bulls at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi**

**1233. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install a pair of Brahmi Bulls in red stone on either side of main gate of the Krishi Bhavan in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approximate expenditure thereon?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Two Brahmi Bulls in red stone of adequate size and proportions and of the design, approved by the Committee for Selection of Artists for Decoration of Public Buildings are to be installed, one on each side of the main gate of the Krishi Bhavan.

(c) About Rs. 12,000/-.

#### **Idikki Control Board**

**1234. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5530 on the 12th May, 1966, regarding Control Board for the Idikki Project and state:

(a) whether there is any such Board for any other Project which is not

undertaken by the Central Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the setting up of a Central Control Board for idikki alone?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) Yes. The Control Boards in charge of power projects not undertaken by Central Government are:

(1) The Koyna Control Board (For Koyna HE Project in Maharashtra).

(2) The Hydro-Electric Construction Board (For Sharavathy and other Hydro Electric projects in Mysore).

(3) The Srisailem Control Board (For Srisailem HE Project in Andhra Pradesh).

(4) The Riband Control Board (For Riband Hydel Project in Uttar Pradesh).

(5) The Delhi Thermal Control Board (For Delhi 'C' Power Station jointly owned by Delhi & Punjab).

In addition there are Control Boards for important irrigation and multipurpose projects.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Central Council of Indian Medicine**

**1235. Shri M. K. Kumaran:  
Shri Basappa:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Dighe:-**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Council of Indigenous Medicine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are being worked out.

#### **Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy Patients**

**1236. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inhabitants at the rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients at Palliekal in Kerala State have represented to the Kerala Government that they should be given maintenance allowance for some time more; and

(b) whether their maintenance allowance is continued to be paid or not?

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

(b) Yes, the State Government have ordered the continuance of the subsidy at the reduced rate of Rs. 20/- per month for a further period of 6 months from the 1st July, 1966.

#### **Sholayar Hydro-Electric Project**

**1237. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of erection workers at Sholayar Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala;

(b) whether these workers are denied the application of the labour laws prevailing in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that these workers did not even get the wage for the holiday declared in connection with the passing away of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) Fifty regular workmen.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The workmen were allowed wages for the holiday declared in connection with the passing away of the

late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

#### **Electricity for Rural Areas in Kerala**

**1238. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a priority list of rural areas which need electricity facilities has been prepared in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the areas where such facilities will be extended in 1966-67?

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

(a) Yes. A list of 147 rural Centres has been prepared.

(b) The target of electrification fixed for 1966-67 is 110 Centres. These 110 Centres will be selected from the 147 Centres included in the list as follows:—

- (i) Incomplete works of the previous year will be completed before taking up fresh works;
- (ii) The new Centres will be taken up for execution according to the priority fixed for these works by the respective District Development Councils, subject to the execution of minimum guarantee agreement.

#### **Arrears of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income-Tax in Kerala**

**1239. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income Tax in Kerala as on the 31st March, 1966;

(b) the year-wise arrears from 1950 onwards with respect to each district; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the arrears?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Rs. 4,52,62,815.06 under Sales Tax and

Rs. 88,66,105.55 under Agricultural Income Tax.

(b) and (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6661/66].

#### **Emergency Risk Insurance Scheme**

**1240. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended the duration of the existing policies issued under the Emergency Risk Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details and terms of the extension; and

(c) whether the extension is applicable to insurable property also?

#### **The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Policies existing on 31-3-66 were extended for the quarter April-June, 1966. Again, policies existing on 30-6-66, including new policies taken out during that quarter were extended for the next quarter, i.e. July-September, 1966.

(b) No premium was charged for extension of policies in force on the last day of the previous quarter.

(c) Policies under the Emergency Risks Insurance Scheme relate only to Goods and Factories as defined in the Act and not to any other insurable property e.g. residential buildings

#### **Slum Clearance**

**1241. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the upper limit of income in respect of the slum clearance scheme has been raised by Government recently from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month;

(b) whether the upper limit in respect of industrial workers, too, has been raised and new slab system introduced relating to income slabs with different levels of subsidies;

(c) if so, whether this has been done on an *ad hoc* basis or on the basis of some principles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The income limit for initial allotment of a house is still Rs. 350 per month, but on the recommendation of the Housing Ministers'

Conference held at Chandigarh in December, 1964, it has been decided that an eligible industrial worker may retain the house allotted to him under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme even after crossing the wage limit of Rs. 350 per month till he reaches the wage limit of Rs. 500 per month. He will have to vacate the house when his wages exceed this figure.

On crossing the wage limit of Rs. 350 per month, the element of subsidy in rent will be gradually reduced and the worker will be required to pay additional charges over and above the subsidised rent, as under:—

Wage group of workers	Additional charges
(1) Rs. 351/- to Rs. 425/- per month	40% { of the interest charges on the 80% { subsidy for construction of the house.
(2) Rs. 426/- to Rs. 500/- per month	

**Unified Housing Scheme**

**1242. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a unified Housing Scheme for various low income groups throughout the country;

(b) whether Government have studied the problem of rent fixation in relation to income;

(c) whether the proposal to link rents with income on the basis of a percentage-cum-salary/income slabs system has also been considered;

(d) whether any uniform instructions to the States in regard to rent fixation have been issued; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand**

**Khanna):** (a) to (e). Government has no proposal under consideration to set up a unified housing scheme for various low income groups throughout the country. Such a scheme would not be practicable, because persons belonging to low income groups fall into various categories, e. g. Government employees, employees of local bodies, employees of private concerns, daily wage earners, small businessmen, etc. In the case of all these categories, the rent of the housing accommodation allotted to them will have to be subsidised, but it is difficult to apply the same norms in all cases. Government have, therefore, broadly divided the housing for low income group people into two categories: (a) for Government employees; and (b) for others. In the case of Government employees, the rents charged do not exceed 10 per cent of the salaries drawn by them. For others, Government is implementing three schemes, namely, the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for industrial workers, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for economically

weaker sections of the community, and the Slum Clearance Scheme for slum dwellers. The income limits for eligibility under these schemes range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per mensem. Rents of these houses are also being subsidised by the Government through the grant of capital subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of houses. The Central Government has fixed standard rents for these houses, which are being charged by the State Governments.

#### Allotment of Quarters in Delhi

**1243. Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the priority of the applicants offered/allotted Type VII, Type VI and Type V residences in Delhi in the allotment year ending the 31st March, 1966;

(b) whether all applicants with higher priority for each of the types, other than those whose deferment or debarment period had not expired before the 1st April, 1966, had been offered or allotted residences in these types during March, 1966; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, the number of applicants left out in each type and the reasons therefor?

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

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| (a) Type VII.       | 1-5-1961.  |
| Type VI.            | July 1961. |
| Type V.             | 30-4-1959  |
| (b) Yes.            |            |
| (c) Does not arise. |            |

#### Welfare of Adivasis, Harijans and Landless

**1244. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the broadcast talk of the Prime Minister on the 12th June, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a new deal for the Adivasis, Harijans and the landless has been formulated or proposed to be formulated and incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what respects the new deal is different from the existing one; and

(d) the allotment proposed to be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the implementation of the new deal for each of the above categories?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (d). Provisions are being made under the Fourth Plan to ensure more rapid economic and social development for Adivasis, Harijans and the landless. For this purpose, besides measures to secure a fair share for these groups from general developmental programmes, special provisions are being made under programmes for welfare of backward classes, and a sizeable rural works programme is also to be undertaken. Details of the proposals will be embodied in the Outline of the Fourth Plan to be presented shortly by the Planning Commission.

पाकिस्तान में बसे हुये भारतीय नागरिकों को पेंशन

**1247. श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्याण :**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने उन नागरिकों को पेंशन देना स्वीकार कर लिया है जो पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पाकिस्तान ने भी उन नागरिकों को पेंशन देना स्वीकार कर लिया है जो पाकिस्तान से भारत आ गये हैं ;



(ग) यदि हा, तो पाकिस्तान द्वारा उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को अब तक कितनी सहायता दी गई है जो भारत आ गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो पाकिस्तान को भारत क्यों सहायता दे रहा है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री शचोन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ । भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों ने पहली मई, 1966 से पारस्परिक आघार पर अपने-अपने मिशन के जरिये अपने-अपने पेंशनभोगियों को पेंशनें फिर से जारी करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । यह सुविधा 1961 से उन पेंशनभोगियों को उपलब्ध थी जो पहली जुलाई, 1955 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1960 तक की अवधि में भारत से पाकिस्तान चले गये थे या पाकिस्तान से भारत आ गये थे, लेकिन सितम्बर, 1965 में दोनों देशों के बीच लड़ाई छिड़ जाने पर यह सुविधा स्थगित करनी पड़ी थी ।

(ग) यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

#### Transport Research Centre

1248. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Transport Research Centre; and

(b) if so, its proposed objectives, functions and programme?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has recommended the setting up of Centre for Transport Research and Training.

1135(Ai)LSD—4.

(b) The objectives proposed for the Centre are:

- (1) to undertake research into the basic problems of long-term transport development, including studies of comparative costs;
- (2) to assist the Central Ministries and the States in undertaking special investigations and surveys;
- (3) to provide facilities for work and training to persons drawn from Central and State organisations concerned with different transport services, from the road transport and other transport industries and from universities, including intensive training courses for specialised personnel engaged in or required for research in transport problems and shorter orientation courses for senior personnel concerned with different aspects of transport.

#### Public Sector Corporation

1249. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1520 on the 6th May, 1966, and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated their views in regard to the undesirability of mixing up the functions of Secretary and Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship of Public Sector Corporations;

(b) whether it has advised the Secretary of Civil Aviation Ministry to resign from the Chairmanship of the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(c) the other Secretaries who have been advised to tender resignations from similar posts in the Public Undertakings?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The position is being reviewed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) None.

**बागान उद्योग**

1250. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : •

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय, काफी, गन्ना तथा जूट जैसे बागान उद्योग से सरकार को करों के रूप में काफी धनराशि मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उन पर लगाये गये करों में उन्हें राहत देने अथवा पांच वर्ष की अवधि तक उन पर नये कर न लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का धारा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) 1965-66 के वर्ष में चाय, काफी, चीनी और जूट निर्मित सामान पर वसूल किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी गई है। बागान उद्योगों पर प्रत्यक्ष कराधान के बारे में तत्काल सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**विवरण**

क्र०	वस्तु का नाम	1965-66 में वसूल किया गया केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क
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(लाख रुपयों में)

1	चाय	1652
2	काफी	203
3	चीनी	7398
4	जूट निर्मित वस्तुएं	715

(ख) और (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Technical Assistance under Colombo Plan**

1251. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantum of technical assistance given by India to the different countries of Colombo Plan under the technical co-operation of the Colombo Plan countries during 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Following technical assistance has been provided by India to the different countries under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan during the year 1965-66:

Country	Number of Training places.	Number of Experts
Afghanistan .	35	8
Burma .	3	..
Cambodia .	—	1
Ceylon .	34	4
Korea (South)	4	..
Laos .	2	1
Malaysia .	37	2
Nepal .	106	**
Philippines .	23	..
Thailand .	31	..
Viet Nam (South)	2	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>16</b>

In addition, India provided surgical and medical equipment of the value of Rs. 25,000 to the Government of Cambodia \*\*Experts to Nepal are provided by India as part of Economic Aid Programme to that country.

**Delhi Development Authority**

1252. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Committee to supervise and accelerate the work of the Delhi Development Authority has been set up;

(b) if so, the personnel and functions of the Committee;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of water mains, sewer lines and electricity continue to be the main stumbling blocks; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government so far?

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

(b) The personnel of the Committee is as follows:

- (1) Shri A. N. Chawla, Member, Delhi Development Authority.
- (2) Shri S. G. Bose Mullick, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority.
- (3) Shri A. V. Venkatasubban, Housing Commissioner, Delhi Administration.
- (4) Shri O. P. Mittal, Engineer Member, Delhi Development Authority.
- (5) Shri S. S. Lal, Finance and Accounts Member, Delhi Development Authority.
- (6) Shri K. Rama Verman, Additional Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department.

The function of the Committee is to watch the progress of the development schemes of the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Difficulty is being experienced only in respect of water mains and sewer lines.

(d) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has been asked to expedite supply of trunk services. In respect of areas where the Corporation are unable to provide such services in the near future, tube wells; overhead tanks; trunk sewers or septic tanks are being provided by the Delhi Development Authority as an interim measure.

#### **Agricultural Re-finance Corporation**

**1253. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4621 on the 28th April, 1966 regarding Agricultural Re-finance Corporation and state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken on the applications for grape cultivation in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). Three schemes of grape cultivation in Andhra Pradesh have been received by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. In the case of one scheme, the certificate of technical feasibility from the State Department of Agriculture is awaited and in the case of the other two schemes, the financing banks concerned have not yet signified their willingness to undertake the financing of the schemes in the first instance. It has, therefore, not been possible for the Corporation so far to sanction the refinancing of any of the three schemes.

#### **Connaught Circus, New Delhi**

**1254. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri K. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether it is proposed to alter and enlarge the Connaught Circus in New Delhi in the near future;

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

(c) the beneficial consequences thereof?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No. It is, however, proposed to enlarge the general business and commercial sector of the Connaught Circus.

(b) and (c). The Master Plan of Delhi envisages expansion of the general business district of Connaught Circus upto School Lane and Tolstoy Marg to cater for the projected requirements of general business and commerce as in the year 1981. The major consequence of this proposal would be the turning of the present residential bungalows into commercial buildings with a considerable additional floor area. Due care has also been taken in the extension programme for meeting the requirements of the additional traffic that will be generated by this extension, and of commercial establishments, cinemas, hotels, etc.

#### Jawahar Jyoti

**1255. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace the Jawahar Jyoti torch of camphor, mustard oil and cotton seeds by sophisticated gaslight flare; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reasons for the change?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The present arrangements are not wholly satisfactory. Keeping the Jyoti alight in stormy weather is also difficult. Hence it is proposed to feed the Jyoti on gas.

#### Self-Reliance and Self-Generating Growth

**1256. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Rishang Keishing:**

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer

to his statement made in the House on the 13th May, 1966 on his visit to Washington and Ottawa and state:

(a) the steps taken to speed up "Objective of structural transformation conducive to self-reliance and self-generating growth"; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The objective of self-reliance and self-generating growths is embodied in the broad strategy of our Plans. Various development programmes which are intended to secure a higher rate of growth in agricultural and industrial production capacity should enable us to increase exports and bring about reduction in imports. In addition, with the growth of machine building capacity in India, it should be possible to provide capital plant and machinery for new projects as well as for the expansion of the current facilities without any significant dependence on imports. The steps taken for the effective implementation of the Plan are the steps which would lead us to the realisation of these objectives.

#### Increase in National Income in Different Classes

**1257. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the evidence in respect of distribution of income as between classes in the reports of the Mahalanobis Committee, the Monopolies Commission, information available from the working of the Income Tax Investigations Agency, the Enforcement Directorate and from private sources in order to reach at definite conclusions about the sharing of the increase in national income by the different classes since 1950-51; and

(b) if so, when the results of this examination will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). The question of distribution of income is being examined by the "Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living". The Committee has so far submitted only Part I of its report, which has already been placed on the Table of the House. Part II of the Committee's report is yet to be received by the Government.

**Upgradation of Cities for Grant of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances**

1258. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined afresh the proposal for the up-gradating of cities for the purposes of City Compensatory and House Rent allowance; and

(b) if so, the results of the latest examination?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

**Municipalities in New Industrial Townships**

1259. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) whether Government have examined the question of establishing municipalities in new public townships like Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, etc. and proprietary townships like Tatanagar, Rawalgaon, Walchandnagar, Dalmianagar etc.;

(b) whether they have made any recommendations to the States in matter of conferring civic rights on the people there; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, whether any other steps are contemplated?

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

(b) No.

(c) The subject "Local Self-Government" forms part of the State List in the Constitution of India. Setting up of municipalities is, therefore, primarily the concern of the State Governments concerned. The question of setting up of municipalities at the industrial townships like Rourkela, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Durgapur and small townships like Heavy Electricals Ltd. near the city of Bhopal and Indian Telephone Industry and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. etc. near Bangalore was considered by the Rural Urban Relationship Committee which was constituted by the Ministry of Health & Family Planning on the recommendations of the Central Council of Local Self-Government. The recommendations of that Committee will be examined by the Central and State Governments and appropriate action will be taken by them.

**Epidemics in Areas Bordering East Pakistan**

1260. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the spreading of epidemics such as Cholera, typhoid and small-pox which have broken out in several districts of East Pakistan on the border of India due to acute drought conditions prevailing there?

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

to disruption in the exchange of inter-country epidemic reports during and after the last confrontation, the accurate position in regard to the outbreak of epidemics in East Pakistan is not known. At Haridaspur check-post which is the only recognised check-post between India and East Pakistan 1964 persons were inoculated against cholera and 1684 persons vaccinated against small-pox from among the migrants moving to India from East Pakistan. No case of cholera or small-pox has been reported from Bangaon Sub-division where this check-post operates. Typhoid is not a notified disease. The following preventive measures have been taken:—

- (i) Public Health Staff have been posted to each recognised border post and every entrant into the Indian Union is given vaccination and inoculation before he is issued with a border-slip of migration.
- (ii) The Public Health Staff made contact with the migrating families to vaccinate and inoculate those who had been left out.
- (iii) The Block Development Officers, Anchal Prodhans and Adhakhshoyas etc., have been advised to intimate to the local health authorities the arrival of any person from East Pakistan by other than normal routes so that he may be vaccinated and inoculated.

#### Rural Water Supply Schemes

1261. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**

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

(a) whether there is any devolution of powers of scrutiny and sanction from the Central Government to the State Governments in the matter of rural water supply schemes; and

(b) if no, the nature, extent and purpose of the devolution and the manner in which it is working?

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

(b) The State Governments have been authorised to approve rural water supply schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs and urban schemes costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs provided the Schemes are drawn up in accordance with the guidelines indicated by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation, which were finalised in consultation with State Public Health Engineers.

The delegation has been made to expedite implementation of water supply schemes.

It is too early to assess working of this delegation of powers.

#### Rajasthan Canal Project

1262. **Shri Rameshwaranand:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia;**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government are taking any special steps to accelerate the completion of the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The main difficulty in the way of speedy execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project has been the inadequacy of funds which are to be found from within the resources of the State Government. To overcome this difficulty, the taking over of the execution of the Project by the Centre is under consideration. **Efforts**

are also being made to place more funds at the disposal of the State Government for this Project.

(c) Does not arise.

बम्बई में बरामद गांजा

1263. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्तिम हप्ताह में पुलिस ने बम्बई में तीन लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का गांजा बरामद किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) 25 अप्रैल, 1966 को भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी और मद्यनिशेध गुप्तचर्या कार्यालय, बम्बई, ने मुलुन्द शुल्कदार (पुलिस जांच नाका) मुलुन्द, बम्बई के निकट एक ट्रक से तीन लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का गांजा पकड़ा जिसका वजन 1175 किलो था।

(ख) चार।

(ग) मामले की जांच-पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

#### Shortage of Doctors

1264. Shri Linga Reddy:  
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No. 748 on the 24th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the extent to which the shortage of doctors is eased in the country;

(b) whether the medical services have been made attractive by providing high grades; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to institute an All-India Medical Service cadre?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no significant change. A statement showing the number of primary health centres functioning on 31-3-1966 and 30-6-1966 and the number of such centres without Doctors is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6662/66].

(b) Most of the States have revised the scales of pay of doctors employed in rural areas. The scales of pay and other facilities for such medical officers are being reviewed from time to time. A statement showing the latest position regarding pay, allowances and incentives, etc. given to medical officers employed in primary health centres, is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6662/66.]

(c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs are already taking necessary steps to constitute an All-India Medical and Health Services.

#### Power Shortage in Kerala

1265. Shri Vasudevan Nayar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1405 on the 28th April, 1966 and state the further measures taken by Government to meet the power shortage in Kerala?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The following measures have been taken to meet the power shortage in Kerala:

(i) The first generating unit (18 MW) at Sholayar and the first and second generating units (50 MW each) at Sabarigiri have gone into opera-

tion on 9-5-66, 20-4-66 and 14-6-66 respectively.

- (ii) A 110 KV transmission line between Mangalore in Mysore to Kasargode in Kerala has been constructed. This will facilitate drawal of bulk power directly from Mysore to the extent of 4 to 6 million kWh per day.
- (iii) A thermal power station with a capacity of 30 MW has been sanctioned for installation at Kalamasserry near Cochin. This power station, when completed, will give the required thermal backing to the hydel supply in Kerala, particularly during summer. Additional benefits aggregating 441 MW are anticipated to be realised during the fourth Plan period as follows:—

**Sholayar Project:** The second and third generating units (18 MW each) are expected to be commissioned by December 1966 and March 1967 respectively.

**Sabarigiri Project:** The third generating unit (50 MW) is expected to be commissioned during January-March 1967. The fourth, fifth and sixth units (50 MW each) are likely to be commissioned during 1968-69.

**Kuttiada Project:** The first and second units (25 MW each) are scheduled for commissioning during 1968-69 and the third unit (25 MW) during 1969-70.

**Idikki Project:** The Project involves installation of 3 units 130 MW each, under State 1. The first generating unit is scheduled to be

commissioned during 1970-71.

#### **Draft Bill to Amend S.C. and S.T. Order**

**1266. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Bill to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The whole matter is still under consideration.

#### **Thermal Power Station at Palna**

**1267. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved in principle the proposal of the Rajasthan Government for setting up a big thermal power station at Palna near Bikaner;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has stipulated that the capacity of the plant should be fifty and not 100 megawatt, as asked by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) to (c). The question of setting up a big thermal power station at Palna depends upon the availability of adequate lignite reserve, and possibility of mining of lignite economically. Detailed prospecting work has therefore to be done to prove the adequacy of reserve. The State Government have been advised accordingly. It is therefore premature at this stage to decide about the size of the power plant.



**National Defence Remittance Scheme**

**1268. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received under the National Defence Remittances Scheme during the last one year;

(b) whether the scheme will be extended further; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The National Defence Remittance Scheme was in operation from the 9th October, 1965 to the 31st May, 1966. The total amounts received under this Scheme, as per returns submitted by Banks upto 26-7-66 came to Rs. 68.75 crores.

(b) and (c). The Scheme came to a close on the 31st May, 1966 and the question of extending it does not arise. However, the last date for submission of import applications has been extended from the 31st August, 1966 to 31st December, 1966.

**Damodar Navigational Canal**

**1269. Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether all arrangements have been completed for using the Damodar Navigational Canal for the purpose for which it was constructed;

(b) if so, whether barges have begun to carry coal from Durgapur to Calcutta;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of the Canal; and

(d) the likely annual income, if any, from the Canal?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) Yes. The commercial operation of the Canal has been entrusted to a private firm, M/s. Hindusthan Shipping Co.,

Ltd., Howrah, for a period of 10 years. The firm has been operating the Canal since October, 1965.

(b) No. However, barges have started carrying cargo such as sand and other materials.

(c) Rs. 520 lakhs.

(d) In accordance with the contract entered into with the firm, no toll will be levied during the first three years, and therefore, there will be no income during this period. During the period of subsequent three years, toll at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per tonne will be collected. Subsequently, the rate of toll will be subject to review within a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 per tonne. The expected annual income during the period after the initial three years has not yet been assessed.

**Affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur**

**1270. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Hem Larua:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri Nath Pai:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the charges against Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur has been completed;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) to (c). Investigations by the Directorate of Enforcement have been completed. Investigations by the Customs Department, the Income-tax Department and the Central Bureau of Investigation are still in progress. The Customs authorities have already issued more than one hundred show-cause notices and more notices are under preparation. The Income-tax authorities have re-opened more than one hundred assessments in respect of income-tax and wealth tax. The

voluminous documents seized in this case and containing entries relating to nearly ten years have to be scrutinised by several departments of the Government at one particular place and entries in the various documents have to be correlated.

#### Execution of Plan Projects

1271. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been made for the creation of a permanent "Appraisal cell" in the Planning Commission with powers to maintain a vigorous follow-up in the execution of individual plan projects and to ensure deriving of maximum yields from investment; and

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

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

(a) No suggestions have been received regarding the creation of a permanent "Appraisal cell" in the Planning Commission with powers to maintain a vigorous follow up on individual Plan projects. The Management and Administration Division of the Planning Commission are primarily concerned with analytical studies of a few selected projects and studies designed to help in the application of new methods and techniques. It does not exercise any powers to follow up particular projects.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indian Doctors Abroad

1272. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of qualified Indian Doctors now working abroad; and

(b) number out of them who have returned to India as a result of steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The exact number of Indian doctors now working abroad is not known. According to the information available in the National Register of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, 1844 Indian Doctors living abroad have been enrolled in the Register since 1957 and out of them 985 were abroad on the 1st July, 1966.

(b) 859 doctors enrolled in the National Register returned to India and of them 792 (93 per cent) were selected to the C.S.I.R. Pool.

#### Psychotherapeutic Ward in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1273. **Shrimati Vimala Devi:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a 20-bed ward equipped for psychotherapeutic treatment in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi has been lying vacant for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to see that the ward is put to use for treatment of patients in need of psychotherapeutic treatment?

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

(c). The ward had been earmarked for psychiatric cases but it could not started functioning until the 14th June, 1966, for want of equipment and staff. The ward is now in use for such cases.

#### Categorisation Committee

1274. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Committee for Categorisation of Government Press Workers have been implemented;

(b) whether the suggestions of the Employees organisations have been considered;

(c) if so, whether those have been incorporated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (d). All the recommendations of the Categorisation Committee have been examined and orders in respect of a majority have been issued. In regard to certain remaining categories, the views and suggestions of the representatives of the recognised Unions/Federations have been ascertained. These are now under consideration. Final decisions will be taken shortly.

#### Houses for Industrial Workers in Kanpur

**1275. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state.

(a) whether some additional amount has been given by Government to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1966 for the construction of houses for Industrial workers in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the total amount so far given?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Funds are released to the State Governments according to the provision made by them for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme as a whole and not for individual projects. A sum of Rs. 34.69 lakhs was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 and a sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been allocated to them during 1966-67. Information regarding the projects sanctioned by the State Government for industrial housing in Kanpur and the expenditure incurred by them in 1966-67 is being collected.

#### Demands of Working Girls

**1276. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of the Working Girls for an extra chowkidar and a peon for their Curzon Road Hostel for a better and secure life, has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). There was a demand, only for one extra Chowkidar for the Working Girls Hostel and an extra Chowkidar has already been posted in the Hostel.

(c) Does not arise.

#### व्यापार गृहों पर छापे

**1277. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1036 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 16 और 17 मार्च, 1966 को बम्बई के कुछ व्यापार गृहों पर मारे गये छापों संबंधी मामलों के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है तथा क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जांच पड़ताल के छः महीने में पूरी होने की संभावना है। लेकिन, विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय विनियम प्रवर्तन निदेशक की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा की मेज पर रखाना सरकार के लिये संभव नहीं होगा।

**New Plan for Gole Market Area,  
New Delhi**

1278. **Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Maheshwar Naik:**

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

(a) whether a comprehensive plan has been formulated for the Gole Market area:

(b) if so, whether the present single storey quarters will be demolished and multi-storeyed quarters will be constructed for the Government employees under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (d). A comprehensive Zonal Plan of the area has been prepared. The redevelopment plan provides for multi-storeyed residences, community facilities, extension of commercial areas, hospitals and institutions after demolition of the existing single-storeyed residences which have outlived their life. Since there is acute shortage of residential accommodation in Delhi for Government employees, the plan will be implemented in convenient phases, as and when funds become available. The expenditure on various phases will only be known when detailed plans have been drawn up and estimates sanctioned.

As part of the redevelopment plan, 720 two-storeyed type I quarters have already been built at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs by demolishing 611 single-storeyed quarters.

**Power for Development of Sunderbans**

1279. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make cheap power available for the development of Sunderbans by harnessing the tides and waves of the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The possibilities of power generation from tidal waves at Saptamukhi river in the Sunderban area is being investigated by the River Research Institute of West Bengal.

**Development of Irrigation and Power Potential in India**

1280. **Shri Warior:**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1636 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details of the perspective plan for the development of irrigation and power potential in the country have been worked out;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the plan together with foreign exchange component?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) No. Preliminary work has, however, been taken up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage, as it will take considerable time to identify projects which are feasible and which can be justified on economic consideration.

**Untouchability**

**1281. Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2783 on the 25th March, 1966 regarding untouchability and state:

(a) whether the Commission on the eradication of the untouchability has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the Commission is likely to submit its report?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Committee has already been asked to prepare its report as early as possible.

**Raids by Income-tax officers in U.P.**

**1282. Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3632 on the 14th April, 1966 regarding raids by the Income-tax officers in U.P. and state:

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

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Public Cooperation in National Development**

**1283. Shrimati Savitri Nigam  
Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) the steps taken to seek public cooperation in the national development and planned progress; and

(b) the names of the organisations whose cooperation has been sought?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Security (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) The principal steps are (i) organisation of Lok Karya Kshetras in rural and urban areas; (ii) organisation of Planning Forums in Universities and Colleges to stimulate interest in the Plan among the intelligentsia; and (iii) organisation of research and pilot projects in public cooperation.

(b) All voluntary organisations of a non-political character are welcome to participate in the public cooperation activities.

**Transfer of Doctors**

**1284. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) the reasons of frequent transfers of doctors of the C.G.H.S. and the Government controlled hospitals to the detriment of the interests of patients concerned; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to stop this practice and bring about sense of permanency in the matter of medical assistance to the people?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Doctors under the Central Government Health Scheme and in Government hospitals are all members

of the Central Health Service and are liable to transfer in the public interest to any institution participating in the service. Transfers of personnel are a normal feature of any organised Service. These are occasioned by the occurrence of leave, vacancies, or on account of promotions from lower to higher grades. Transfers of doctors are also made so as to meet the needs of the Union Territories, and other participating units. Interests of the patient do not suffer.

#### Status of Central Social Welfare Board

1285. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the status of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

किदवाई नगर, नई दिल्ली में पानी के मीटर

1286. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

नय निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3489 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में बह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या किदवाई नगर (पूर्व) के प्रत्येक सरकारी क्वार्टर में पानी के मीटर लगाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा भेजे गये अन्तिम बिल मिल चुके हैं और दरों पर फिर से विचार किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुनर्विलोकित दरों का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) कार्य शीघ्र आरंभ किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जो नहीं। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से बिल प्राप्त होने पर दरों का पुनरीक्षण किया जायेगा।

#### Income Tax Paid by Registered Firms

1287. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered firms paying income tax on Incomes of Rs. 50,000 and over but less than rupees one lakh, standing at the end of financial year, 1965;

(b) the number of registered firms who pay income-tax or Rupees one lakh and over, standing at the end of the financial year 1965, and

(c) the total amount of Income-tax assessable, in the financial year 1964 in respect of firms, in categories mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above separately?

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.

#### Filling of Income-tax returns by Registered Firms

1288. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registered firms have to apply for fresh registration on a prescribed form every year at the time of filling of their returns of income-tax;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to do away with this practice in future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, a

registered firm is not required to apply for fresh registration every year. It is required to make an application in the prescribed form for registration only in respect of the first assessment year in which it seeks registration. The registration once granted has effect for very subsequent assessment year if there is no change in the constitution of the firm or in the shares of the partners, but the firm has to furnish, alongwith the return of income for each subsequent assessment year, a declaration to that effect in the prescribed form.

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

#### **Factories Risk and Goods Risk Insurance Acts**

**1289. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government continue to realise premia under the Factories Risk Insurance and the Goods Risks Insurance Acts;

(b) whether in certain quarters premia are reduced or not charged at all and policies are continued; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The premia were reduced to nil for the Second and Third Quarters of 1966 on policies in force on 31st March, 1966 and 30th June, 1966 respectively. In other cases premia are payable at certain nominal rates subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- as per Notifications issued by the Government. Besides this, the arrears of premia due from defaulters are also realisable.

(c) Changes in the rates of premium are made on the assessment of the actual nature or extent of risk as it may exist from time to time.

#### **Insurance of Factories**

**1290. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no policies have been issued to a

large number of factories, who have been paying regular premia under the Factories and Goods Risks Insurance Acts; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). 60,000 policies have been issued during the last Quarter of 1965 alone against 87,000 applications received under both the Acts. In a number of cases, delay in the issue of policies has been due to applications being incomplete and not in accordance with the form of application prescribed under the Acts.

#### **Orphanages and Widow Homes**

**1291. Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many orphanages and widow homes are put to much difficulties due to financial hardships;

(b) whether Government had approached the American Government to release some money from the PL 480 funds to help these institutions; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Government are aware that due to limited financial resources many social welfare organisations including orphanages and widow homes are put to difficulties.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Accommodation for Central Government Employees**

**1292. Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Class I, II, III and IV officers

who were provided with quarters from the 1st January to 1st August, 1936; and

(b) the number who are still on the waiting list?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Allotment of residential accommodation from the General Pool to Central Government officers is not made

according to the class of service to which the eligible officers belong, but according to types of accommodation to which they are entitled. Their entitlement for a particular type is determined on the basis of emoluments drawn by them. The number of officers allotted accommodation from 1st January, 1966 to the 20th July, 1966 and those still waiting for allotment in the various types is as follows:—

Type of accommodation for which eligible	Pay range	No. of officers allotted	Still waiting for allotment
I	Less than Rs. 110/-	1,722	8,366
II	Rs. 110-249	1,005	29,577
III	Rs. 250-399	1,127	10,153
IV	Rs. 400-699	1,736	5,124
V	Rs. 700-1299	772	2,369
VI	Rs. 1300-2249	502	656
VII	Rs. 2250 and above.	34	108
VIII	Officers of the status of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries.	13	49
		6,909	56,402

**Central Aid for Major Irrigation Projects**

**1293. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Imbichibava:**

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

(a) the major irrigation projects for which Central assistance is likely to be granted this year;

(b) how many of them are in Kerala; and

(c) the total amount allotted therefor?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) to (c). Provision for earmarked Central assistance for the following major irrigation projects has been made for the current year:—

(i) Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh),

(ii) Beas (Punjab and Rajasthan)

(iii) Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)

(iv) Chambal (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)

(v) Kosi (Bihar)

(vi) Gandak (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh).

No earmarked Central loan assistance is given for irrigation projects in Kerala. However, for these projects financial assistance is available under the Miscellaneous Development loans sanctioned to the State Government.

**Anti-Malarial Project at Alleppey, Kerala**

**1294. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an anti-malarial project has been started at Alleppey, Kerala through the National Institute



of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi;

(b) if so, when it was started;

(c) whether they have started spraying operations;

(d) the total number of persons working in this scheme;

(e) the total amount spent so far; and

(f) the total amount sanctioned for this year?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). No anti-malarial project has been started at Alleppey, Kerala, through the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi; but an anti-filarial project has been started on 10th January, 1966.

(c) Yes.

(d) Regular 33  
Seasonal 49.

(e) Rs. 87,454 till 30th June, 1966.

(f) Rs. 1,25,000.

#### Cholera Epidemic in States

1295. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera epidemic has spread in different States, particularly Assam and has claimed a heavy toll of life this year;

(b) if so, the number of cholera deaths in each State during the year;

(c) the number of cholera cases in each State so far; and

(d) the steps taken to control the disease and eradicate it?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Cholera cases are reported to have

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occurred in various States during the current year. According to the information available, 11 cases out of which 3 proved fatal have been reported so far from Assam during this year.

(b) and (c): The number of cases and deaths due to cholera in various States during the period from January to June, 1966 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Number of cases & deaths due to cholera during the period from January-June, 1966	
		Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265	88
2.	Assam	11	3
3.	Bihar	339	76
4.	Gujarat	421	13
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	*	*
6.	Kerala	88	22 (upto 19.7.66)
7.	Madhya Pradesh	19	4
8.	Madras	1175	237
9.	Maharashtra	915	105
10.	Mysore	328	73
11.	Orissa	..	..
12.	Punjab	..	..
13.	Rajasthan	..	..
14.	Uttar Pradesh	63	14
15.	West Bengal	925	142
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..
17.	Delhi	65	2 (upto 25.7.66)
18.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..
19.	Manipur	..	..
20.	Pondicherry	63	9
21.	Tripura	..	..
22.	L.M.&A. Islands	..	..
23.	Goa	..	..
	*Not available		
	—Nil.		

(d) The measures adopted to control the outbreak of cholera in the country are as under:—

(i) The States have been alerted for taking all possible steps to control the epidemic such as cholera inoculation, health education, prohibition of sale

- of food exposed to dust and flies etc.
- (ii) Rural and Urban Water Supply Programmes and sewerage programmes in Urban areas are being carried out vigorously. The State Governments have been asked to give special attention to those districts where cholera is known to be endemic.
- (iii) International Training Courses on Cholera were organised by the World Health Organisation in May-June, 1965 and in March-April, 1966 at Calcutta. A third course was conducted at Hyderabad from July, 18-30, 1966.
- (iv) Introduction of 'EL-TOR' strain in the manufacture of cholera vaccine and undertaking research to produce a more potent cholera vaccine.
- (v) Establishment of three Regional Cholera Control Organisations; one each in the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal and one Central Organisation in the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi have been sanctioned.
- (vi) Provision has been made to set up one Epidemiological Cell, one or two Mobile Field Units and for appointment of Special cholera workers in 8 endemic States and three non-endemic States of Assam, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh where cholera broke out in 1965 in an epidemic form.
- (vii) The State Governments are taking the following measures:
- (a) Expeditious notification of cholera cases.
- (b) Enforcing isolation of cholera cases.
- (c) Disinfection of infected materials and suspected water supply.

- (d) Anti-cholera inoculations.
- (e) Enforcement of environmental hygienic measures in rural and urban areas, particularly in eating houses.
- (f) Health Education measures.

दिल के गठिया (स्मटिक हार्ट) रोग सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान

1296. श्री ओंकार लाल बरेवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या अमरीका सरकार ने दिल के गठिया रोग के बारे में अनुसंधान करने के लिये अनुदान के रूप में भारत को कुछ धन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ; और

(ग) किन स्थानों पर उसका उपयोग किया गया है ?

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

(ख) पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 4,92,845 रुपये ।

(ग) दिल्ली में आमवाजिक ज्वर के रोगियों पर रोग निरोधक औषधियों के प्रभाव के बारे में लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज में अनुसंधान करने के लिये यह अनुदान हाल ही में मंजूर किया गया है ।

राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र से विस्थापित किसानों को भूमि का नियतन

1297. श्री ओंकार लाल बरेवा सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन किसानों को जिन्हें राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र

से हटाया गया है, भूमि देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी भूमि दिये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस नियतन का आधार क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री फलरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र से विस्थापित किसानों को उनकी अपनी जमीन और उनसे अर्जित भूमि के क्षेत्र के आधार पर जमीन अलाट करने का विचार है। अलाटमेंट के विस्तृत अधिनियमों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची

1298. श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या योजना तथा समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नगरों में रहने वाली तारू, बुकसा, राजी और जीनसारी जैसी कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची का पुनरीक्षण करने तथा अनुसूचित जातियों का पुनरीक्षण करने तथा अनुसूचित जातियों का पुनरीक्षण करने तथा अनुसूचित जातियों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव किये हैं। सूचियों के पुनरीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में अन्य प्रदेशों के प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ उन पर ही विचार किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर

1299. श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अतिरिक्त धन मांगा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि नियत की गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कोई अतिरिक्त रकम नियत नहीं की गयी है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग

1300. श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के कार्यचालन की जांच करने लिये एक आयोग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यह आयोग कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा तथा इसके कार्य क्या होंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Paper Factories

1301. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United Nations Pulp and Paper Expert had been deputed by the Planning Commission to assess the resources available in the country for starting paper industries in the country;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Planning Commission had, in collaboration with the National Council of Applied Economic Research, sponsored a scheme for 'Pre-investment Depth Surveys and Studies', with the assistance of the United Nations. The Deputy Surveys, being undertaken, are limited to the mineral and forest resources of the States of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. In this connection, a United Nations Pulp and Paper Expert was in India recently for a period of four months.

(b) The report of the expert has not as yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Distribution of Electricity in Kerala**

**1302. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of Kerala to permit the Corporations and major Municipalities to undertake distribution of electricity within their areas; and

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

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken.

#### **Edamulayar Project in Kerala**

**1303. Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5529 on the 12th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since

been taken in the matter of the Edamulayar Project on the Periyar river in Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken to provide adequate flow of water in the Periyar river during summer to keep down salinity?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The Project Report has recently been received by the Central Water and Power Commission and is under examination.

#### **Cumulative Time Deposits and Pay-roll Savings Schemes**

**1304. Shri P. E. Chakraverti:  
Shri Vishwu Nath Pandey:  
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have simplified the procedure for the accounting of the deductions made for deposits in the Cumulative Time Deposits Accounts under the Pay-roll Savings Scheme;

(b) the innovations introduced to facilitate the wider use of the scheme; and

(c) how far these changes in procedure will affect the existing system in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts?

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

(b) and (c). The simplified procedure which applies to Pay-roll Savings Groups in which there are at least 25 members subscribing to Cumulative Time Deposits accounts, is designed to reduce the work, both of the employers and in the post offices, without affecting the interest of the members of the Pay-roll Groups. Its main features are:

(i) Hitherto a 'deduction schedule' showing the deduction in respect of each member of the

Pay-roll Group used to be sent every month by the employer to the Post Office. Under the new procedure, a 'master schedule' will be furnished at the time of the starting of the Group and thereafter 'change statements' only will be sent monthly to the post offices. The 'Schedule' as well as the 'change statement' duly received by the post office, will be exhibited by the employer on the notice board for the information of the employees.

- (ii) The members' pass books will be sent to the post office at the end of every half year for making entries therein instead of every month as was the position hitherto. The post office will also send an ordinary notice to the depositor in the event of a default and a registered notice when the account is discontinued.
- (iii) The accounts of the members of the Savings Group will be posted in the books of the Head Post Office every month on the basis of the 'master schedule' and the 'change statements'.

सुदर्शन पार्क, दिल्ली

1305. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 जून, 1966 को अथवा उसके आसपास दिल्ली के नगर निगम ने सुदर्शन पार्क, दिल्ली में लगभग 50 मकानों को जो कई वर्ष पहले बना चुके थे, तोड़ गिराया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके फलस्वरूप दो लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति का

विनाश हुआ है और कई लोग बेघर हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस ढंग में मकानों को तोड़-गिराने के क्या कारण थे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्री, (श्री भेहर चन्द खन्ना) :  
(क) 40 मिट्टी-चूने के मकान गिराये गये थे।

(ख) निम्न-स्तरीय मकानों को बनाने में जो श्रम लगा था सिवाय उसके और कोई खास नुकसान नहीं हुआ। केवल 40 परिवार विस्थापित हुए हैं।

(ग) मकान अनधिकृत रूप से बनाये गये थे। भूमि सड़कों तथा पार्कों के लिए निर्धारित है।

विदेशी मुद्रा का तस्कर व्यापार

1306. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के तीसरे सप्ताह में पंजाब पुलिस ने विदेशी मुद्रा के तस्कर व्यापार में लगे चार तस्कर व्यापारियों के एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके पास से चालीस हजार रुपये नकद, कुछ बहुमूल्य वस्तुएं और कुछ कागजात, जिन पर गुजराती भाषा में संकेत-शब्द लिखे थे, पकड़े गये ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). 4 जून, 1966 को पंजाब में फगवाड़ा नामक स्थान पर एक कार में यात्रा

कर रहे चार व्यक्ति पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये थे। इन व्यक्तियों की तथा कार की तलाशी ली गई और 40,623 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा, तीन घड़ियाँ, एक सोने की अंगूठी, एक ट्रांजिस्टर तथा गुजराती में सांकेतिक शब्दों में लिखे कुछ कागजात पकड़े गये। कार भी पकड़ ली गई है।

(ग) चारों ब्रादमी गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये थे और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिये गये। मामले की जांच चल रही है।

#### **Power Supply in Manipur**

**1307. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the supply of power in Manipur in Second and Third Five Year Plans;

(b) the sources of supply of power at present;

(c) the number of towns and villages in the hill areas of Manipur which have been electrified so far; and

(d) how far the power potential available in the Territory has been exploited and utilised?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) The increase in the installed generating capacity in Manipur during the Second and Third Plan period was 650 kw and 1052 kw respectively.

(b) Present sources of power supply are—Central diesel station at Imphal and three small diesel stations at Moirang, Thoubal and Ukhrul.

(c) Only one, viz., Ukhrul.

(d) The power potential available on the Leimakhong Stream, a tributary of river Imphal is being exploited for power generation. It is expected to develop 600 kw under Stage I of New Leimakhong Hydro-electric Project by the end of current financial year.

#### **Credit Facilities for Cooperative Sugar Mills**

**1308. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1274 on the 21st April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of granting certain additional credit limits to the State Cooperative Banks for financing cooperative sugar mills has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No special credit limits to the State cooperative banks for financing cooperative sugar mills by the Reserve Bank direct were considered necessary as they were being adequately financed by the State Bank and, in a few cases, by other commercial banks.

#### **U.S. Experts on Stock Exchanges**

**1309. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3377 on the 7th April, 1966 regarding U.S. Experts on Stock Exchanges and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of setting up a small Committee of Indian experts to examine the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has decided to set up a Committee. The details regarding its composition etc., are being finalised.

**Famine Areas in Orissa**

**1310. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Central Government to Orissa Government for help to relieve the famine-stricken and drought conditions in several parts of the State, upto date;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government recently for more aid for the purpose; and

(c) The request is under consideration thereto?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Rs. 6.45 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request is under consideration.

**Sale of Houses on Hire-purchase Basis  
By D.D.A.**

**1311. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to offer housing units built by it for sale on a hire-purchase basis;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has had Government's approval; and

(c) the details thereof?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No, but a proposal is under their consideration for construction and allotment of flats on hire-purchase basis.

(b) and (c), The proposal has not yet been received by the Government.

**Tax Liability of Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa.**

**1312. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Nath Pai:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations into the tax liabilities of Shri Bijayananda Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa, have been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that in respect of one trust property alone, the investigating authorities have found evasion of Income-tax to the tune of about Rs. 80 lakhs and have submitted reports to Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking action against evasion of Income-tax?

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

(b) The Trust's affairs are under examination to determine its tax liability if any and the quantum of such liability. As such examination is being pursued, the concerned authorities have not come to any finding that there has been evasion of Income tax or that the quantum of such tax is about Rs. 80 lakhs.

(c) No evasion has been so far established but some assessments have already been re-opened as a result of investigations made so far. The delay is due to the complicated and wide-spread nature of investigations.

**एक रुपये के नये नोट**

**1313. श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लवाय :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह रु. है कि नये एक

रुपये के नोटों का रंग यदि वे गलती से धुल जाते हैं तो फीका पड़ जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायतें सरकार के ध्यान में लायी गई हैं ; और

(ग) एक रुपये के उससे अच्छे किस्म के नोट छापने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :** (क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन अगर करेंसी नोटों को प्रक्षालन द्रव्यों (डिटर्जेंट) में उबाला जाये तो इनका रंग काफी हद तक उड़ जाता है।

(ख) एक-एक रुपये के कुछ नोट, जिनके बारे में कहा गया था कि इनका रंग धुलाई के कारण उड़ गया है, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालयों में प्राप्त हुए थे। लेकिन इन नोटों पर चुन्ट या तहों के निशान न थे जिनसे यह प्रकट होता कि ये कपड़ों के साथ धुल गये हैं ; ऐसा लगता था कि नोटों का रंग किन्हीं और कारणों से उड़ा है।

(ग) नोटों की छायाई की मौजूदा किस्म में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

#### **Ayurvedic Medicine for Birth Control**

**1314. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received for experimentation an Ayurvedic Medicine for birth control discovered by a Ghaziabad doctor;

(b) whether any tests have been carried out with it; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

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

#### **Sale of Medicines from Government Hospitals**

**1315. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received about the distressingly frequent indulgence in the malpractice of selling drugs and medicines from Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and stores in Delhi in market, black or otherwise; and

(b) if so, the measures devised or being devised so as to put a stop to such nefarious practice?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar) :** (a) only one instance of alleged sale in the market of medicines bearing C.G.-H.S. markings was reported during the last one year.

(b) In order to avoid any pilferage of drugs, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Costly medicines are issued only against authorisation by the Medical Officers in the various dispensaries and these are issued against printed slips duly signed by the Medical Officers.

(ii) Stock verifiers have been appointed to carry out surprise check of stores in the various dispensaries.

(iii) All containers, bottles and most of the tablets are stamped with a distinctive C.G.H.S. mark so as to discourage illegal transaction and to facilitate checking.

#### **Central Assistance to Assam**

**1316. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have asked for Central assistance to repair the wide-spread damages to the embankments



and other protective structures caused by the recent floods in Assam;

(b) if so, the assistance asked for; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Rs. 2 crores.

(c) A loan of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned and the question of further assistance is under consideration.

**'Living in Community' Scheme**

**1317. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have decided to implement a scheme called 'Living in Community' where flats in one building will be owned by many people;

(b) if so, the number of flats which are proposed to be constructed under the scheme; and

(c) how much time it is likely to take to construct such flats?

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

(b) 1694.

(c) Two years.

**Sale of Residential Plots by Delhi Development Authority**

**1318. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) how many residential plots the Delhi Development Authority propose to sell by lot or auction to low-income

and middle-income groups, respectively by the end of 1967; and

(b) the colonies where such plots are proposed to be sold?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 4,396 plots are expected to be made available for sale by the end of 1967. It has not yet been decided how many plots will be sold to persons in low-income group or put to auction.

(b) Safdarjang, Jhilmila Tahirpur, Wazirpur, Friends Colony, Masjid Moth, and Janakpuri.

**Tungabhadra High Level Canal**

**1319. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to provide necessary financial assistance for the execution of Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Second Phase, to provide irrigation facilities to the famine-stricken people of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance and when the work will be taken up for execution?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The estimates of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II are currently under examination. It is expected to be taken up for execution on completion of Stage I of the Scheme. The Scheme is to be financed by the two participating State Governments from their own resources supplemented by Central assistance through Miscellaneous Development Loans.

**Gramdan Movement in Bihar**

**1320. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of gramdan movement in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any programme of development of gramdan villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) According to information furnished by the Serva Seva Sangh, 9010 villages have been donated in Gramdan in Bihar upto 30th June, 1966.

(b) and (c). Yes. There is a central sector project for improvement of gramdan villages for which a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for loans and grants through the Cooperative Societies, statutory Gram Sabhas or other suitable agencies for schemes of land reclamation and improvement, supply of agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds and bullocks and construction of warehouses. A sum of Rs. 4.59 lakhs has been allotted to Bihar, out of which the Government of Bihar has made over a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to Bhoodan Yagna Committee for developing Gramdan villages where cooperative societies do not obtain. Additional assistance is being provided by the State Cooperative Department in villages where cooperative societies have been set up. A special programme for intensive development of Gramdan villages in district Monghyr of Bihar has been taken up.

#### Nagarjunasagar Project

**1321. Shri M. N. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have asked for the approval of second stage of the Nagarjunasagar Project; and

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

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### परिवार नियोजन के लिये लूप का प्रयोग

**1322. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी महिलाओं ने लूप लगवाए हैं ; और

(ख) लूप लगवाने पर भी कितने प्रतिशत महिलाएँ गर्भवती हुई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर) : (क) सारे देश में 9,28,430 गर्भाशयी गर्भरोषकों (लूप) का प्रयोग हुआ बतलाया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा किये गये क्षेत्र अध्ययनों के अनुसार लूप के प्रयोग के बाद 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम मामलों में गर्भ टूटता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में देचक का महामारी के रूप में फैलना

**1323. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के उत्तरी भागों में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल में छोटी माता और बड़ी माता महामारी के रूप में फैल गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्ति इन रोगों से पीड़ित थे तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने-कितने व्यक्ति मरे ; और

(ग) इस रोग के निवारण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशोला नायर) : (क) और (ख). देश के उत्तरी भागों में जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश

भी सम्मिलित है, हाल में कोई चेचक महामारी नहीं फैली है। महामारी की स्थिति अब

कहलाती है जब प्रति दस लाख की आबादी में प्रति सप्ताह सौ अथवा उससे अधिक घटनाएं हो जायें। य आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं—

संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1966 में (15 जुलाई 1966 तक) हुई चेचक की घटनाएं	प्रति सप्ताह दस लाख की आबादी में हुई घटनाओं की औसत दर
		घटनाएं	मौतें
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,324*	1,071*
2.	पंजाब	182	47
3.	दिल्ली	391	72
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	1
5.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	†	†

\*ये आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं।  
†आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

छोटी माता अधिसूच्य रोग नहीं है इस लिए इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) चेचक होने की सूचना मिलने वाले स्थानों में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :-

(1) रोगियों के सम्पर्क में रहने वालों की तुरन्त टीका लगाना और रोगग्रस्त तथा रोगाङ्कित क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक टीका लगाना।

(2) लोग टीका लगाने के लिए आसानी से तैयार हो जायें इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा तथा प्रचार संबंधी उपायों को तीव्र करना।

#### Salandi Dam Project

1324. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of acres which the Hadgarh Project (Salandi Dam Project) is estimated to irrigate;

(b) the number of acres it is likely to irrigate, Thana by Thana; and

(c) the number of acres it is likely to irrigate, if supplemented by the

proposed Baitarani Barrage at Anandpur of Keonjhar District in Orissa?

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

(a) The total area to be irrigated by Salandi Dam Project is as follows:—

Kharif	.. 1,13,000 acres.
Rabi	53,500 acres.

(b) Information regarding area to be irrigated Thana by Thana is not available. However, area to be irrigated Block by Block under Kharif is as follows:—

Name of Block	Net area to be irrigated (acres).
1. Banth Block	3,988
2. Khaira Block	12,819
3. Simulia Block	34,238
4. Bhadrak Block	37,953
5. Basudevpur Block	12,593
6. Tihidi Block	11,409
	1,13,000

(c) When Anandpur barrage is completed, the Salandi Project integrated with Anandpur project will provide

irrigation facilities, as indicated below:—

Kharif	.. 3,86,000 acres.
Rabi	.. 2,40,000 acres.

#### Scholarships to handicapped Post-Matric Students

**1325. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped post-Matric students, State-wise, who are receiving scholarships at present; and

(b) the number of such students who received scholarships during the last two years, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library; See No. LT-6663/66].

#### Land for Cooperative Societies in Delhi

**1326. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies eligible for land allotment in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the number of societies to whom land has been allotted; and

(c) when the land is proposed to be allotted to the rest?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 205.

(b) and (c). Offers of allotment of land have been made to and accepted by 152 societies. Out of these, land has already been allotted to 33 societies. It has been decided to allot developed plots to another 22 societies as they cannot develop the land economically themselves in view of their small requirements. Land will be

allotted to the remaining 97 societies after acquisition proceedings in certain areas are completed, broad development plans prepared and full estimated premium deposited by the societies. Replies are awaited from 53 societies to whom offers of allotment have already been sent.

#### Plots for Middle Income Group

**1327. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the ceiling of income from Rs. 15,000 to a higher figure for the purposes of allotment of residential plots to the middle income group; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sales-Tax on controlled Commodities

**1328. Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to empower the States to levy sales-tax on controlled commodities; and

(b) if so, whether and when a Bill to amend the Constitution will be brought forward by Government?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

#### Blood Shortage in Delhi

**1329. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lately the demand for blood in Delhi hospitals has greatly increased, and, as

the inflow of blood has remained static, the Capital is faced with an acute shortage of blood; and

(b) if so, why the inflow of blood has failed to keep pace with the increasing demand?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The collection of blood has kept pace with the requirements and in no emergency case blood transfusion has had to be refused due to shortage of blood.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Tawa Project

**1330. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Tawa Multi-purpose Project, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh is progressing satisfactorily and according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the original financial estimate for the project;

(d) the revised estimate; and

(e) the reasons for the increase?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) No.

(b) Paucity of funds.

(c) Rs. 2750.13 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The estimates are currently under revision by the State Government.

#### Soil Map of India

**1331. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil map of India produced by the Planning Commission and National Atlas Organisation of India represent the true soil characters of India;

(b) if so, why the Planning Commission contemplate to produce another soil map of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that even when the mapable data for Soil Map of Bihar and U.P. could not be supplied by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, yet the Resources and Scientific Research Division of the Planning Commission entrusted the work to the National Atlas Organisation, Calcutta; and

(d) the total percentage of authentic mapable data including the profile description of the soils of India which is available?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) Yes, Sir. While the Soil Map of India produced by the Planning Commission represents the soil regions for agricultural development, the Soil Map produced by National Atlas Organisation represents the geographical distribution of soil on textural basis.

(b) The Soil Map of India under preparation in the Planning Commission at present is on a much larger scale than those produced hitherto by the National Atlas Organisation or by the Planning Commission. The maps hitherto produced by the National Atlas Organisation and the Planning Commission have been in the scales of 1:5 million and 1:9.5 million respectively. The scale of the Soil Map under preparation in the Planning Commission is 1:1 million and will furnish more detailed information which is required for modern agricultural practices.

(c) It is not a fact. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have already supplied available mapable data for soil maps of Bihar and U.P. to the National Atlas Organisation who have been entrusted with the work.

(d) Work being in progress, it is difficult to indicate precise percentage. It is, however, estimated that detailed and reconnaissance soil surveys for which profile descriptions are

available cover about 20 per cent of the country.

#### Soil Map of India

**1332. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the following studies undertaken by the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission:—

Land forms, geological formations, mineral resources, topography, mountains, climate, natural zones, land utilisation statistics, fertility status, land capability classification, cropland, pasture land, forest areas, townships, recreation areas and national park;

(b) whether similar studies had been undertaken by the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission, National Atlas Organisation and Registrar General of India; and

(c) if not, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the preface by Dr. M. S. Randhawa in the book entitled "Land Resources of India", Vol. I, wherein programmes of the Registrar General of India and National Atlas Organisation have been compared categorically to prove that the studies are completely different and bearing national utility?

**The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta):** (a) The Committee on Natural Resources has all these studies in view as a part of its long-term programme. As all studies cannot be taken up simultaneously they are being taken up according to priority. The Committee has already taken up studies on land which are related to increased agricultural production as also on forest and mineral resources, for example, Study on Survey and Reclamation of Ravines in India; Study on Wastelands including Saline, Alkali and Waterlogged Lands and their Reclamation Measures; Study of Soil Conservation in Catchment areas above

dams in River Valley Projects; Study on Low Unit Yield of Rice; Fuel-Wood trends and prospects; Forest raw materials for pulp, paper and newsprint and other forest-based industries; Investigation of copper, lead, zinc and antimony-bearing regions of India, etc.

(b) The National Atlas Organisation does not conduct any original survey but depends for its primary data on other organisations responsible for conducting surveys in different fields. Office of the Registrar General of India conducts surveys in fields covered by census data. For non-census data they depend upon the different Ministries and survey organisations concerned.

(c) The programmes of the Registrar General of India and National Atlas Organisation have not been compared in the preface by Dr. M.S. Randhawa in the publication entitled "Land Resources of India", Volume I.

#### Tax Evasion by Transport Firms in Rohtak

**1333. Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Dasaratha Deb:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the case of tax-evasion by two transport firms in Rohtak District (Punjab);

(b) if so, the names of those firms; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) As the investigations are not yet over, it would not be in public interest to disclose the names of the firms in question.

(c) Action will be taken when the investigations are completed.

**Foreign Capital in India**

**1334. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Reserve Bank of India in its survey of the foreign capital in India; and

(b) when the report is likely to be finalised?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have recently conducted an *ad-hoc* survey of the foreign capital in India as at the end of 1962. The results of this survey were published in the Reserve Bank's Bulletin of April, 1966.

**Transport System in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

**1335. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning has suggested some measures for improving the efficiency of transport system in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the measures suggested; and

(c) when Government propose to implement them?

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

(a) to (c). The Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning has initiated a series of regional transport surveys and studies relating to transportation requirements of major commodities. These studies and surveys are in progress and are of help in identifying problems of transport development in different regions. The results of the studies

will be taken into account in working out the details of national and State transport plans. Specific recommendations for improving the transport systems have not yet been made by the Joint Technical Group for Transport Planning.

**Implementation of Plans**

**1336. Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has stated in Warrangal recently that planning and programmes have not succeeded in this country due to faulty implementation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to correct the implementation of the Plans?

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

(a) The Prime Minister in her speech at Warrangal on the 24th June, 1966 stated that plans and programmes in certain sectors had not been very successful due to faults and weaknesses in implementation and that this was being carefully examined with a view to taking remedial measures.

(b) The Planning Commission has been seized of this problem for some time past. Recommendations for the improvement of plan implementation had been made in the Third Five Year Plan document (Chapter XVII). In formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan this aspect is also being given special consideration.

The Government of India have also set up the Administrative Reforms Commission to examine the public administration of the country and to make recommendations for its reform and reorganization, where necessary. In making its recommendations the Commission will no doubt, keep in view the need for improving administrative efficiency in the implementation of development plans

### Family Planning in Rural Areas

1337. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to give greater rural bias for family planning through Primary Health Centres in the Fourth Plan?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** The following steps are proposed to be taken to give greater rural bias for Family Planning through Primary Health Centres in the Fourth Plan (yet to be finalised):—

(a) Strengthening of the Rural Family Planning Organisation of existing and setting up more Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(b) Construction of buildings for sub-centres and Family Planning clinics in the Primary Health Centres and residential quarters for the staff.

(c) Provision of mobile sterilisation/IUCD Units to render service in the rural areas which cannot be covered by static centres.

(d) Augmenting the staff for the Family Planning programme at the Primary Health Centres and in the sub-centres.

(e) Organising orientation camps and service camps in the rural areas for training of village leaders and rendering I.U.C.D. and sterilization services.

(f) A Special Committee set up by the Central Family Planning Council to review the working of the Family Planning Programme has made recommendations for further strengthening of the Rural Family Planning Organisation. The recommendations of the Committee are at present under consideration.

### Threat of Water Contamination in Delhi

1338. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the danger of Water Contamination in Delhi continues; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures contemplated to remove the same?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The danger of water contamination in Delhi has been mitigated to a very large extent through:

(i) Construction of left bank of Najafgarh Drain near Shah Alum Bridge.

(ii) Construction of a ring bund round the Badli Dump and discontinuance of its use for dumping purposes; and

(iii) Increase in the carrying capacity of Najafgarh Drain by widening and deepening it.

Apart from the towns upstream of Wazirabad, there are 4 villages i.e. Gopalpur, Old Wazirabad, New Wazirabad and Jagatpur, in the vicinity of upstream of Wazirabad which during flood season can be a contributory cause towards contamination. The question of shifting these villages to alternative sites is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

The source of water supply at Okhla is, no doubt, contaminated due to discharge of various city nallas in the river. Some of these nallas have since been closed while sewage works to intercept the others are under execution. The strictest laboratory control is being exercised in the treatment process to ensure the safety of water from this source. Ultimately the use of this source for drinking water purposes is to be discontinued.



**Income-Tax on Pavement Dwellers  
in Calcutta**

1339. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Calcutta papers in the first week of July 1966 containing a statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that among the pavement dwellers, there are persons earning Rs. 800/900 per month; and

(b) whether the Income Tax Department have taken a note of this for realising Income-tax from such persons?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, The attention of the local income-tax authorities has been drawn to this.

**M/s. Golcha Properties Ltd., Delhi**

1340. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1024 on the 7th April, 1966 regarding M/s. Golcha Properties Ltd., Delhi and state:

(a) whether the information called for by the Reserve Bank of India has since been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken for the non-payment of amount due to the depositors?

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

(b) The question of asking the company to frame an acceptable scheme for the repayment of the claims of its creditors and to sell, if necessary, some of its properties and realise its advances made to associate institutions so as to enable it to meet the claims on it, is under consideration.

1135(Ai)LS-6.

**Pay Fixation**

1341. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay of a Government servant on the date of introduction of revised scales of pay is fixed only by adjusting his pay (drawn on the last day) to the next higher stage in the revised scales of pay without any other change in his basic pay;

(b) if not, how the pay in such cases is fixed in the revised scales; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any deviation has been made in the past from this practice?

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

(b) When "revised" scales were introduced from 1-7-1959 on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the pay of Government servants was fixed in these scales on point-to-point basis, i.e. at the stage in the revised scale corresponding to the one reached in the "prescribed" (pre-revised) scale, subject to certain limiting conditions and provision for personal pay where there was drop in emoluments as a result of such fixation.

The normal rule, however, is that if the duties and responsibilities of the post remain unchanged and the scale of pay alone is revised, pay is fixed in the revised scale at a stage equal to the basic pay last drawn in the pre-revised scale. If there is no such stage, pay is fixed at the stage immediately below that pay, and the difference between that and the pay last drawn is granted as personal pay which is absorbed in future increases of pay.

(c) Does not arise.

### Austerity Measures

1342. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the austerity measures adopted to curtail expenditure on Ministers at the Centre and in States; and

(b) the amount likely to be saved therefrom?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) The following austerity measures have been decided upon at the Centre:

(i) The existing strength of the personal staffs of Ministers is being reviewed and reductions are proposed to be effected by conforming as far as possible to the prescribed scales.

(ii) Ministers have been asked generally not to take with them more than one P.A. while on tour.

(iii) Expenditure on staff cars is to be reduced to the minimum. Only Indian made cars will be purchased in future.

2. Information relating to Ministers in the States is not available.

(b) It is not possible to estimate precisely the amount of savings likely to be effected.

### Selling of Adulterated Honey by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

1343. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan at Connaught Place is being prosecuted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on a charge of selling adulterated honey;

(b) if so, the details of the transaction as a result of which the prosecution was launched; and

(c) the stage which the trial has reached?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan is being prosecuted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) On a complaint regarding the quality of honey stored in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, a sample was taken on the 3rd March, 1966. The sample on analysis was found to have 4.8 per cent deficiency in reducing sugar.

(c) The case is pending in Court. The next date of hearing has been fixed for the 20th August, 1966.

### Expenditure on "P" Form Machinery

1344. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Reserve Bank of India during 1964, 1965 and 1966 so far in connection with the machinery for issuing the "P" Form; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw the "P" Form regulations?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) "P" Form machinery is a part of the composite Exchange Control Organisation and as such no precise information can be given for the expenses incurred on this alone.

(b) No, Sir.

### Applications for "P" Forms

1345. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for 'P' form received by the Reserve

Bank of India during 1965 and 1966, so far;

(b) the total number of applications rejected during the above period; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):**

(a) 1965 54252

1966 (upto the end of June) 27660

(b) 1991

(c) These applications were rejected as they were not covered under the rules.

**Cases under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

**1346. Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) the number of cases challaned and convicted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of the wholesalers and manufacturers in each State during the first half of 1966; and

(b) the number of cases challaned and convicted under the same Act of the retailers in each State during the above period?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Automation in L.I.C.**

**1347. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri Maheswar Nalk:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation throughout India have been struggling against automation and its Central Collection Office came

to standstill on the 5th July, 1966 on this account;

(b) if so, their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) For some time past one of the L.I.C. Employees' Unions has been agitating against the installation of computers in the L.I.C. The Centralised Cash Collection Centres at various places in the country functioned more or less normally on the 5th July, 1966.

(b) The demand of that Union is that the L.I.C. should not instal computers in its offices.

(c) The L.I.C. have pointed out repeatedly that introduction of Computers will not lead to any retrenchment of staff. On the other hand, computers are necessary for compilation of accounts and statistics, and for better service to policy-holders. Government agree with the view of the L.I.C.

**Rural Electrification Programme**

**1348. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 743 on the 24th March, 1966 and state the measures adopted to study and correct the imbalance in rural electrification programme, State-wise?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** By the end of the Third Plan approximately 9.6 per cent villages had been electrified but there are as many as eight States which are yet to attain the All India average.

In order to remove this disparity the State Authorities have been advised to draw up their rural electrification schemes for the Fourth Plan in such a way as to electrify 15 to 20 per cent villages in their State along with energisation of clusters of pumps/tube-wells.

This question is proposed to be discussed further in a Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards which is being convened. Further action will be taken in the light of the decisions arrived at the Conference.

#### Use of Foreign Cars by Ministers

1348. **Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri P. C. Boroah:**

Will the Ministers of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign cars at present being used by the Ministers of Central Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw all foreign cars in order to set an example of austerity to the people?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** (a) Twenty-nine imported cars were available as in July, 1966 for use by Ministers. Some of the Ministers have since changed over to indigenous cars or are likely to do so soon.

(b) It has been decided to go in for Indian-built cars in future except where the requirement is mainly for foreign visitors and V.I.Ps. The question of optimum utilisation of the imported cars already with Ministries is under consideration.

#### Evasion of Income-Tax in Orissa

1350. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases regarding the evasion of income-tax in Orissa which are pending as on the 30th June, 1966?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** 197.

#### Committee on Hospitals

1351. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 726 on the 25th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to appoint a Committee to go into the working of the hospitals which are overcrowded and are short of medicines and staff;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be appointed; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c). It is proposed to appoint a Study Group which will undertake a study of the working of different classes of hospitals in this country with a view to improving standards of medical care and developing sound guide-lines for the future expansion of hospital services in the country. This will be a small Committee consisting of about eight members. Orders constituting this Committee are expected to issue shortly and the Committee is expected to complete its work in six months.

#### Ambulance Cars in Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

1352. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**  
**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the newspaper reports that all the three ambulances in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi, were out of order for several months;

(b) whether Government conducted an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action against the officials concerned?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Yes. But service to the patients, specially in cases of emergency was being rendered through the Blood Bank ambulance and the two UNICEF vehicles.

One ambulance has already been repaired and pressed into service; but it has not been possible to repair the other two vehicles because of non-availability of spare parts of old models.

(c) This is not considered necessary in view of what is stated under (a) and (b).

**Japanese Aid for Fourth Plan**

**1353. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officials had been sent to Japan for preliminary talks relating to Japanese aid for Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the result of their talks with Japanese Government's representatives?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Multi-Storeyed Residential Buildings, New Delhi**

**1354. Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of multi-storeyed residential buildings in New Delhi was done departmentally or through contractors;

(b) the number of blocks which have been completed so far;

(c) the date on which the work commenced on each such completed block and the date on which work was completed for rendering them fit for occupation; and

(d) how the cost of construction of these flats compares with earlier types of construction of similar type?

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

(b) and (c). Six blocks of 138 type V flats and five blocks of 115 type VI flats have been completed. Dates of commencement and completion are indicated below:

	Dates of commencement	Date of completion
Six blocks of 138 type V flats.	1-10-1963.	On different dates between 31st May, 1965 and 2nd June, 1966.
Five blocks of 115 type VI flats.	23-11-1963.	On different dates between 30th September, 1965 and 13th June, 1966.

(d) The comparative costs of construction and services are indicated below:

	Two storeyed	Eight storeyed
	Rs.	Rs.
Type V	40,100	62,600
Type VI	53,930	74,140

Though the cost of construction of multi-storeyed flats is more, there is saving on land which is very costly in Delhi.

**Theft of Water Meters**

**1355. Shri Brij Basi Lal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban

**Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been many cases of thefts of water meters from the residence of many Government colonies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such thefts?

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

(b) It has been decided to shift the water meters inside the quarters subject to availability of funds.

**Apex Cooperative Bank, Bhopal**

1536. **Shri Wadiwa:**  
**Shri Chandak:**  
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Parashar:**

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

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh by his Ministry in 1966 suggesting that in terms of Section 95(a) of States Re-organisation Act, 1956 Rs. 5 lakhs worth of shares purchased by the Government of India from the Apex Cooperative Bank, Bhopal should be transferred to the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, whether any reply to this communication has been sent; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) A reply has been sent to the effect that it has been decided to transfer the shares to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

**Family Planning Set-up**

1357. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**

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

(a) whether a Ford Foundation Family Planning expert who visited India in January, 1965 and has visited almost all States has given his assessment that family planning set-up was inadequate in India;

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

(c) whether his recommendations have been considered; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No Ford Foundation Expert visited India during January, 1965. However, a U.N. Team of five experts visited India in February, 1965, toured most of the States and submitted a report on the Family Planning Programme in India.

(b) to (d). A statement showing recommendations of the Team, and action taken in regard to them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6664/66].

**Rural Drinking Water Schemes**

1358. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have asked the Central Government and the Planning Commission for a substantial increase in their allocation for rural drinking water schemes in the current year as well as during the Fourth Plan as a result of country-wide shortage of drinking water and the rise in the incidence of water-borne diseases in the wake of recent drought; and

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

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Gujarat have made specific requests for additional outlays for their rural piped water supply schemes. Rural water supply is a centrally aided scheme and money for the purpose has to be provided in the annual State Plan. The position is as follows:—

(i) *Andhra Pradesh*.—The State Government requested for an allotment of Rs. 3.00 crores for 1966-67 for taking up the essential piped rural water supply scheme in the State. However, the State Government had not made any provision for rural water supply schemes in the State's Annual Plan for 1966-67. The Planning Commission enquired from the State Government as to why the requirement of funds for water supply to the rural areas was not included at the time of finalisation of Annual Plan and whether the State Government could now divert some funds for the rural water supply schemes. The State Government have regretted their inability to find the necessary amount from the State's Plan ceiling and have now requested for an allotment of Rs. 2.00 crores outside their Plan. The matter is receiving the attention of the Planning Commission.

(ii) *Maharashtra*.—The State Government requested the Planning Commission to allocate an additional amount of Rs. 1.8 crores for rural piped water supply schemes. The Planning Commission have expressed their inability in the matter as there is no provision on this account in 1966-67 Central budget. The Commission have, however, informed the State Government that they have no objection if the programme is under taken within the State's annual plan by adjustment.

(iii) *Orissa*.—A scheme relating to the Special programme for the accelerated development of the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani

in Orissa costing Rs. 169.56 lakhs has been received by the Planning Commission from the Government of Orissa. The details of the scheme have yet to be worked out and got approved by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation before it is taken up for execution. A token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being proposed by this Ministry for inclusion during 1966-67 for the implementation of these schemes.

(iv) *Rajasthan*.—The State Government had made a request for an additional allocation of Rs. 106.40 lakhs during the current financial year for their rural water supply schemes. The request has subsequently been reduced to an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. This request is at present under consideration of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Coordination).

(v) *Gujarat*.—The Government of Gujarat have recently suggested that their rural water supply scheme may be treated as Centrally Sponsored Scheme because the State Government will not be able to accommodate the amount of Rs. 43.05 crores (required for the Fourth Plan period) within the State Plan and within the ceiling given for Health Sector. The matter is receiving attention.

#### T. B. Patients in Delhi

1359. **Shri Wadiwa:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Tuberculosis patients has increased in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) if so, the number of T. B. patients during each of the years from 1961 to 1965; and

(c) the number of cases that proved fatal during the above period?

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c) There is no reason to believe that incidence of Tuberculosis has increased in Delhi. No epidemiological survey has however been carried

out in Delhi during the last five years, so that it is not possible to make a definite statement that the number of T. B. patients has or has not increased in Delhi during this period. There has, however, been an increase in the number of T. B. cases registered in the various T. B. Clinics in Delhi as will be seen from the statement below:—

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Cases Proved fatal.
1961	7,661	564
1962	8,702	663
1963	8,686	641
1964	10,821	818
1965	11,431	728

This increase in the number of cases registered is most probably due to the extended facilities of cases' detection by the opening of new clinics in areas

which were not formerly covered by services and the intensive drive launched from 1964 to trace and treat all T. B. cases in Delhi as far as possible.

#### Income Tax Appeals in Agra

**1360. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which departmental appeals were filed before the Tribunal against the orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income|Wealth Tax, Agra (U.P.) during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) with what results?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri):** The information asked for is as under:—

(a)	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Income-Tax	Wealth-tax	Income-tax	Wealth-tax
No. of cases in which departmental appeals filed.	16	2	17	68	1	
(b)						
(i) No. of appeals disposed of out of (a) above.	16	2	15	8		
(ii) Out of (b)(i), the number in which appeal was allowed.	1	2	1			
(iii) Out of (b)(i) above, the number in which appeal was dismissed.	15	..	14	8	..	
(iv) Balance pending.	..	..	2	60	1	

#### Irrigation Schemes for U.P. Hill Areas

**1362. Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to provide minor and medium irrigation projects for the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) to (c). The following irrigation schemes in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are under consideration of the U. P. Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan:

- (1) Lining of Irrigation Channel in Hill and Doon Valley.
- (2) Increasing capacity of channel in Doon Valley.
- (3) Project for lining channel in Bhabar area of Garhwal.



- (4) Lining water course on Hill and Bhabar area channel.
- (5) Constructing 25 miles of channel in Distt. Pauri Garhwal.
- (6) Constructing 20 miles of channel in Distt. Tehri Garhwal.
- (7) Constructing 38 miles of channel in Nainital and Almora District.
- (8) Small channels in Doon Valley.

These are purely tentative, subject to availability of funds during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Re-organisation of D. V. C.

1363. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to re-organise the Damodar Valley Corporation has been finally considered;
- (b) if so, the broad out-lines thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken in that direction?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):** (a) The proposal for re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation is still under consideration.

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

12.46 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### Lock-out in New Jemehari Khas and Babisole collieries

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore):** I call the attention of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I

request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Lock-out in New Jemehari Khas and Babisole collieries resulting in unemployment of hundreds of workers."

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** *New Jemehari Khas Colliery* (owned by Bharat Mining Ltd. 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta—1).

According to the information received by the Government there was no lock-out in New Jemehari Khas Colliery on the 28th July 1966. It has, however, been reported that 3 workers were charge-sheeted by the Management on the 27th July and consequently 28 loaders of the colliery protested by adopting go-slow tactics on that day, as well as during the first shift on the 28th July, 1966. The Management of the colliery laid-off 9 Trammers and 1 Dresser in the second shift on the 28th July. Normal work in the colliery was restored during the third shift on the same day after the matter had been settled in discussion between the parties concerned.

*Babisole Colliery* (Owned by New Jemehari Khas Colliery Co. Pvt. Ltd. P.O. J. K. Nagar, Distt. Burdwan).

The Department of Labour and Employment have received on the 2nd August 1966, a letter dated the 30th July 1966 from the Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Asansol, intimating that the colliery was locked-out with effect from the 30th July, 1966 consequent on allegations of various malpractices in the supply of ration to workers, misbehaviour with some workers by one Labour Officer and demand for payment of bonus. A telegram was also received from the management of Babisole Colliery on 2nd August complaining of lawlessness on the part of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and assault on staff and officers. They stated that there was no

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan] rity of life and property in the colliery and demanded immediate intervention.

The management of Babisole Colliery are reported to have declared lock-out since 30th July 1966. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Calcutta has met the representatives of the management on 3rd August 1966 and discussed the points in dispute. Discussions are still in progress. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of his report.

As regards the non-payment of profit sharing bonus, the management of the colliery have not yet paid bonus for the year 1964 to their workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta has issued a show-cause notice to the colliery management to explain why action should not be taken against them for contravention of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Is it not a fact that discontent has been running high in Babisole colliery where this mine-owner has refused to open a ration shop whilst all the other mine-owners have opened the same; rather, they have been hoarding and doing blackmarketing in foodgrains and recently even the Government went and actually recovered foodgrains from the quarters of the Labour Officer and his brother? In spite of these things, they have sent telegrams to the labour directorate making allegations of violence. May I know whether the Government is in a position to do something regarding these illegal lock-outs and immediately order the reopening of the collieries?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** As soon as we received information, we deputed the Regional Labour Commissioner to take action immediately. He is already in the midst of discussions. As soon as he finishes the discussion, action will be taken.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why is it not possible to arrest the mine-owners who have been refusing to pay profit-sharing bonus and cheating the workers by taking false thumb-impressions on wage sheets and paying them less?

**Mr. Speaker:** She should have left it to another member.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We have issued a show-cause notice to him and on the expiry of that period, he will be prosecuted.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): From the statement of the Minister it appears that this lock-out is not something which is taking place overnight. Has his ministry not been kept informed during the last several weeks of a series of malpractices and complaints against management which have been taking place, and does he now know that his own Labour Officer of the Raniganj Circle who inspected this colliery on 25th July issued a warning to the management against the maintenance of an illegal labour camp by the Labour Officer of the colliery and also issued a warning about non-payment of profit-sharing bonus and that for the last two year police cases under section 420 are pending against the management of this colliery for not paying the workers their full wages and that this lock-out now is imposed only to divert the attention of the Government and the workers from these malpractices? What action does he propose to take?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** As I said, the Labour Commissioner is already having discussion. All these points are before him. As soon as he finishes the investigation, we shall certainly take whatever action is called for.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Last year after the Bonus Act was passed, the colliery-owners of the private sector refused to pay the bonus according to the Act. The Government of India gave them time

to pay within March 66, which the employers also agreed to. The Government threatened them with direct action if any colliery refused to pay the bonus within 31st March 1966. A little while ago the Minister said that though the management of the Babi-sole colliery refused to pay, the Government has only served a show-cause notice instead of going to the court straightway and prosecuting the employer. May I know why this mollicoddling attitude towards the employers who refuse to abide by the law of the land?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** It is a matter of procedure. We have given a show-cause notice of 10 days only. At the end of that, we will go ahead and take action.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is, the Government has definite and concrete information that this colliery-owner did not pay the bonus under the Act. So, why did they not prosecute him? Is the show-cause notice mandatory?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Bipartite discussions between the management and labour were going on. These have broken down. Now we have issued show-cause notice for 10 days only.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Why issue show-cause notice? Why not prosecute him straightway?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** March was the last date.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says bipartite discussions were going on and they failed. Probably the time for show-cause notice would also be over soon.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.**

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** What about reopening the colliery? Production has stopped and 600 workers are unemployed. (Interruptions).

12.55 hrs.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने घ्यानाकर्षण भी

दिया था, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय घ्यानाकर्षण नहीं, मोशन आफ़ प्रिविलेज के लिये मैंने आपको बुलाया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उसे तो मैं अभी रख रहा हूँ। लेकिन एक सेकण्ड के लिये मेरा निवेदन सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास 15-20 काल-एटेंशन आये थे, अगर आप को सुनूँ तो दूसरों को क्यों न सुनूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जनतन्त्र कसौटी पर हूँ। बिहार सरकार द्वारा दलीय हित के लिये आकाम-वाणी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। वहाँ पर लोगों को दबाने के लिये, गोली चलाने के लिये, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री कह चुके हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री यादव को बुलाया है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विशेषाधिकार से पहल काम रोकने प्रस्ताव आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास काम रोकने प्रस्ताव कोई नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने आप को काम रोकने प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने एक कायदे कानून की बात रखता हूँ। मेरा काम रोकने प्रस्ताव कायदे के मुताबिक दुरुस्त है। जब हरियाणा प्रान्त के अन्दर और राजस्थान के अन्दर भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में सरकारी बयान है, तब मैंने इसे आपके पास भेजा था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** य आंकड़े आज रात में नहीं आये हैं, भुखमरी एक दिन में नहीं आई है। तीन दिन से नो कान्फीडेन्स का मोशन चल रहा है, आपकी पार्टी ने भी उसमें हिस्सा लिया है। एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन के स्पेसिफिक क्लेजेट्स पर आप उसमें बोलें, आपको मौका है, इसलिये मैं उनको एडमिट नहीं कर सकता था और मैंने नहीं किया। लेकिन अब आप जिस तरह से उठाना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं जरूरदस्ती नहीं, इसके बारे में विधि बताता हूँ। हर काम अपने तरीके से होता है। . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह रिकार्ड में नहीं बायेगा।

**श्री बागड़ी :** \*\*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** \* \*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री बागड़ी नेता है एक पार्टी के, मैंने बहुत लिहाज किया है, मगर वह मुझे मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि . . .

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने आप को जवाब भी दे दिया। अब मैं और बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अगर आप मुझे बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहते तो मत कीजिये, लेकिन नियम के अनुसार आपको मुझे सुनना होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने नियम के अनुसार कह दिया। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं जनता से चुन कर आया हूँ, आप मुझे बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहते . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप नहीं बैठते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप बाहर चले जायें।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या चला जाऊँ। आप मुझे बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहते और इतने आदमी . . . जेल के अन्दर हैं . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या अब आप बाहर नहीं जाते।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं जनता से चुन कर . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या माननीय सदस्य बाहर नहीं जाते। . . . मैं अपोजीशन के मेम्बरो से कहूँगा कि अगर वह कोई तरीका तलाश कर सकते हैं तो करें।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य मुझे मजबूर कर रहे हैं इसलिये मुझे नामजद करना पड़ रहा है। मैं श्री बागड़ी को नामजद करके पुकारता हूँ कि वह इस हाउस की कार्रवाई में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

13 hrs.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:

“that Shri Bagri, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight.”

**Mr. Speaker:** The proposal is . . . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जा रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो कुछ मैं कहता हूँ, उसको वह सुन नहीं रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** छोड़ दीजिये, वह अपने कागज लेकर जा रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं जा रहे हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** आप हमारी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

“That Shri Bagri, a Member of the House, named by the Spea-

ker be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

The 'Ayes' have it.

Some hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That Shri Bagri, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

The Lok Sabha divided:

### Division No. 5]

### AYES

[13.03 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.  
Achal Singh, Shri  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
Bhatkar, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
Boroah, Shri P. C.  
Chandak, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhury, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Bhaudhuri, Shri Sachindra  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
Chavda, Shrimati Jorabai  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Dandekar, Shri N.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
Ering, Shri D  
Ghosh, Shri Atulya  
Gupta, Shri Badshah  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Harvani, Shri Ansar  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Heda, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jamir, Shri S. C.  
Jamunadevi, Shrimati  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Joshi, Shrimati Sushadr  
Jyotishi, Shri J. S.  
Kappen, Shri  
Khadilkar Shri

Khan, Shri Shahmawaz  
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Koroki, Shri Lladhar  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
Malaichami, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri J.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Mantri, Shri D. D.  
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Mehta, Shri J.R.  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mitra, Shri Bibudhendra  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
Morarka, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
Munzai, Shri David  
Murti, Shri M. S.  
Muthiah, Shri  
Nanda, Shri  
Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
Oza, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri M. B.  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Patil, Shri V. T.  
Patnaik, Shri B. C.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
Prahakar, Shri Naval  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Dr. D.S.  
Ram Sewak, Shri  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.  
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.  
Rampure, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Ranga Rao, Shri  
Ranjit Singh, Shri  
Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
Rao, Dr. K.L

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
Rao, Shri Thirumala  
Rattan Lal, Shri  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddy, Dr. B. Gopala  
Reddiar, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Linga  
Reddy, Shri Narayan  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati  
Sharma, Shri D. C.  
Sharma, Shri K. C.  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shinde, Shri  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
Siddananappa, Shri  
Siddiah, Shri  
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri  
Singh, Dr. B. N.  
Singh, Shri D. N.  
Singh, Shri K. K.  
Shinga, Shri G. K.  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinha, Shri Narayan  
Snatak, Shri Nardev  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Tahit, Shri Mohammad  
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya  
Thevar, Shri V. V.  
Thomas, Shri A. M.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Uikey, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt

Valvi, Shri \*  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri K. K.  
Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
Wadiwa, Shri

Yadab, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

## NOES

Ram Singh, Shri \*

Soy, Shri H. C.

Swamy, Shri M. N.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes—160; Noes—3.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now I will ask Shri Bagri to go out; he has been suspended by the House for a fortnight.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन एक निवेदन सदन के सामने करूँगा . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह रेकार्ड नहीं किया जायगा ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** \*\*

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है। मेरा निवेदन सुन लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** स्वामी जी जो कुछ मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया है उसे नहीं सुनूँगा।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप ने नामंजूर कर दिया है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कुछ नहीं सुनूँगा। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी बात तो आप सुन लीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप मुझे आगे चलने दीजिये।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप चलते रहिये मैं घना नहीं करता। आपके कहने से मैं बैठ भी जाता हूँ। आप निकलने को कहेंगे तो निकल भी जाऊँगा। लेकिन मेरी बात आप

सुन लीजिये। संकड़ों साधू गोवध के विरोध में अनशन कर रहे हैं और धरना दे रहे हैं। उन साधुओं को जेल भेज दिया गया है। उनके कपड़े काड़ दिये गये हैं, उन्हें पीटा भी गया है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह रेकार्ड नहीं किया जायगा।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** \*\*

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 12 जुलाई को बाराबंकी में पकड़ा गया था और उस समय मेरे साथ जो दुर्योधन हथियार उसके बारे में मैंने आप को जेल में सूचना दी। मैं आपका इस बात के लिये धामार् भी मानता हूँ कि आप ने इस बारे में कुछ जांच कराई और जानकारी भी लेने की कोशिश की।

मैं इस सदन के सामने दुःख से कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अभी कुछ दिन पहले नन्दा जी ने कई लोगों के बीच में एक कोड आफ ऑर्डर बनाया जिसमें बतलाया गया था कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों के साथ अधिकारियों का क्या व्यवहार होगा। उस पर काफी चर्चा चली और अखबारों में भी छपा। कुछ डाइरेक्शन भी दिये गये। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि उस दारोगा को मैं पहचानता नहीं था। उसने मेरा गेरेबान पकड़ा। नीचे की बनिपान फटी वेंट मारे जिसके अभी भी निशान हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उनको देखा है। यहाँ तक हुआ कि मुझे गाली भी दी। आप इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं यह आप जानें। आप ने जो सूचना मांगी थी उसका जो उत्तर आया है

मुझे आपके कार्यालय से सूचना मिली है जिलाधीश कहते हैं कि हां उन्हें चोटें आई हैं लेकिन किसी ने अमरद व्यवहार नहीं किया। जबकि मैंने शिकायत में नाम नहीं लिया था क्योंकि उस समय मुझे उस दारोगा का नाम मालूम नहीं था। मैं मूरत से पहचानता था। मुझ से आज तक कोई जानकारी नहीं ली गई। लेकिन आपके यहां प्रतिवेदन आया था कि कोई इस तरह की घटना नहीं घटी। इस पर क्या आप करेंगे और क्या सदन करेगा वह मैं उस पर छोड़ता हूं। जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है वह मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

जब मैं पकड़ा गया तब शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन था। कहीं को किसी तरह की अशान्ति नहीं थी। उस शांतिप्रय प्रदर्शन पर लाठी-चाज हुआ। मुझे पकड़ा गया और बिना किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किये हुए खेल में ले जाया गया। मैंने जानकारी भी चाही कि आखिर क्या जुर्म है और किस दफा में मैं पकड़ा गया हूं। लेकिन कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली। बाद में उसी दिन यानी 12 तारीख को जेल अधिकारियों ने बतलाया कि भारतीय दंड संहिता की धाराओं 332, 426 और 147 तथा रेलवे ऐक्ट की धारा 122 के मातहत मुझे गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उसके वारंट आये हैं। आपको उसी दिन अधिकारियों ने सूचना दी जो कि 13 तारीख को यहां पहुंची जैसा कि जो बुलेटिन यहां से निकलती है 15 तारीख की उस बुलेटिन से मालूम हुआ जिसका आशय यह था कि धारा 188 और 144 तोड़ने के कारण मुझे पकड़ा गया। अब आप देखिये कि हम को पकड़ा गया 12 तारीख को उन दफाओं में और आपके द्वारा इस सदन को सूचना दी जाती है धारा 188 की। एक तो यह गलत सूचना आप को दी गई क्योंकि मुझे 188 दफा का वारंट जेल में मिला है जैसा कि मुझे 16 तारीख को जेल के अधिकारियों से मालूम हुआ। वारंट 15 तारीख

को मिला और उस पर 14 तारीख के ए० डी० एम० (जुडिशल) के दस्तबत थे। जिस समय 12 तारीख को मुझे पकड़ा गया उस समय दफा 144 के बारे में जो 188 का जुर्म बनता है उसकी न कोई शिकायत थी न वारंट था और न उस दफा में मैं जेल गया। आप ने जो रिपोर्ट मंगाई उसमें उन लोगों ने इन बातों का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया कि मैं उस दिन 188 में पकड़ा गया या नहीं। उसका उत्तर उन्होंने यह दिया है :

"These persons have been prosecuted under section 188 IPC."

"have been prosecuted."

इस सन्दर्भ में जो प्रश्न उठ रहा है उसमें इसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। धारा 332, 426, 147 और रेलवे ऐक्ट की धारा 122 की तहत मुझ को गिरफ्तार किया गया या हम पर कोई मुकदमा है, इसकी भी सूचना आज तक इस सदन को नहीं है। मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा, मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब हम लोगों को छोड़ा गया तो हम से दो जमानतें ली गईं, 188 के मुकदमे में और 332, 426 और 147 में। यह सारा जो रिकार्ड है यह जेल में मौजूद है। यह सारी घांघली चलती है। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये दो मुकदमे किस तरह से आये, यह गलत इत्तिला क्यों दी गई? इस तरह से मुकदमे अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, बनाये जाते हैं। मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश न किया जाना तो मामूली घटनायें हैं। राजनीतिक मामलों में गलत सूचनायें दी जाती हैं और दूसरे जो तथ्य हैं उनको भी छिपाया जाता है। और जो मेरे साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ मैंने उसके आपके सामने रख दिया है। ये ऐसे तथ्य हैं जिनसे कि साफ साफ विशेषाधिकार भंग का मामला बनता है। इसमें विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना इस सदन की भी होती है और इस सदन के एक सदस्य की भी होती है। जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर अग्रर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा और जो मैंने वस्तुस्थिति आपके

### [श्री रामसेवक यादव]

सामने प्रस्तुत की है उस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा तो आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है कि जो विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इन तरह की जादतियाँ चलती रहेंगी और तब न इस सदन का और न इस सदन के सदस्यों का कोई मर्यादा बच रहेगी और न ही उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सकेगी। इसकी कोई इज्जत नहीं रह जायेगी। जिस दारोगा का मैंने जिक्र किया है वह कहता फिर्ता है कि मैंने मारा है, मैंने गाली दी है लेकिन वहाँ के जो अधिकारी हैं वे कहते हैं कि नहीं, कुछ ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। यह है वस्तुस्थिति।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके जरिये निवेदन करूँगा कि यह मामला ऐसा है कि जिसे विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई बहस की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाकायदा प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो पेश कर दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रस्ताव दूसरा है। अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो अर्ज करूँ।

आप ने कई बार यहाँ निर्णय दिया है कि सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में सही इत्तिला तत्काल मिलनी चाहिये। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि वह सही भी हो और तत्काल भी आ जानी चाहिये। इयमें दो जुर्म हो गये। एक तो सत्य को छिपाया गया है। जिन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत इनको गिरफ्तार किया गया था उन धाराओं का आज तक आपको

फता नहीं, उसके बारे में आपको इत्तिला नहीं दी गई है। यह सत्य को छिपाने की बात हो गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन धारा के मातहत इनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था उस धारा की इत्तिला आप को दे दी गई। यह हो गया अन्त्य का संकेत। अंग्रेजी में कहा जाये तो कहा जायेगा सपरसियो वेरी और सजैस्टियो फाल्सी। ये दो जुर्म हों गये। इसलिए मेरा बाकायदा प्रस्ताव है कि इस मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने रखा जाये।

श्री बड़े : (खारगोन) : मेरी भी एक विनती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : दो मिनट।

यादव जी ने कहा है कि उनके बारे में आपको जो सूचना दी गई थी वह दफा 144 और 188 दी गई थी और उसके बाद दूसरी दफायें उन पर लगाई गईं। कई धाराओं का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने 332 का हवाला दिया है जो पुलिस के साथ मजहमत के बारे में है। यह तो आज यादव जी का मामला है जोकि पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर हैं। उनका यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने पेश भी हो सकता है और होना भी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको उसे सौंप दिया जाये। इसके अलावा मैंने गृह मंत्री जी को कहा था, उनसे निवेदन किया था और आज फिर करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द के सिलसिले में इसी तरीके से हज़ारों धाराओं ऐसे लगाई गई हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मौका नहीं है। वह सारा सवाल यहाँ नहीं उठ सकता है।



श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस मामले को तो प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी मामलों को मैं कैसे ले लूँ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप कमेटी बिठा दें । बाद में यह कमेटी उत्तर प्रदेश भी भेजी जायेगी और वहाँ यह इन चीजों की जांच करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बड़े :

श्री बड़े : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब कोई मम्बर पार्लिमेंट का गिरफ्तार होता है तो जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट होता है या जो पुलिस का अफसर होना है वह यह समझता है कि इतना देना है और दे देता है, लेकिन सैक्सन भं नहीं बताता है और उस इतिला को को वह सॉरियसली भी नहीं लेता है। कई बार सैक्सन भी गलत बताये जाते हैं। इस मामले को आप देखें। सोलह तारीख को तो अरेस्ट वारेंट यादव जी को मिला और तेरह तारीख को आपको इतिला दे दी गई। 188 के तहत तो इनको अरेस्ट किया और बाकी धारारों बाद में लगा दी गई और इसके बारे में कोई इतिला भी नहीं दी गई। जो अविचारोगण हैं वे आपकी आघोरिटी को और हाउस को आघोरिटी को फ्लाउट करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका सौरियस नोट लिया जाये और सब्त कार्रवाई की जाये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Permit me, Sir, to invite your attention to rule 229. After hearing the statement of my hon. friend, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav I think there has been a clear violation of that rule. You will recollect that in an earlier case in this House when my hon. friend, Shri Kachhavaia was alleged to have been ill-treated in jail, you proposed to make an inquiry into the matter. On the facts, as stated by my hon. friend, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, the matter is clearly actionable and, therefore, an inquiry should be made in respect of the violation of rule 229 and also into the

allegation of ill-treatment that has been made in the House by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir you have read to us a report which has been sent to you by the police but the fact is, an hon. Member of this House alleges himself, that he has been beaten up in the lock-up. The police has attacked him in this way and abused him also. If any part of this is true, I feel that you should not depend on the police report; you should yourself undertake some independent impartial inquiry because this is the type of thing that happens even inside jail; people are beaten up. If Members of Parliament are beaten up inside jails, how much worse will it be for the ordinary people? Therefore, if we can stop this, the other rot will also stop.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय एक मिनट में मेरी बात भी सुन लें। यदि किसी सदस्य के चोट अभी भी लगी हो और वह आपके सामने कहना भी है तो क्या आप पुलिस की बात को मानेंगे या उस सदस्य की बात को मानेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं तो जो माननीय सदस्य कहता है उस पर यकीन करूँगा, उसकी बात को मानूँगा। लेकिन सवाल देखने वाला यह है कि माननीय सदस्य की बात को मान कर मैं उनके खिलाफ एकशन कैसे ले सकता हूँ? अगर हमें इस तरह से कुछ प्रिविलेज हासिल हैं तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन से नये क्रियेट हो जाते हैं। नये क्रिएट नहीं हम कर सकते हैं। अगर किसी मॅम्बर के साथ किसी जगह या जेल में कहीं ज्यादाती होती है तो हम कंसन्ड तो फील करते हैं और जो चाहें हम करें और मिनिस्टर को भी कहते हैं कि वह एकशन लें लेकिन हम उस में नये कोई प्रिविलेज क्रियेट नहीं कर

## [अध्यक्ष महोदय]

सकते हैं सिवाय उनके जोकि अर्द्धनरी सिटिजन को प्राप्त हैं। और कोई हमें हक़क पैदा नहीं हो जाते हैं। बाकी सवाल सिर्फ़ दो बातों का रहा जाता है। जो मैजिस्ट्रेट या जज या जो भी हों और जिन्होंने गिरफ्तार किया हो उन को चाहिये या कि वे फौरन इत्तिला देते और दूसरे जिस ज़ूम में . . . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सही भी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ सही दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो इलजाम लगाया गया है कि एक तो फौरन इत्तिला नहीं दी गई और दूसरे सही नहीं दी गई इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या कहना चाहती है ?

**The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak):** Sir, the question is whether rule 229 has been violated; that is to say, whether intimation of the arrest, indicating the reasons for the arrest, was given to this House. Now, Sir, it is correct that it is necessary that there should be a warrant if a police officer has to arrest a person for an offence under section 188. But, I am informed that the magistrate was also present at the time of the arrest and the law is that where a magistrate who could issue the warrant is present then the arrest would validly take place. That is under sections 64 and 65 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**An. hon. Member:** It is irrelevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order; order. Let him have his say. Hon. Members should not get impatient

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** May I read sections 64 and 65?

"When an offence is committed in the presence of a magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction. . . . ."

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to know only one thing. The intimation given to me is that the Member has been arrested under section 188. Has he been arrested under other sections also?

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** I will give that information at once, before I deal with that question. It was discovered that he had committed offences under other sections also. Then, what happened was that the police submitted the case under those sections and the warrant was issued, under those sections by the Magistrate himself.

Then, the question is whether another intimation should have been sent to this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point is whether this is compliance of rule 229 and the Third Schedule appended to the rule, in the form that is given whether that has been complied sufficiently.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There are two questions, as I have stated. The first question is whether there was any inaccuracy in the statement of the reasons which were given to this House when intimation was given that arrest has taken place. I will deal with this question first. The law is that in case an offence is committed before a magistrate, a person can be arrested without issue of warrant. In that case it will be quite correct to say that the gentleman concerned was arrested under section 188. Therefore there will be no inaccuracy or illegality attending this arrest and the intimation which was sent to this House giving the reasons was correct.

As regards the other question, it is correct that no separate intimation was sent to this House. The question is, when he was arrested once. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** When the police arrested, it was a criminal charge; when the magistrate ordered, that

was a criminal offence. Both, whether it is a criminal charge or a criminal offence, are included in rule 229

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** The question then is when a person. . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला विशेषाधिकारी समिति के पास भेज दीजिये। वह इन को सुनेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मुझे सुनने दीजिए।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह कितना समय लेंगे ? सीधो बातें तो दो हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठिये और मुझे सुनने दीजिए।

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** Now, the question is whether intimation should have been sent to this House again by the magistrate who issued the warrant when the case was started. The officers there felt—I am speaking on information—that once an arrest had been made under section 188—that was a valid arrest—and an intimation had been given to this House, that it was not further necessary to intimate to this House that a warrant had been issued by the court under other sections. There was one arrest in this case. That is my information . . . (*Interruption*).

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** When he was arrested and sent to jail, where was the necessity of issuing another warrant? A warrant is issued when the person is not in jail. When a man is in jail how can the question of issuing another warrant come? He should make himself clear. . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I will crave of hon. Members just to allow me to understand the case. I should understand what the Government case is.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम को तो कमी इतना समय नहीं देते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इन को बक्त नहीं दे रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं समझना चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे समझने दीजिए।

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** You know, Sir, that when an arrest had been made. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it the plea of the hon. Law Minister that once a Member has been arrested and an intimation has been given to this House or to the Speaker that such-and-such Member has been arrested, if he is charged with other criminal offences, no intimation is to be sent to the Speaker? Is this the position?

**An. hon. Member:** No, Sir.

**Shri G. S. Pathak:** There is no precedent for such a case. What happened in this case is that the arrest took place under section 188, the warrant itself was issued under that section two days after the 12th, but when it was discovered that other offences had also been committed and the matter went to court, the magistrate issued a warrant again under those sections. There is no precedent so far as I am aware. It is a highly technical matter, namely that there is a person. . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If the hon. Minister is of opinion that there is no precedent and that it is highly technical, I will refer it to the Committee to just examine it.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न, जिस में संसद के सम्मान का प्रश्न है, माननीय गृह मंत्री से ताल्लूक रखता है या यह माननीय विधि मंत्री से ताल्लूक रखता है। यह झूठी तो होम मिनिस्टर की है कि वह संसद और इस के मदम्यों के सम्मान की रक्षा करें, क्योंकि भारत सरकार की रक्षा करना उन की जिम्मेदारी है। वह बिल्कुल ऐसे अलग बैठे हैं, जैसे हम कोई एक्स, बार्ड, जेड हैं और जैसे

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हमारी कोई पोजीशन ही न हो। गृह मंत्री जी इस बात की साफ घोषणा करें कि उन के पास क्या संरक्षण है कि माननीय सदस्यों के आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा हो।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अगर आप अनुमति दें तो मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ।

13.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 97 RE. FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Asoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer to Starred Question No. 97 dated the 28th July, 1966 by Shri Era Sezhiyan and others regarding 'Fourth Five Year Plan'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6649/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Sir, on behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1150 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1966.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules 1966, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 1151 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6650/66].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1152 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6651/66].

(3) (i) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6652/].

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA ELECTRICITY DUTY ACT, 1963

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 220/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th June, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Kerala Electricity Duty Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6653/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA LAND REFORMS ACT, 1963, ETC.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain

amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1964, under section 130 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 240/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th June, 1965.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 256/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th June, 1965.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 425/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th December, 1965.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 453/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th December, 1965.
- (v) S.R.O. No. 454/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th December, 1965.
- (vi) S.R.O. No. 28/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-6654/66].

- (vii) S.R.O. No. 143/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966.
- (viii) S.R.O. No. 147/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966.
- (ix) S.R.O. No. 150/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966.
- (x) S.R.O. No. 152/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th April, 1966.
- (xi) S.R.O. No. 164/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th April, 1966.

(xii) S.R.O. No. 200/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th May, 1966.

(xiii) S.R.O. No. 236/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th June, 1966.

(xiv) S.R.O. No. 237/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th June, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6654/66].

(2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 21/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st February, 1966 making certain amendment to the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Rules, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6655/66].

(3) A copy of statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (xi) of item No. (1) and at item No. (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6656/66].

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification of this item, I am raising a matter which has become, not a hardy annual, but a hardy diurnal, that is, an everyday matter. But this time it is the limit and, I think, on this occasion you should step in to stop the rot and put an end to this kind of thing. Notifications of last June, that is 1965 June, more than a year ago, of 8th June, 1965 and 15th June, 1965, the first two items, are being laid today. They are more than one year old. Why is this happening? Please ask them.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asking them.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I am very sorry for the delay. I will find out and let you know.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has laid the paper on the Table, but he does not know.

13.29 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN  
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—  
*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee on the 1st August, 1966, namely:—

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

Shri R. G. Dubey to continue his speech.

**The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** What is the time left now?

**Mr. Speaker:** The time left is 3 hours and 15 minutes. We have 3 hours and 30 minutes. How long would the Prime Minister take?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** 30 to 40 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Mukerjee will require 10 minutes, I suppose.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Ca'cutta Central):** 15 to 20 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I will call the hon. Prime Minister at 4 o'clock. Shri Dubey.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would not go into the details of the points that I made yesterday. I shall place before this hon. House a gist of what I said.

We heard many important speeches yesterday. Mr. S. K. Patil made a very important and effective speech and raised the standard of the debate.

So also Mr. Frank Anthony; he also made a very impressive speech. We also heard Mr. Krishna Menon.

Now I would like to say a few words regarding our foreign policy. There is a tendency to decry what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did for this country and to humanity. Regarding his non-alignment policy, I would say that it is an open thing. Prior to this, I may say that the Opposition, as Mr. Frank Anthony rightly said, are following an opportunist policy and excepting PSP, Swatantra and Jana Sangha, I believe they have no faith in democracy. Dr. Lohia follows a policy of anarchism; I do not think that he stands for any specific principles.

The non-alignment policy followed by this country has paid dividends. In fact, the non-alignment policy has created a profound impression in the world, particularly in the Afro-Asian countries.

Regarding the policy of China, I may say that China does not stand for peace; they want to carry the war to the doors of other countries; they believe in bloodshed. China has cut a sorry figure in Indonesia and in some neutral countries. But the fact remains that the major powers do not want war and they want peace.

Mr. Kamaraj, the President of the Congress Party, is visiting important countries and he has created a very good impression and I believe that it will go further to strengthen the bonds of friendship between India and those countries. Also I would like to refer to the article written by Frank Moraes, Editor of *The Indian Express*. He has said that if North Vietnam is left by itself, then it will be another Yugoslavia; Vietnam will be forced to embrace China. It is an interesting article for the consideration of the House and of the world.

About the economic policy, I have already said something. But then it seems, as Mr. Patil has rightly said, that if you want to have a freeze on wages, prices must be frozen first and then there can be a freeze on wages.

Something must be done drastically to bring down the price level. Essential commodities which are necessary for consumption should be made available at cheap prices. One Super Market is not enough. There should be co-operative stores almost in every village and there should be effective control; this will go a long way in helping us to bring down the price level. I am told that in Yugoslavia they adopted some measures to effect economy and these could serve as useful suggestions for us.

Regarding our food policy, as hon. members of this House have rightly emphasized, although development of industries is essential, it is much more essential for us to increase our food production so that we become self-sufficient in food. The price structure depends on the production of food. That is the major thing and if food production is attained at a certain level, then it will have a healthy effect on the price structure.

What happens at the district level? The district units must be activated. At the district level, they should be given some discretion; some funds should be placed at their disposal. At the district level, now they have no authority.

We all talk about increasing food production. Now the time has come to stop giving advice to cultivators. They are wise now and they want fertilisers and other help. The district levels should be activated and the Deputy Commissioner and other officers and the social workers—whether they are in the Opposition or in the Congress Party, that is immaterial—should be given adequate funds, so that they become effective.

There is another thing. At the district level there is hardly any co-operation between the district officers. At the secretariat level also, sometimes the correspondence is stuck up and does not reach the bottom. All these points must be considered.

With these few remarks, I take the leave of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Ravindra Varma.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Yesterday I was told that the time of the independents was exhausted and that somebody had taken the whole time allotted for independents. I was never informed that I had been bracketed with somebody. I was told that I would be given an opportunity to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All the time allotted for Independents has been taken away.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I would not like to mention the name of the hon. Member. I would not like to complain against him. If I had been told before, I would have gladly surrendered my time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time allotted for Independents is over.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Under what rule can I be ruled out?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time is strictly allotted.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** For whom?

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa):** He should be given some time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** He is the father of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right; I shall try to give him some time. Mr. Ravindra Varma.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):** For the last three days this House has been debating a motion of No-confidence. This motion has been expressed in terms which would enable the members of the Opposition to rally behind the request that the motion should be entertained. This is not the first time that a ruse of this kind is being resorted to, is being made use of by the Opposition which realises fully well that if the motion is to be a substantive one, if the motion is to list the errors of omission and com-

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

mission of the Government, if the motion is to put before the House a set of valid and viable alternatives, it might be that sponsors of the motion would not be able to muster enough support in this House to see that the motion is taken up for discussion.

Sir, we had the privilege of listening to the hon. friend Opposite, Prof. Mukerjee, who is well known in this House and outside for his brilliant eloquence. I like to listen to the learned Professor. When I listened to him the other day, I wondered whether I could recall another occasion on which his affluence of adjectives was so perfectly matched by poverty of arguments as on this occasion. He put on a drama which was devoid of a plot, and indulged in a melodrama which did not ever have the relieving feature of catharsis about it. It was interesting, amazing and even distressing to watch the quivering indignation with which the learned Professor, the pretender that he is to the heritage of Jawaharlal Nehru, lashed out on the Government. Many reasons were mentioned.

**Shri Shinkre:** You will please agree, Sir, that for listening to such a brilliant speech, there should be quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** As hon. Members who spoke before me from this side pointed out, it was strange to see that my hon. friend opposite, Shri H. N. Mukerjee wanted this Government to be censured not primarily on what was happening in this country, but on the basis of what he thought it had failed to do in Viet Nam. My hon. friend worked up much emotion, and at a point said, "you are Viet Nams, we are Viet Nams, and all of us are Viet Nams." I understand very well the spiritual identification of the hon. Member with certain causes. But was

it right on his part to say that this Government, the government of this country, has been equivocal on the question of Viet Nam? The professor knows very well that India is the chairman of the International Control Commission. He knows that while India is the chairman of the International Control Commission, it is impossible to expect that the chairman should give evidence of partisanship. If that is the idea that Shri H. N. Mukerjee entertains of chairmanship and of impartiality, it need not astonish the House that he entertains such norms, but it is very difficult for him to expect that this Government would accept those norms.

Sir, he said that the Prime Minister first observed silence, then she insisted on finding a solution within the framework of the Geneva Conference, she did not even whisper the name of the South Viet Nam Liberation Front as a factor in the situation, she had shown unwillingness to name the aggressor, and that in fact she peddled an alibi for the American imperialists. What is the fact of the situation? As chairman of the International Control Commission, have we not attempted to discharge our duty? Have we not condemned bombing? Have we not condemned bombing? Have we not condemned the escalation of the war? Have we not condemned that all parties to the war must be willing to take steps for de-escalation? Have we not said that a peaceful settlement should be found, which is not a military solution but which would be a political solution? But these are not enough for Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He was piqued by the fact that our Prime Minister had the audacity or shall I quote his favourite phrase, temerity to make a suggestion without giving thought to what she was suggesting. He was perhaps implying that she had the audacity to make an impermissible suggestion without so



much as consulting the nations that mattered in his eyes.

He referred to the horrors of the war in Viet Nam. No one on this side of the House is willing to condone the horrors of war. But is it right to say that horror in a war is perpetrated only by one side? The other day, my hon. friend the Member for Gadwal referred to the quotation that was published in a Czechoslovak newspaper from the *Le Monde* which catalogued the horrors and the methods of terror employed by the Viet Cong forces in Viet Nam, and he asked Professor Mukerjee to say whether he would characterise the Czechoslovak news agency and the Czechoslovak press as agents of imperialism, whether he would characterise them as running-dogs of imperialism, or whether he would say that they were publishing untruth to serve the interests of the imperialists.

Sir, when describing the proposal of the Prime Minister, Shri H. N. Mukerjee had the temerity, if I may say so, to refer to the Prime Minister's proposal as an evidence of kindergarten diplomacy. I appreciate the flavour of the phrase that Shri H. N. Mukerjee has used. Perhaps Shri H. N. Mukerjee condemned this as kindergarten diplomacy because what would have satisfied his way of thinking would have been a diplomacy which might have been more aptly described as the diplomacy of Mary's Little Lamb, or perhaps I should have said in deference to Shri A. K. Gopalan, the diplomacy of Mao's maverick yak. If we were willing to adopt a partisan role and line up with the Powers from whom some people in this country derive inspiration, if we were willing to shed our non-alignment and our non-partisan attitude then perhaps Shri H. N. Mukerjee would have said that there was no element of kindergarten diplomacy but that there was mature, adult diplomacy.

Sir, Shri A. K. Gopalan who is unfortunately not present here might perhaps have gone one step further than Shri H. N. Mukerjee, and might, perhaps, even have wanted that this Government should administer a mild rebuke to Ho Chi Minh and warn him that since he had not put the American fliers on trial as war criminals and executed them, he was in danger of being regarded as a renegade and a paper-revolutionary. Unfortunately, this Government believes in non-alignment and, therefore, it is not possible to expect of this Government that they would line up behind one Power or another.

Sir, my hon. friend opposite then referred to imperialism and said that the Prime Minister was showing unwillingness to define imperialism, was revelling in ambiguity about the connotation of the word 'imperialism'. It does not lie very well in the mouth of my hon. friend opposite to talk of the definitions of imperialism. This country has seen how these definitions can vary with the changes and the shifts in the policies and the interests of certain nations of the world. It was not long ago, I think, in 1939, when this country was suffering under the yoke of foreign domination and when this country was engaged in a fight for its freedom, that we saw the strange spectacle of Shri H. N. Mukerjee and his party justifying an imperialist war as a people's war because imperialism had become something else by virtue of association and the waters of the Jordan or the Volga had been sprinkled on it and imperialism had been baptised as something else.

Then, my hon. friend opposite, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, referred to foreign aid and accused this Government of becoming increasingly dependent on foreign aid, of becoming an addict to foreign aid. He said that the Planning Minister believed in the philosophy of foreign aid as the prop of our plan. We know that foreign aid is not

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

something on which we should depend for building up this nation. But it is true too that we believe that it is possible for us to secure assistance from other nations without compromise of our sovereignty, for our interest and in our interests. Shri H. N. Mukerjee certainly cannot hold the view that all foreign assistance is anathema and that all foreign assistance is sinful. I do know that in the case of certain types of foreign assistance from certain sources. Shri H. N. Mukerjee will have no objection to this country's asking for even more. The objection then is to assistance from certain quarters. Now, the question that this House has to consider is not whether foreign assistance is permissible but whether the kind of assistance that we have sought and the kind of assistance that we have received and the sources from which we have received assistance are such that there has been any compromise of national interest or of national self-respect.

Obviously, Shri Mukerjee knows that if each of these projects is examined, if each of these proposals is scrutinised, it will be very difficult for him to pinpoint anyone item on which he can accuse this Government of having betrayed the interests of the nation. When it is difficult to be precise, it is advantageous to be ambiguous, and Shri Mukerjee gave a superb demonstration of the advantages of ambiguity.

Sir, he referred to the spirit of *swadeshi*. Many members on this side of the House would have found it very difficult to suppress a smile when the hon. leader of the Communist Party, Rightist though he is today, extolled the virtues of *swadeshi* which was condemned by them when Mahatma Gandhi preached the gospel of *swadeshi* in the days of our struggle against the British and was described as a Plan to serve the interests of the capitalists of this coun-

try. Be that as it may, I shall not enter into that question.

Sir, no one is more aware of the fact that foreign assistance should be used sparingly, when necessary, in conformity with national interests, and only to build up the basis of a system which will make it unnecessary for us to depend on anyone else. Our Prime Minister herself said the other day that if we believe in assistance, we believe in aid to end aid, so that we may reach a stage in which it might not any longer be necessary for us to depend on other countries for aid.

Sir, aid is not an altruistic phenomenon in the world today. No one is foolish enough to think that nations are offering assistance as an essay in altruism or as a pious exercise in Christian charity. If nations are offering assistance, it is because such assistance is necessary for them to build up the absorptive capacity and the power of consumption in other areas of the world, so that there may be stability in their economy and there may be amenability to their ideas, so that the systems to which they belong and the systems that flourish in their own states may be safe from violation. The USA is no exception to this; the USSR is no exception to this; China is no exception to this. No one in this country who has been witness to the spectacle of the Chinese revolt against the USSR, of the Chinese castigation of the USSR when assistance was withdrawn from China, no one in this country who has witnessed the spectacle of Cuba being subjected to political and economic blackmail by China, needs any words of wisdom from the hon. Member opposite to convince him of the fact that no self-respecting nation can depend totally on foreign assistance.

Sir, it is very strange to recall that China which had offered massive assistance in terms of food to Cuba halved its assistance earlier this year.

At that time, Fidel Castro, who is not a non-progressive, if I may say so, referred to it as a "hard and unexpected blow, a brutal economic reprisal for purely political reasons." Therefore, this is not a brush with which only one nation in this world is tarred or is likely to be tarred.

Sir, I shall not refer to other instances for lack of time. But I know that this Party, this Government, is well aware of the dangers of dependence on foreign assistance and addiction to foreign assistance.

Now, there was reference to the fact that things have gone wrong in this country because of the "sky-rocketing" expenditure on defence. The hon. Member for Kasergod, who is not present here (Shri Gopalan) accused the Government of increasing the expenditure on the army and defence, suggested that Rs. 1,000 crores was too much for a poor country like India and said that this expenditure was being incurred at the cost of developmental programmes. What was his solution? His solution was that we should try to make up with China, that we should take the initiative to find out methods of peacefully solving our differences with China and our other neighbour Pakistan. Now Shri Gopalan put the cart miles before the horse when he said that we were responsible for increasing our defence expenditure. Did we spend so much on defence before 1962, when we were lulled into a false sense of security by the malicious, hypocritical propaganda of China? This country took a grave risk with its own defensive apparatus because it was dedicated to the idea that the last penny of the poor man in this country must be spent for the economic development of this country. Who was responsible for rudely shocking this country into the realisation that hope alone does not rule reality? It was China. But for the fact that, in 1962, China attacked this country viciously

and fraudulently, it would not have come about that India would have voluntarily decided to spend huge sums on bolstering her defence.

Now, Shri Gopalan suggested that we should reduce this expenditure on defence and be vulnerable, compromise with China, compromise our honour. But Shri Gopalan is not the only one who suggests such a course. It is sad to see sometimes that there are strange bedfellows in the world. Our hon. friends of the Swatantra Party, Prof. Ranga and others, sometimes sing a more or less similar tune. They say that this country cannot afford this huge expenditure on defence, and their solution is that we should join a pact and seek security. One puts before the country the ethics of delinquency, dependence on some other country for the protection of this country, so that India might be reduced, in the bargain, to a protectorate of the United States of America; another puts before the country the philosophy, the unrepentant, unashamed philosophy of "compromisation" in the belief that the acceptance of the socialist suzerainty of a big brother will give security to this there is an erosion of self-confidence,

Sir, as far as this country is concerned, this country no longer wants to take a risk with its defence. It knows that even if it has to bear the burden of a heavy defence expenditure, it will rather lead a spartan life to defend the sovereignty and integrity of this country than be at the mercy of any other country in the world. It is true that this defence expenditure is huge. But when we see what is happening in East Pakistan, when we see the collusion between China and Pakistan, when we read every day in the newspapers reports of the augmentation of the strength of the Pakistani army and of the joint moves, manoeuvres and tactics of Pakistan and China, for a Member of this House to rise here and say that the expenditure on defence must be reduced and this country must go on its knees to find a pea-

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

ceful solution of the problem of aggression, whereas this country must take a bellicose attitude and rattle sabres and talk in the language of blood thirstiness and so on as far as the freedom of Vietnam is concerned, shows an utter disregard of what elementarily and commonly is known as patriotism.

Sir, I shall not dwell more on this question. But the demand that the expenditure on defence should be reduced would come from many quarters, as I said I would not be surprised if the United States of America and the World Bank too demand that expenditure on our defence should be reduced as a condition for aid. If this happens, I think our Government would be put to the severest test; if it reneges on the primary responsibility of this country for ordering its own defence, it will be betraying the interests of this country for a mess of pottage. The people of this country today want the Government to defend security and integrity of this country, with the sympathy and assistance of the whole world, if possible, with such assistance as it can receive but without assistance if the alternative is surrender to the enemy.

I shall not dwell on this question longer. My hon. friend opposite referred to what he called a revision of policy regarding the public sector. He tried to give the impression that the Government had panicked and surrendered to private interests, to international monopoly capital—choice phrases which I have learnt at the feet of the master. He tried to give the impression that the public sector is being folded up, that our hon. Minister of Planning has offered a doorway for American capital to wipe its feet on before entering and settling itself in this country.

14 hrs.

It is all very well to use a plethora of phrases, but what exactly is it that the Planning Minister has done or the Government has done? Well, my hon. friend opposite may talk of gynaeco-

logical jargon and phrases used by the Minister of Planning. The hon. Member from Farrukhabad may say आपकी शकल से हमको दुःख है। शिकायत है but the question is where exactly has there been a change or abridgement or reversal of policy? It is necessary, when this House is asked to condemn, to censure, and to send out this Government, at least to say where exactly there has been change. Has the public sector been abridged? Has the Industrial Policy Resolution been amended? Has the Government said that it is not in favour of strong measures for the control of the concentration of wealth? It is not enough if a blanket allegation is thrown at the person of the Minister.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** What have they done?

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** It is for you to say what they have not done. Whatever has been done in this country, unfortunately my hon. friend from Quilon will know, has been done by this Government.

**An hon. Member:** Including devaluation.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** When the hon. Member opposite has chance to be in Government, we will have the opportunity to watch how he functions. Perhaps he will not give us an opportunity because he might not believe in democracy.

Sir, the hon. Member opposite, Prof. Ranga, cut a very sorry figure. He is the leader of a very important party in this country.

**An hon. Member:** Not an important party.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** An important democratic party. Well, if you say it is not important, I may agree with you to an extent but as one of the democratic parties in the opposition, his party is important, and that is why his party is the main party there.

**Shri Solanki (Kaira):** There is no other party except your party.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** My hon. friend can dispute later. Unfortunately, what Prof. Ranga said boiled down to this: we know that you will be there, we cannot get you out, we cannot turn you out, we are going before the electorate but we know that you will be returned, but please for Heaven's sake ensure a place for us too in your Government. You need not nod your head. I have got the script of Mr. Ranga's speech with me. He said: I am willing to accept the present Prime Minister; I know you will come back, I am willing to accept the present Prime Minister, but let there be a national Government. What does it mean? It means: you rule, but let me also have a finger in the pie.

**Shri Solanki:** Certainly not.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** If Mr. Ranga wants a finger in the pie, then there are other means of petitioning for a pie, and petitioning for a finger in the pie is not done by asking the House to censure the Government.

Sir, the opposition should be respected in democracy. We believe in democracy. In spite of what the opposition sometimes says, we believe that they also believe that we believe in democracy.

**Shri Solanki:** Very generous of you.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** Not very generous, honest.

If we do not believe in democracy, the hon. Members opposite may be somewhere else, might have been somewhere else. But we believe in democracy. Therefore, it pains us to see that the opposition has to indulge in this periodic parliamentary acrobatics. There is no agreement among the opposition on what to condemn. There is no alternative policy or set of policies that the opposition has to place before the House. There is no alternative focal centre of thought, action or leadership. Every one of them is agreed that they are aggrieved that they are not in power, and each of them is anxious to be in power.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** We agree you are in power.

**Shri Ravindra Varma:** You are disillusioned by your repeated failures to receive public support. Disarrayed by their own differences, they talk of the fact that when we go to the General election at the end of this year, it might be that they still may not come back in a majority. As the election approaches, it seems that they themselves are sensing that their antics have not paid any dividends for them with the people, that they are not likely to be returned. Hence the glimpse of disillusionment in them, disillusionment with the process of the ballot box and of democracy and the threat, no longer surreptitious or veiled, but open threat to use other means to come to power.

Sir, I am concluding. When the hon. Members of the opposition, some of them at least, therefore, say that they hear the voices of the people in the different parts of the country, that the people want this Government to go, that therefore it might be necessary to organise the discontent of the people to ensure that democracy is aided to assert itself, one wonders what is behind this. Perhaps, the no-confidence move, this period exercise of bringing no-confidence motions before the House is indulged in by the opposition only to prevent an erosion of self-confidence. Periodically it appears to them, each of them, that they have no chance and there is an erosion of self-confidence, and then to bolster each other's self-confidence, they all get together and say: let us condemn this Government, let us condemn this Government so that we may convince ourselves that there is much that is wrong, much to hope for in the future. Perhaps hearing others in similar plight bewailing their woes and promising retribution will have a tonic effect on the opposition and help them to face the forthcoming election and the impending disillusionment that awaits them at the hands of the people. Sir, I urge the House to reject his motion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अर्थ तन्त्र चाणक्य के शब्दों में किसी भी देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी होती है और उसको हिलाना देश के भविष्य को अंधकार में डालना है। स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् दो बार हमको रुपये की कीमत कम करनी पड़ी है। पहली बार 1949 में जब हमने रुपये की कीमत 44 प्रतिशत घटाई। 20 सितम्बर, 1949 से लेकर 31 मार्च 1965 तक जो हमने आयात और निर्यात दूसरे देशों के साथ किया उसकी कुल मिला कर कीमत 25,306.5 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है। अगर तसवीर के इस पहलू को देखा जाये कि 44 प्रतिशत कीमत रुपये की उस समय न घटाई गई होती तो इस 25,306.5 करोड़ के ऊपर जो हमें लाभ होना था वह बहुत अधिक होता। लेकिन 44 प्रतिशत रुपये की कीमत घटाने का परिणाम यह हुआ कि पिछले इन वर्षों में 11,134.86 करोड़ रु० की हानि देश को हुई।

अब दुबारा हमका रुपये की कीमत 1966 में घटानी पड़ी है और इसकी कीमत 57.5 प्रतिशत कम की गई है। अगर इन दोनों का जोड़ लिया जाए 1949 के 44 प्रतिशत को और 1966 के 57.5 प्रतिशत को, जो रुपये की कीमत कम की गई है तो इन दोनों को मिला कर जोड़ बैठता है 82.8 प्रतिशत। अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने जो आयात और निर्यात के अपने आंकड़े तैयार किये हैं उनको आप लीजिये। हर साल हम विदेशों को लगभग 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात करेंगे और लगभग इतने ही करोड़ रुपये का हम आयात करेंगे। सब मिला कर पांच वर्षों में 22,500 करोड़ रुपये का आयात और इतने का ही निर्यात होगा। यानी सब मिला कर यह 45 हजार करोड़ रुपया बैठता है। परन्तु दो बार रुपये की कीमत घटाने का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ है कि अब रुपये की कीमत केवल 17.2 ही रह गई। आज हम

सौ रुपये की कोई भी चीज विदेश को निर्यात करेंगे तो उसके बदले में हमें 17.2 विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी और जो हम आयात करेंगे उसका परिणाम भी यह होगा कि 17.2, इतने रुपये के बदले में हमको सौ रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। परिणामस्वरूप अगले पांच वर्षों में 14,647 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का घाटा इस देश को होने वाला है। इस हिसाब से देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि तसवीर का यह इतना अंधकारमय पहलू है जो प्रत्येक देशवासी के लिये यह चिन्ता का विषय बन जाता है और इस पर हमको गम्भीरता के साथ कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

इससे भी बढ़ कर देश के लिये जो एक बड़ी और भयंकर बात है और जिसके कारण बड़ा भयंकर भविष्य दिखाई दे रहा है वह है, इन सब की पूर्ति करने के लिये हमें नोट भी अधिक मात्रा में छापने पड़े हैं। 1949 में जब हमने रुपये की कीमत घटाई थी उससे पहले आठ अरब रुपये के नोट हमारे देश में चलते थे लेकिन रुपये की कीमत घटने के बाद नोटों की संख्या बढ़ कर बारह अरब रुपये हो गई। उसके बाद जब गोल्ड कंट्रॉल हुआ 1962 में तो उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर पच्चीस अरब हो गई। और अब 1966 में 48 अरब रुपये के नोट इस देश में चल रहे हैं। इन सत्रह सालों में यह संख्या बढ़ कर लगभग छः गुनी हो गई है।

देश के अर्थ तन्त्र को अंधकार में डालने वाली इससे भी एक बड़ी बात यह है कि हम जो खर्च करते जा रहे हैं, वे प्रायः इस प्रकार के हैं जिनसे रिटर्न बहुत कम हो रही है। उदाहरण के लिये हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, भोपाल, में हमने 63 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई है, लेकिन हमको उस से प्रति-वर्ष जो आय होती है, वह केवल 6 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है। इसी प्रकार रांची के कारखानों पर भारत सरकार ने 124 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग पूंजी लगाई है, लेकिन उससे रिटर्न होता है 14 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग।

सरकार की पूंजी किस प्रकार के कार्यों में लगती है, इसका एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण अभी कुछ दिन पहले परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री पुनाचा, ने विज्ञान भवन में अपने कर्मचारियों की एक सभा में दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि इस देश की निजी हवाई कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके 1953 में जिस इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज कार्पोरेशन का निर्माण किया गया, 1961 तक उस कार्पोरेशन को 5.08 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई और वह हानि सरकार ने ऋण दे कर पूरी की। इस प्रकार के कार्पोरेशन और अन्य संस्थाएँ अब भी बराबर इस देश में चल रही हैं। इन अनुत्पादक व्ययों के आधार पर हम किस प्रकार अपने देश के अर्थ तन्त्र को मजबूत रख सकेंगे ?

रिजर्व बैंक का कहना है कि निजी उद्योग-पति एक रुपया लगा कर साल के बाद उस से 1 रुपये 20 पैसे का लाभ कमाते हैं, लेकिन सरकारी कारखानों में जो रुपया लगा हुआ है, उस में एक रुपये के बदले केवल 50 पैसे का लाभ होता है। जिस समय देश में ऐसी स्थिति है, तब श्री अशोक मेहता चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर को 1600 करोड़ रुपया और देने जा रहे हैं और वह अनुमान यह करते हैं कि 1966 में जो रुपये की जो कीमत घटानी पड़ेगी, उसके बाद शायद रुपये की कीमत नहीं घटानी पड़ेगी।

देश में उत्पादन का इस से अधिक अंधकार मय चित्र और क्या हो सकता है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में भारत के उत्पादन की गति इंडो-नेशिया को छोड़ कर एशिया के देशों में सब से कम रही है। सब से ज्यादा उत्पादन जापान में हुआ, जहां 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र, पाकिस्तान ने भी हमसे अधिक उत्पादन किया, अर्थात्

पिछले दस वर्षों में उसके उत्पादन में 4.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, जब कि भारत में केवल 3.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इन तीन योजनाओं से हमारे देश को क्या लाभ हुआ।

हमारी इच्छा है कि हम अपने अर्थ-तंत्र को संभाल पायें, हमारी यह रीढ़ की हड्डी किसी तरह न हिले और हमारा देश आगे बढ़ता चला जाये। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि सरकार ने यह जो अवमूल्यन का नूफानी और गम्भीर निर्णय लिया है, उसके बाद अगर हमने अपने आयात को नहीं बढ़ाया, और आयात को बढ़ाने के लिये देश में उत्पादन के साधनों को नहीं बढ़ाया, और उत्पादन के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिये टैक्सों और लाइसेंसों की पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया तो मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि देश में एक भयंकर स्थिति फिर उत्पन्न हो जायेगी और भविष्य में उस समय जो सरकार होगी, उस को फिर उसी प्रकार का निर्णय लेने के लिये विवश होना पड़ेगा।

ऐसी स्थिति से देश को बचाने का सब से अच्छा उपाय यह हो सकता है कि सरकार अपने खर्चों में कटौती करे। अच्छा तो यह था कि जिस समय अवमूल्यन का प्रश्न देश के सामने आया, तो यह सरकार उन देशभक्तों से इस बारे में विचार विमर्श करती, जिन्होंने इस देश को स्वतन्त्र कराने में अपना योगदान किया था। इसके साथ साथ सरकार श्री देशमुख से लेकर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी तक देश के पहले तीन वित्त मंत्रियों से, जिन्होंने अवमूल्यन का विरोध किया, और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष, श्री कामराज से, जो इससे सहमत नहीं थे, उन से भी बातचीत करती और उनकी राय से लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न करती। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार इस देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधि संगठन, लोक सभा, से भी इस बारे में पूछ सकती थी। जिस

[श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री]

प्रकार कोई और विपत्ति आने पर सरकार लोक सभा के सामने आती है, उसी प्रकार सरकार अवमूल्यन के प्रश्न पर भी लोक सभा के सामने आ सकती थी। सरकार संसद के सदस्यों से कहती कि हमारे सामने दो विकल्प हैं : एक तो यह है कि रुपये की कीमत घटाई जाये और दूसरा यह है कि जिस तरह देश ने चीन के साथ लड़ाई में और पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष में त्याग किया, उसी तरह अब भी देश त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हो। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि कुछ मर्दों और कामों में कटौती करनी पड़ेगी। मैं आपको विश्वासपूर्वक कहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार ने खुले मन से देश के सामने यह प्रश्न उपस्थित किया होता, तो देश त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हो जाता, लेकिन वह रुपये की कीमत घटाने के लिये कभी तैयार न होता।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इतना गम्भीर निर्णय लेने के बावजूद अब भी सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यों में किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है। सरकार ने खर्चों में कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इतनी बार विभिन्न मर्दों में बचत करने के जो सुझाव दिये, क्या सरकार ने उनके अनुसार कार्यवाही की। उदाहरण के लिये पिछले पांच वर्षों से पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी बराबर अपनी रिपोर्ट्स में यह कहती आ रही है कि सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड पर अंधा-धुंध पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। अब तक इस बोर्ड पर 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया है। यह बोर्ड न तो कहीं रजिस्टर्ड है, न कहीं मान्यता-प्राप्त है और न ही इसका कोई वैधानिक स्वरूप (स्टेटस) है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की पिछली रिपोर्ट के बाद सरकार ने इस बोर्ड को अपना वैधानिक स्वरूप निश्चित करने के लिए कहा। बोर्ड ने इसके लिए जून, 1966 तक की अवधि मांगी और बाद में

इस अवधि को दो महीने के लिए और बढ़ाया गया। लेकिन आप यह मुद्दा कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि जिस बोर्ड की अवधि अगस्त, 1966 तक की है, उस के चैयरमैन की अवधि अप्रैल, 1967 तक की है, अर्थात् जब बोर्ड नहीं भी होगा, उस वक्त उसका चैयरमैन जरूर होगा। क्या इस आधार पर और इस नीति पर चल कर सरकार अवमूल्यन से होने वाली हानियों को रोक सकेगी? इसी प्रकार सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की स्थिति क्या है? क्या हम यह नहीं जानते कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इस गरीब देश की जनता का पैसा बुरी तरह बरबाद हो रहा है?

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है कि आज से तीन साल पहले आडिटर-जनरल ने आडिट रिपोर्ट में एक पैरा दिया था, जिसको किसी प्रकार हटवा दिया गया। आडिटर-जनरल का कहना था कि जिन मिनिस्ट्रों को 1500, 1700 या 2200 रुपये तन्ववाह मिलती है, उन की तन्ववाह 5000 या 6000 रुपये काई एक तन्ववाह निश्चित कर दी जाये और उसके बाद उनको कह दिया जाय कि इससे ज्यादा उन की कोठी, कार, बिजली और पानी आदि पर कोई खर्च नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? त्याग का नाम लेकर कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्ट्रों को केवल 2200 रुपये मिलते हैं, लेकिन एक एक मिनिस्टर पर इसके अतिरिक्त नौ, दस हजार रुपये महीना और खर्च होते हैं।

सरकार इस देश की गरीब जनता से त्याग करने की अपील करती है, लेकिन इससे पहले स्वयं उसको देश के सामने त्याग का उदाहरण उपस्थित करना पड़ेगा। अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी में किसी प्रकार का साहस है, तो देश से त्याग करने की अपेक्षा करने से पहले वह त्याग का प्रारम्भ अपनी सरकार से करें और उन्होंने जो 59 आदमियों का मंत्रिमंडल



बना रखा है, उस के स्थान पर नौ दस आदमियों की छोटी केबिनेट बनायें। वह यहां से खर्च हो घटाना शुरू करे। सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों जब 27 आदमियों की केबिनेट को नौ आदमियों की केबिनेट बना कर पंजाब का प्रशासन मजबूती के साथ चला सकते थे, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी इस प्रकार का आदर्श क्यों नहीं उपस्थित कर सकती।

सरकार देश से तो त्याग की आशा करती है, लेकिन स्वयं त्याग का कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहती और अपने खर्च को कम नहीं करना चाहती। इसका परिणाम है कि आज हम पर विदेशी ऋण का इतना बोझ लद गया है कि मुझे भय है कि यह देश गिरवी न रखा जाय, हालांकि एक भूखे और बीमार हाथी को गिरवी रखना भी कौन पसन्द करेगा। आज जो स्थिति देश में उत्पन्न हो रही है, उसका फल अगली पीढ़ी को और न जाने कितनी पीढ़ियों को भुगतना पड़ेगा।

विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो 48 अरब रुपये के करेंसी नोट चल रहे हैं, अगर सरकार समझदारी से काम करे, तो इसमें 18 अरब रुपये की बचत वह एक महीने में कर सकती है। इसका उपाय क्या है? योजना मंत्री यहां पर बँठे हुए हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा इसका उपाय उनको बताना चाहता हूँ।

आज हमारे दूतावासों पर जो खर्च की भरमार हो रही है, जिस के बारे में इस लोक सभा में और आडिट रिपोर्ट में बार बार कहा गया है, सरकार को उसको पहले चँक करना चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार अनावश्यक विदेश-यात्राओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए। और भी इसी प्रकार जिन चीजों के बिना यह देश अपना गुजारा कर सकता है, विदेशों से उनके आयात पर सख्ती से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से सरकार को कम से कम छः अरब रुपये की बचत हो सकती है।

जो भारतीय व्यापारी विदेशों में जाकर व्यापार करते हैं, वे अपनी पूंजी को इस देश

में लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने इस बारे में जो शर्तें लगाई हुई हैं, उनके कारण वे ऐसा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सरकार, उनको अपनी पूंजी यहां लाने के लिए उचित सुविधा नहीं दे रही है। अगर सरकार उन लोगों को उचित सुविधायें दे, तो लगभग छः अरब की पूंजी हमारे यहां आ सकती है।

जो विदेशी व्यापारी यहां पर काम करने के लिए अपनी पूंजी लगाना चाहते हैं, अगर उनको मुनासिब सुविधायें दी जायें, तो छः अरब रुपये की मुद्रा हमारे देश में और आ सकती है।

अगर सरकार ये पग उठाने को प्रस्तुत हो, तो कुल मिला कर 18 अरब रुपये की करेंसी के नोटों का प्रचलन बन्द हो सकता है और इस प्रकार हमारे देश में भारी मात्रा में कैसे करेंसी के नोट 48 अरब से घट कर 30 अरब रुपये के रह सकते हैं।

जहां तक हमारी विदेशी नीति की असफलता का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण देने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस का सब से बड़ा नमूना सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हैं। उस देश की विदेश नीति कैसी होगी जिसके विदेश मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हैं? उसी से उसका अच्छा अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। अब इस सरकार की स्थिति क्या है? सरकार करने क्या जा रही है? उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने अवमूल्यन किया पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों के चक्कर में आ कर और मैं अपनी निश्चित सूचना के आधार पर यह आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार रूस और दूसरे देशों के चक्कर में आकर के काश्मीर का समझौता अब करने जा रही है। केवल चुनाव तक रुकी हुई है। रुपये की कीमत घटायी पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों के चक्कर में आकर और काश्मीर का सौदा कर देंगे रूस और दूसरे देशों के चक्कर में। आखिर, जयप्रकाश नारायण शेष अब्दुल्ला से क्या बातचीत करने के लिए गये हैं? वह आकर क्या कहेंगे? यही न,

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कि शोब अब्दुल्ला के विचारों में परिवर्तन आया है। जय प्रकाश नारायण आकर के यह कहेंगे और उसके बाद शोब अब्दुल्ला को यह छोड़ेंगे। उस का परिणाम काश्मीर में क्या होने जा रहा है? कल कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में क्या हुआ? मुझे खुशी है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर भले ही यहां दब कर रहें लेकिन सेंट्रल हाल में कुछ खुल जाते हैं और वहां बैठ कर कभी कभी अपनी आत्मा को आवाज कह देते हैं। आज से छः महीने पहले कहा गया था कि बहशी गुलाम मोहम्मद और गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक के झगड़ों को निपटाया जाये। एक ओर काश्मीर के ऊपर अरबों रुपया बहाया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर काश्मीर के अन्दर राजनीतिक संघर्ष चल रहे हैं। मेरे पास यहां कई एक पुस्तकें हैं। एक पुस्तक कल गुप्ता जी ने दिखायी। यह पूरी की पूरी पुस्तकें वहां क्लासों के अन्दर पढायी जाती हैं जिनके माध्यम से वहां के बच्चों को सिखाया जा रहा है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं है, इस के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती हिन्दुस्तान वालों ने कब्जा किया है और यहां आ कर के काश्मीर को बराबर लूटते रहे हैं और इन पुस्तकों के अन्दर रूस के और न जाने कहां कहां के गीत हैं। . . . . (व्यवधान) रखवा लॉजिये टेबल पर। इससे क्या स्थिति बनने वाली है? इसके बाद क्या हम अपनी स्थिति को बचा सकते हैं? अब अगर देश को बचाना है, तो सरकार अपना निश्चित मत बनाये। इस प्रकार की गलतियां को रोके और रोकने के बाद उस दृष्टि से चले जिस दृष्टि से देश के भविष्य को बना सकते हैं और जिससे देश को स्वतन्त्रता सभल सकती है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मैंने जो बातें कही हैं, उन पर सरकार गहराई के साथ सोचेगी।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand before the House to oppose the no-confidence motion. I have been hearing the speeches of the hon. Members

of the Opposition and I feel like speaking out, "what a problem of paradoxes and what a bundle of contradictions?" We heard Prof. Mukerjee, his party was never tired of abusing Mahatma Gandhi as a running dog of British imperialism, a party for whom violence, sabotage and subversion, is an article of faith. This leader of the C.P.I. ran into raptures by extolling the virtues of non-violence.

We saw Prof. Ranga, the veteran ex-Kisan movement leader in this country, coming out as the champion of free enterprise and vested interests. The other day we heard Shri Masani. He spoke on the economic situation. This man who has reconsidered his socialism seems to have reconsidered all his values. I feel like speaking out, "what a great fall, my countrymen?"

Let us understand and examine what they say. They want a holiday in Planning. They want a reduction in taxes. They want to do away with foreign aid and foreign loans. They want to scrap public sector. They want a free hand for private enterprise. They want labour to be exploited. Let me tell my friends Shri Masani and Prof. Ranga to be a little honest in public dealings. Prof. Ranga's party is making a bid for power in Gujarat and Shri Masani is also elected from Gujarat. I will tell them that the Swatantra party is never tired of shouting, "We want the Narmada project; we want the Ukai project; we want thermal power station." Do these people realise that with a holiday in Plan, there will be a holiday in all these projects? Let Prof. Ranga and Shri Masani declares that they want a holiday in planning and therefore want to put all these projects in cold storage for the next five years. If they will tell this to the electorate of Gujarat, they will give the verdict; they will say that "you are championing the cause day in and day out, for the Narmada project and other projects, but you are telling in Parliament that the Plan should be

put in cold storage for the next five years."

**Sari Solanki:** The Gujarat Government has failed in it; not the Swatantra party. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Gujarat is a land of oil and gas. It is going to be a prosperous area and I have not yet known of a single private entrepreneur who is interested in research and exploration of oil and natural gas. Before the creation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the field for exploration was wide open for all. But let us face the facts. No private entrepreneur is interested in fundamental research and the basic industries. They want money and quick profits. I would advise my hon. friend Shri Masani to remember that Rome was not built in a day; nations are not built in a day. Shri Masani knows that the Narmada project is the life-line for the development of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. He also knows that this project will require a capital outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores and it will take 15 years to be completed if it is executed diligently and properly.

If the Plan is scrapped and the public sector is to be jettisoned, who is going to construct and build these projects? The Swatantra party is a combination of feudal elements, capitalists and bureaucrats and it is a bunch of reactionaries. It has no policy on basic issues like language or Kashmir. Recently, its party leader Mr. C. C. Desai, who is an *ex-service* man and who joined this party, spoke in Ahmedabad press conference. What did he say? I quote:

"India could not insist on the sanctity of the instrument of accession in Kashmir after having trampled on it in Junagadh."

While reading this, I felt that the Swatantra party has gifted another Bhutto to India. One was there as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Thank God he has gone away. But now we have another Bhutto in Mr. C. C. Desai. He speaks a language

which Mr. Bhutto spoke in the United Nations, abusing India. When Mr. Desai was asked whether he favoured a division of the State along the cease-fire line, Mr. Desai is reported to have said that "the whole country is in favour of it except Mr. Krishna Menon." Can there be a greater travesty of truth?

Our Prime Minister has categorically stated more than once that we desire friendship with Pakistan and seek economic and other co-operation, but we cannot and will not tolerate a second partition of India on religious grounds. Today, it would destroy the very basis of our Indian State. Is this not sufficient to give the lie to Mr. Desai who considers that the whole country is in favour of partition? Let Shri Masani and Ranga and their tribe take note of this: that Brig. Usman and Havildar Abdul Hameed did not die in vain.

The plea of national government was made by Prof. Ranga and a plea for a government of talent was made by Shri Masani. It is a fantastic nonsense. My hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma has stated that Shri Masani knows it we stand in diametrically opposite camps. We are poles apart. Shri Masani wants the country to be divided. We want the country to be united. Shri Masani wants a holiday in Plan. We want to go ahead with the Plan. He wants freedom for exploitation. We want to put an end to exploitation. He wants to play "American in Delhi" like "American in Paris." We want to be Indians first and last. Therefore, Shri Masani should stop talking of a national government.

Let us come to another thing. In six months, we are going to face the electorate. We see how the opposition groups are trying to have electoral alliances. Jan Sangh is never tired of talking about the sovereignty and integrity of India but love of power makes strange bed fellows. Jan Sangh seeks electoral alliances with the Swatantra Party. But their policies are inimical to each other:

(Shri Jashvant Mehta.)

Jan Sangh wants to fight a war over Kashmir, but Swatantra Party wants to surrender it. Jan Sangh wants Hindi as the national language here and now. Swatantra leader Rajaji wants English as the national language. The Swatantra party has aligned with DMK in the south and the Jan Sangh has aligned with Swatantra Party in Gujarat without any conscience. Unfortunately in this country there is not a single powerful democratic opposition. In democracy, we want a powerful opposition. These splinter groups cannot deliver the goods.

There is another alliance on the left side. Mr. Madhu Limaye, the SSP leader, is forming another united left front. He had written a book *Communist Party—Facts and Fiction* in which he warned our country about the true character of the communists and the conspiracy to subvert the foundations of our freedom. These political alliances will not be able to deliver the goods. They want confusion and chaos in this country. The average Indian citizen has got robust commonsense. They do not want confusion and chaos; they want economic stability and prosperity. We, in the Congress, want to fight this confusion and chaos.

We are faced on our borders with two enemies. Our difficulties are both external and internal. We are facing two hostile neighbours—China and Pakistan. Despite the Panchsheel and Tashkent agreement, we have the misfortune of having to face the hostility of both these neighbours. Last year we had an armed conflict with Pakistan. We did not seek it; it was imposed on us and we passed through it creditably. This has caused a great strain on our economic resources and on our development. In these circumstances, we have to face the double challenge of defence and development. Our victory over Pakistan was doubtless brought about by the brilliant strategy of our Generals and the heroism of our jawans, but it was also a

triumph socialistic planning. But for Jawaharlal Nehru's insistence on developing heavy industry, we would not have been in a position to resist Pakistan's onslaught, backed by the vaunted Patton tanks and Sabre jets. Steel is the barometer of a country's industrial strength. Our *per capita* production of steel is 14 kg. against Pakistan's 7. Our oil products come to 765 crore litres against Pakistan's 187; our production of electric power is 2464 crore kws. against Pakistan's 208; our production of cement is 93,60,000 tons against Pakistan's 15,03,000; our production of sulphuric acid is 5,68,000 tons against Pakistan's 19,000. We have 11,652 locomotives against Pakistan's 1,362. All these figures show where Pakistan stands and where we stand. If there was no planning, if the three five year plans were not there, these achievements would not have been possible. All our defence preparations were helpful in fighting against China and Pakistan. Our friends who are crying that plans should be curbed and industrial development should not be done would not have been able to fight Pakistan and China on this defence and development front. Both these things—defence and development—must go together. The Plan must be taken up seriously and carried to the successful end.

**Shri Mohammed Koya** (Kozhikode): Sir, for the last three days we were hearing sermons on democracy from the ruling party. We also believe in democracy, but we do not believe in the democracy of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—the democracy of wits and counter-wits, tricks and counter-tricks. We do not believe in the democracy of Shri Azad who wants all opposition to be curtailed. We do not believe in the democracy of Mr. Nanda, who has arrested a great leader of Gujarat, Mr. Indulal Yajnik, who is more popular than the gentleman who has just sat down.

We believe in a democracy where the ruling party is criticised in a con-

structive manner by the opposition. They call the no-confidence motion a periodical exercise. Even if it is so, what is wrong. It is a weapon in the hands of the opposition where we get an opportunity in this House to criticise the policies of the Government. They are afraid that their policies will be exposed. They were telling us about the heterogeneous character of the opposition parties. I know, we have not got an opposition as in Great Britain. But in a way the Congress itself is responsible for it, because they would not allow opposition to show in this country. They have got black money. They have got loaves and fishes of office to distribute and take away people from the opposition. They are taking people from the Swatantra, Jan Sangh and many from the Muslim League also. They can bring official pressure and ministerial pressure. They have got licences and permits to distribute. They see to it that the leaders in the opposition are whisked away overnight. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, who was the leader of the PSP in Kerala was offered governorship and was whisked away. Similarly, Shri Asoka Mehta, who was a PSP leader, was made the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

They were telling the House that the opposition parties are divided into Washington patriots, Moscow patriots and China patriots and there are no Indian patriots. But these are the people who are going with a begging bowl through every Washington street for some flour and loaf and they call the opposition members as Washington patriots. By paying 25 paise, members of the Swatantra Party join the Congress and even without a bath they are taken into the Congress and the next day they become good patriots! It is only 25 paise worth patriotism.

They were saying that Mr. Mukherjee's speech was cancelled by Mr. Ranga's speech and Mr. Ranga's speech was cancelled by Mr. Gopalan's speech. I heard Mr. S. K. Patil's speech. I thought it was originally intended for the Chowpatty Beach. That speech was cancelled by the speech of Mr.

Krishna Menon. If you delete the words "I oppose the motion" and the musical lines about Vietnam, what is the difference in their speeches? They say the opposition is heterogeneous, but the Congress is a Parabrahma; everybody is there. Hindu Maha Sabhites are there, Jan Sanghis are there, progressive people like Shri Malaviya and Krishna Menon—so-called progressive people—are there, Swatantra-minded people Patil and others are there—all sorts of people are there (Interruption). Yes, Shri Sheo Narain is their SSP. Therefore, all kinds of people combined together, Congress is heterogeneous.

They were asking, where have you got the votes to defeat us? Even if we have not got the votes, as long as you are there as Congressmen sometimes we can defeat you. Many of them will cross the floor if something that they do not like happens. If we could move a no-confidence motion at that time when the Congress was under the great leadership of a man like Pandit Nehru, now that the Congress has only a Prime Minister who got in the party election a "ho-ball-game ball" majority why can't we do it? I am told the war of succession is still going on. I am told that Shri Kamaraj is angry. Responsible people of the Congress Party like Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha have been saying that the Kamaraj-Prime Minister difference is widening and the war of succession is going on. Therefore, it is possible that the same thing that happened in Kerala might happen here also. In Kerala the Congress had a majority. We moved a no-confidence motion and then many Congress members joined us with the result the Congress majority was broken like a glass. That may happen here also. Simply because we have not got a majority now, do not say it is difficult to defeat the Congress Government.

In 1952, when the Opposition was not very strong, when many Opposition parties like the Swatantra and the DMK had not come in the field, the

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

Congress had no majority in the State of Madras. Then Shri Rajagopalachari was brought from his house where he was resting and he was asked to lead the Congress Ministry with the support of the Communal Party, the Tailors Party and the Muslim League Party. If we could do that when the people were not very much educated if we could do that when the Congress Party was at its peak of glory after fighting for independence, if in 1952 we could defeat the Congress, will it be difficult for us to do that in 1967? It can be done. In the State of Kerala, what was their majority in 1952? What was the majority in 1957? What was the position in the last elections? Let them not think that because they are getting a majority every year this majority will last for ever and the people will always have faith even in their misrule, misdeeds, malpractices and corruption. Our people are not fools.

What happened in the State of Kerala? There are 48 seats from Malabar area. Will the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party deny, when I tell them that they got only one seat from Ponani, which we lost through inadvertence, and one in Manjeshwar, because of the language trouble, and all the other 46 seats the Congress lost? By God's Grace, this time even those two seats will be taken away from them. This is the position.

Let them not think they cannot be ousted. Let them not think they will always be in power. India was not created for the Congress to rule. Congress is not the only one party. There are other parties also in this country. Let them not say that they will always be there and they cannot be ousted.

About the financial policy of the Government, much has been said. I do not want to add anything to the heap of literature that has been published in this country about the follies of the Government. They say, devaluation was inevitable. I do not say devaluation was wrong. But who

was responsible for bringing the country into this mess. The Congress people say, do you not get a project? there? Are we not planning? We were told in the morning that the Cochin Shipyard may come in 1972. They say, but for them the country would not have made any progress. We have seen what is the progress they have made. The British Government used to ask: 'if we leave, what will happen?' Gandhiji used to tell them: 'you leave India and India will look after itself. Therefore, do not worry. If you leave, the country will not go to dogs. The country will go on. You had all the opportunities. You had the legacy of the British Government. You had a very good and efficient bureaucracy. With all that you have brought the country into this mess, and you were responsible for devaluing the currency. It is due to the policy of the Government. We are told that because of the Chinese aggression or the Pakistani attack all these things had to be done. That is not the case. All these things have happened because of the misdeeds, malpractices and ill planning of the Government.

I was wondering why when we were criticising the Government the Congress Members also stood up and criticised the bureaucracy, criticised the officials. They said the officials are responsible for all this. Leave the poor officials alone. Get hold of your own Ministers. I know you are doing a little bit in your own party circles, you are giving them some headache. Do not blame the officials for everything. Even in the Bhoothalingam affair, I differ from the attitude taken by many Members. They ought to have brought to book the Minister concerned.

When I was a student in the fifth class, we had a lesson "The benefits of British Administration". There it was said: "We gave you the Railways, we gave you electricity, we gave you this and we gave you that, and therefore the logic was that the British Gov-

ernment must remain. In the same way, these people are saying, that a Government which could not give drinking water to all the villagers in India even after ruling this country for 19 years must continue. They are claiming that they have done something. A Government which could not provide two meals to the millions of people in the country after ruling this country for 19 years, even after making this country go through three Five Year Plans, is claiming that it has done something for the country. In my State, we were given a promise by the hon. Minister of State—he also comes from our State—that at least during the Onam festival we will be given an ounce more of rice. But we are now told that our rations may be reduced. This is all due to the policy of the Government.

Sir, they have not replied to any of the points that have been raised by the Opposition as far as devaluation is concerned. Hearing their speeches I was sometimes thinking whether we were sitting in the American Parliament or the Russian Parliament, because the policy of America was debated here, the policy of Russia was debated. But the most wonderful thing or the most humorous thing about it is, the Communist Members were quoting Gandhiji and the Congress Members were quoting Lenin. That was really the irony of it. That is peaceful co-existence!

I will just quote what the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have said. They have got some knowledge about economic matters. They have said:

"Our economy has been ailing for a long time. There has been much unproductive spending on the part of the Government. Industry was not operating to full capacity. Agricultural production actually declines and prices have been rising."

About the prices I may add, our prices rose much more than the rise in other countries. In the last five years prices rose by only 2 per cent in Japan, 7 per

cent in Germany, 12.4 per cent in Pakistan, 8.7 per cent in Venezuela as compared to 32 per cent in India. They were telling about the progress that we have made. Compared to other countries, Shri A. K. Sen our ex-Minister of Law when he was speaking during the last session comparing the figures of our national income, our per capita income, said, with all the progress that we have made India is second from the bottom, above Indonesia.

A word about the bandh. My hon. friends, the Congress Members, will be surprised to know that even the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee joined the bandh in Kerala. Even the INTUC members in Kerala could not escape joining the bandh.

Then, Sir, about the question of minorities nothing has been done. The question of Urdu has been hanging fire for many years. Millions of signatures were obtained and a petition was taken to Rashtrapathi's house. Urdu is a language of Indian origin...

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir):** You do not speak Urdu.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** I do not speak Urdu, I speak English and Malayalam only. But, a man who does not speak Urdu, has the magnanimity or the large-heartedness to plead the cause of Urdu whereas Shri Saigal who can speak in Urdu and who gives his speeches in Urdu is so narrow-minded that he would not allow Urdu to be the official language in Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** I support you.

**Shri Mohammed Koya:** I am very happy that you support me. That means something. But that support alone will not do. The Congress Government must do something better.

Double standards are seen in everything. There were riots in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Calcutta. But nothing was done to enquire into it. When in places like Banda and others there was trouble, judicial enquiries were

(Shri Mohammed Koya)

ordered. Let them not consider the minorities to be second-class citizens. That is all that I have to say.

**Shri Muthyal Rao** (Mahbubnagar): Could you really speak Urdu?

**Shri Mohammed Koya**: I am sorry, I cannot speak Urdu.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki** (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose the no-confidence Motion before the House, moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Nobody has taken this Motion seriously, not even the Members of the Opposition, because when we have followed the debate during the last three days we have seen that the only purpose of the mover and the supporters of the no-confidence motion was to prepare themselves for the coming general elections. But in a democracy, in a parliamentary system of Government, the purpose of a no-confidence motion is to seriously endeavour; on a matter of high policy, to criticise the Government and to throw it out, if possible. The Opposition here knows that it is not possible, and, therefore, it has, off and on, in season and out of season, come before the House to move no-confidence motions. About the number of no-confidence motions moved in the House so far, the hon. Member, Shri A. C. Guha, has already given the dates and the fates of those motions. The fate of this motion is also going to be decided the same way this very evening.

Even so, let us see the points that the Opposition has brought before the House in order to justify the no-confidence motion against the Government. The two points that they have mentioned are devaluation and Viet Nam. I need not take up the Viet Nam issue, because that has been dealt with sufficiently. So far as devaluation is concerned, the Opposition has an opportunity of discussing the issue on the substantive motion moved on behalf of the Government. Yet, they wanted to take recourse to the no-

confidence motion only, as I said, to seize an opportunity to criticise the Government in a wider field.

Coming to devaluation itself, whether Government could have avoided taking recourse to devaluation has been amply discussed in this House. What is more important for us to consider is, besides the follow-up measures already announced by Government, what more steps should be taken so that the purpose of devaluation is served and our economy is strengthened so that we can go ahead with our development programme without any further trouble. Some of the follow-up actions that have been indicated are necessary corollary to devaluation like restriction on imports, import substitution and increasing production so as to augment export and increase agricultural production.

I will take up one issue where I have to advance a few suggestions for the Government to consider. So far as agricultural production is concerned, we have to admit, and the Government has admitted, that during the Three Five Year Plans it has fallen far short of the demand, the requirements of the country. Therefore, I would urge on the Government to take positive steps so that by the end of the Fourth Plan we can get rid of the shame of depending on foreign countries for our food. This I have repeated in this House every year whenever I have participated in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and on Planning. I am glad that Government have admitted it and they are taking positive steps.

Here I want to emphasize the urgency of giving the top-most priority to the input of irrigation. So many inputs have been suggested and they sought to be provided. But, of all inputs, irrigation is the primary factor for increasing agricultural production. This can be proved by one simple test. Whenever there is favourable monsoon we have bumper



crop and there is less headache for the Government, so far as food is concerned. But, whenever there is unfavourable monsoon, either too much of rains and floods or drought conditions as we had last year, there is shortage of foodgrains, the entire economy is disturbed and we have to incur huge expenditure on import of foodgrains. This is the real disease of our economy which compelled us to take recourse to devaluation a second time. Therefore, this diagnosis of the disease of our national economy has always to be kept in view, particularly at this time when the Fourth Plan is going to be finalised.

Along with irrigation comes the question of floods. Floods and drought are the two great enemies to agricultural production. Even if we provide irrigation, but do not control floods and allow them to come as happened this year in some parts of the country, whatever crop is grown by the farmers is destroyed by the floods. Therefore, control of floods in such areas where devastation is heavy and provision of irrigation facilities all over the country, particularly in the drought-affected areas, should be given top-most priority. Irrigation facilities should be provided in such areas where they can grow crops, particularly paddy, during the winter months. I think these things are not being attended to with that seriousness at present.

Much has been said about foreign aid. It is true that our foreign exchange position became very serious, our balance of trade became very adverse and so we had to take recourse to devaluation. In the matter of taking further foreign aid we have to see that we take that much of credit that is necessary, firstly, to augment our agriculture and, secondly, to increase the production of such things as can be exported to earn foreign exchange. That is the only sure way we can get out of the present difficulty.

Here I want to mention one thing. One of the follow-up measures is

import substitution. We have set up a large number of research laboratories in the country. When we go through the working of the national laboratories we find that the consumer departments have not given encouragement to these laboratories and our research scholars to go ahead with their research projects, to develop our indigenous know-how and, therefore, the import substitution has been very much hampered. Therefore, when we have been faced with this predicament of taking recourse to devaluation, we have seriously to examine as to whether we have fully utilized the national laboratories, whether we have fully utilized the services of the research scholars in these laboratories and, if not, what are the reasons for that.

15 hrs.

There are various instances whereby researches made in these laboratories are sabotaged in a way; that is, while progress is being made in developing indigenous know-how, long-term agreements are entered into with foreign collaborators so that that particular item will never be commercially exploited. There are various instances that we come across in the various laboratories. Particularly from the Estimates Committee's reports on the laboratories that have been submitted to the House last year and year before last we will find that several instances have been pointed out. The Estimates Committee have urged the Government that for the sake of the national economy this matter should be taken up very seriously and in no case, when there is a possibility of developing indigenous know-how, long-term agreements with any foreign collaborators should be allowed to be entered into.

So also there are certain foreign aids which are offered to us. We simply accept them because it has come and we want foreign exchange. There we have to be very cautious now. Even if the particular foreign aid may be wanted and easily available, we must not go in for it if that

(Shri Liladhar Kotoki.)

is going to create an additional burden to us and if it is going to affect the development of our indigenous know-how. This way we shall be able to face this problem with strength and courage.

As regards the fear that many Members have expressed in this House, and also outside, that devaluation will bring further devaluation and so on and so forth, I for one as a student of economics do not fear that such a thing will happen in this country because of the follow-up actions that the Government have proposed. They are very vigilant about it and they will see that no evil effect of devaluation takes place in this country.

Lastly, I will take up the question of holding the price line. It is true that the internal prices should not increase as a result of devaluation but prices have risen and, therefore, very stringent measures should be taken. A proper machinery should be set up not only to hold the price line but to bring the prices down because the prices are already very high.

In this connection I would suggest that so far as essential commodities are concerned, as Government has already begun, for the towns there should be consumer stores and for the rural areas there should be multipurpose service co-operatives. These are the only two ways whereby we can check the rise in prices. Palliative action in this direction will not solve the problem. A network of this machinery must cover the entire country so that no one is left unserved by the fair price shops and the profiteers and blackmarketeers cannot have a free way as they are having now. We have seen that if there is a rise in taxation by .01 per cent, the price in the market will immediately rise. So also now, even though there is no reason that the prices of internal commodities should rise, the prices have risen. That is the experience of everybody and that is the experience

of the Government also although the difference may be in degree, as to how much they have increased.

These are the few suggestions I would like the Government to consider. As I said before, I do not find any point being proved by the Opposition in support of the No-confidence Motion and I have no doubt that this will be thrown out by the House.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Sir, I wish to thank you for giving me an opportunity of making some small observations on the motion that is before the House.

The debate on this No-confidence motion has been likened and characterised by some of my hon. friends on the Congress Benches as an unreal one. What they meant was that when a motion of no-confidence debated in a body like this, the expectation is that at the end of the debate, if it succeeds, there is a change of government and transfer of power; but, so far as this House is concerned, everybody knows that there is a party which commands more than three-fourths majority . . . . .

**An hon. Member:** Brute majority.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I do not give it the adjective. The total strength of the Opposition itself is very small. Therefore there is no reality introduced in the discussion at all. We know, we have to lose and they know, they have to gain and we have to remain what we are in spite of the arguments that we have used against them and they have to remain where they are for whatever they have hurled against us.

**An hon. Member:** They are incorrigible.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Therefore, the seriousness which a discussion of a no-confidence motion generally creates is not to be seen. That is a sign of unreality. In spite of that, we have seen—it would appear to anybody who was listening to it very patiently and with understanding—that

most of the Members spoke with a good deal of zeal and feeling about it. When I listened to the first speech which my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, made—he is always a brilliant speaker—he rose to special heights of eloquence and appealed to the Members of the opposite side. So also, various other speakers spoke with the same kind of earnestness and zeal. With this kind of earnestness and zeal that is there, we know what the result is going to be.

There is some difference between the position in which the previous debates on the no-confidence motion have been held in this House and this one. In fact, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, in his characteristic way, said that it is an annual feature. Yes, it is an annual feature. That is true, but there is something more in this debate than that it is an annual feature. The arguments addressed here may or may not impress the Members today in this House on the other benches, but the debate is being held in some peculiar circumstances. Those who are speaking here are speaking not to influence the Members who are sitting here but to influence their masters outside. Let me tell them that. The whole story of charges and counter-charges that has been told here is not with a view to convincing each other here but to tell them that this is being heard and is going to be interpreted after the debate is over all over the country when the election campaign is going to come which will be in a short time. It will be heard and it will be explained all over the country. Every sentence, every allegation made by one party against the other will be explained to them and they will be the persons to determine ultimately the fate of this. You have to face a vote of the people as a result of the discussion that has taken place here. That is the position of this debate. This position should be very well known to our friends there.

This being the case, in my opinion it is very important to see what is

the real attitude in which those who have been sent here as representatives of the people try to understand each other when this debate is going on. We are not meeting in ordinary times. We are meeting in rather extraordinary times, when the need for the utmost co-operation and the utmost unity among all the parties is being felt by us. That had been stated several times. I only want to bring that point to the notice of the House which assumed that India is a country without any enemies. We had two invasions on our soil from the two hostile neighbours of ours. They are trying to infringe our sovereignty and territorial integrity and they are also trying to infuse a feeling of disloyalty amongst our people in this country in various places. That is however, in reality the situation in which we are placed today.

Soon after this session is over, we shall be called upon to approach our constituencies and ask for votes, so that after the elections we could form a new Government. The people who have returned us to this House for the past five years should keep in mind the incidents and activities of the Government over the past five years and then come to the conclusion as to what shall be the proper Government to rule this country for the next quinquennium and whether the Government which has been in charge of the administration for the past five years or even ten years has been of such a nature that they can safely entrust the affairs of the country in the hands of those very people for a further period of 5 years. It is a question which they have to think for themselves and which we have also to think for ourselves.

Let us remember that the need for national solidarity is being keenly felt by us and this is the time when we should seriously think as to what should be the Government that we should have at the end of these five years. I think you will admit that this is the occasion for us to think

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

over this question more seriously than ever before.

We talk of our foreign policy, financial policy, etc. We all realise that some serious mistakes have been made. At the same time we should remember that if proper care is not taken of our finances, then the evil of devaluation will have very far-reaching adverse consequences. If our finances are not properly administered by proper persons hereafter, if the price-line is not properly held, if the exports do not increase to our satisfaction, then there will be only chaos and all the evil consequences of mal-administration will follow. Therefore, we have to see what the experience of the last five years or ten years has been and decide whether those who have been in power should continue to be left in charge of the same or it should be given to others. We all feel like that and I believe that some members on the treasury benches must also be feeling in the same way.

Whenever there was a national emergency or a national crisis, the whole nation stood as one man; though there were differences, in a national emergency they were forgotten and the whole nation stood as one man. That feeling of unity and solidarity has to be restored. We are seeing today that there are several hostile influences around us. This is a time when we have again to think of national unity and national solidarity. We have to think in terms of having a Government, truly representative of the whole nation and not only of a particular party. You may perhaps succeed in getting a larger number of representatives in this House, but not the support of the majority of the number of voters of this country. When a national emergency arises, with what face can you approach the Opposition Parties and tell them that they must now come together? Therefore, you must carry these discussions

here in such a way not as to widen the gulf between the parties but to understand one another more carefully and more intelligently with a view to coming together and bridge up the gulf. This is an opportunity afforded to us to revise our old ideas, doctrines and dogmas in light of new forces and not from the point of view of party politics saying that this is my party and that is my party, but from truly national point of view.

The Congress is the Party which had got the best of traditions; it is a Party which had been led in the past by man like Mahatma Gandhi; it is a Party which had been led by great and eminent men like Lokamanya Tilak; it is a Party which got freedom for this country; it is a Party which was led by our late Prime Minister; this Party has had leaders who did not have any narrow outlook, but who had an outlook which was universal in spirit. It is in that spirit that we have to look at this problem today. Even after this debate is over in this House, the debate will continue as I have stated before outside the House and throughout the country and the people will be discussing the same problems. So our stand should be such as would enable us to form a Government, truly representative of the people, a national Government. It is not proper to think in terms of Congress Party or this party or that party, but we should think in terms of being Indians, Indians first, Indians second and Indians last. It is in that spirit we must look at this debate. We should approach the electorate so as to bring them together to evolve a cohesive interpretation of our ideas, and unanimously acceptable policies so that it will be possible for the nation to form a truly representative national government, so that this great Indian Republic shall stand united and shall successfully face any emergency that might arise in future.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** As I heard the magnificent and eloquent speech of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee in his true Oxford style, my mind went back to our Father and Founder of our great nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

When I was coming back after the end of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London, last month, with the little money I had, I had purchased this book at London airport, "Lord Moran on Churchill", which is in my hands, at a cost of 63 shillings.

**Shri Manoharan (Madras South):** Place it on the Table of the House.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru)** After devaluation, what is the price?

**Shri Joachim Alva:** There is a very interesting passage in this book, which has been written by Lord Moran who was the personal physician of Churchill. At page 53 of this book he talks of two men who had the greatest influence on Churchill. Churchill looked to Gen. Smuts for the approval of any one of his actions, and Smuts was a kind of dictionary whenever he did anything big or small. And here is the passage where Lord Moran refers to this and says:

"I can think of only two—who have Winston's ear because he respects their mental processes. The other, of course, is the Prof . . .

The Professor referred to is Professor Lindemann (afterwards Lord Cherwell). Churchill always used to listen to these two people. Then, the passage goes on to say:

Winston is encouraged when he hears from Smuts that he is proceeding along the right lines."

Then follows the conversation with which we are concerned now.

"P.M.: As I got older, I begin to see a pattern in things.

Smuts: There is a pattern in history though it is not easy to see or follow.

Smuts (spoke of Gandhi): He is a man of God. You and I are mundane people. Gandhi has appealed to religious motives. You never have. That is where you have failed.

P.M. (with a great grin): I have made more bishops than anyone since St. Augustine.

But Smuts did not smile. His face was very grave. Here is the tribute paid by one of the greatest men in history to Mahatma Gandhi, and Churchill who was such a great statesman sat in silence when Smuts reminded him of the true greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. The reason why I am referring to this is not because of the Devil quoting the Scriptures, but because I want to point out that these friends opposite us are prodigal sons who have strayed away from the great house of our Indian National Congress. We are bitterly sorry that they had left us. Shri H. N. Mukerjee has served nearly ten years of his life in jail; so has Shri A. K. Gopalan. They have grown weary in the service of the Motherland. There are a number of patriots on the other side, and we would have very much liked to have them on this side, because they have also made sacrifices for the country. But, unfortunately, their methods are different.

The hon. lady Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was also underground for some time and has suffered. She is the daughter of a great man, Dr. Roy. When I consoled with her, she sent me a card where Dr. Roy had said:

"I shall keep the Bharat, and you keep the Ratna."

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is not the daughter of Dr. B. C. Roy. Let not my hon. friend put the wrong relationship into the record.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I am sorry She is his niece. If my hon. friend had not interrupted me, I would not have made that mistake.

We are sorry that they have left our fold. We are sorry that they have taken to paths and courses of action which are destructive of the best in Indian society and Indian culture.

If we glance right from Africa to South-East Asia, ours is the only country which has kept our liberty going. Look at the continent of Africa, where there are nearly or over 30 countries, most of whom have fallen one by one under a military government. If you go to even a place like Cairo, you will find armed police at every corner. You may also go to Burma; there, the great patriot U. Nu is still in jail. If you go to Bangkok, you will find that the Parliament is locked up there. I asked them 'Where is the Parliament?', and I was told 'There is the Parliament; it is locked up!'. If you go to a country like Indonesia, the Parliament there is now in commotion every day. This is the state of affairs in all those countries. And yet our friends opposite are not prepared to give credit to India which has remained stable, and which has been built by Mahatma Gandhi for whose freedom up he had shed the last drop of his blood. Had he remained alive for some more time, he might have gone out to Pakistan, and as a result of his efforts, both our countries could have remained united. This is the background of our country.

Today, Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter happens to take over the crown. The question is whether she has been elected unanimously by the party. If she has not been unanimously elected by the party, it is no fault of hers. If hon. Members find fault with the Congress Party, then I would say that the Congress Party is like any other democratic party in the country.

If my hon. friends find fault with our country and say that our country is going with a begging bowl before other countries, I would say that even

the USA today is finding it difficult to maintain the value of her dollar. The United Kingdom is also finding great difficulties about her pound. I was present in the galleries of the House of Commons when the Tories were asking Mr. Wilson to get out of office. So, this is not something new when our hon. friends opposite want our Prime Minister and the Cabinet to get out. Other countries are facing greater difficulties. But our trouble has been due to the fact that we have been too much attached either to the dollar or to the pound. The dollar and the pound have held their supremacy far more than it can be justified. The two countries have made an unholy alliance or have an unholy collusion wherein economic supremacy is concerned. President De Gaulle is today demanding that the payments to which his country is entitled should be made in gold. If President De Gaulle succeeds, then we shall perhaps be released from the tentacles of the dollar and the pound. My hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon has made a most valued suggestion that the dollar should be devalued, and surely there is something in it, because so far as the countries in Asia are concerned, our rupee has been a great factor. Our rupee was a great factor in South-East Asia. It used to command respect. Now, there is going to be set up the Asian Development Bank which is going to be bossed by America because they have put most of the capital, to the tune of nearly 1000 billion dollars, and we are again going to be fleeced on the other side through all these processes. But what happened was that there was devaluation, and this devaluation came as a surprise. It was not that devaluation was accepted, but it was forced on us. It was not as if we accepted it of our own accord. We should not accept anything from any country at the point of a sword or at the point of force whereby our money will lose its intrinsic value. My hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil did not know that even President Nasser was having difficulty in getting food from

America. The Americans tightened the screw there and they said 'We shall not give any food'. There is a party in the US Congress which says that 'We shall not give any food to other countries unless they toe our policies'. So, the tall story that food is given without conditions, and that aid is given without strings is a story that we cannot easily swallow. But we have our own difficulties. What the Finance Minister should have done is that he should have taken a series of ruthless measures along with devaluation. Devaluation is something which we do not like, because the rupee today is a small creature when you go abroad; the rupee today does not command that respect which it ought to. If, along with devaluation, a number of other ruthless measures had been taken, then that would have been a different story.

In England, there has been a great cry that the five big banks there are making enormous profits, and the British Parliament is demanding that restrictions should be put on the British banks. If that be the position in England, then what about our banks here? Why should we not nationalise our banks? There are hardly a hundred families, and probably 500 account-holders who are taking away nearly two-third of the advances by the banks and the small entrepreneurs are getting nothing. Unless the banks in India are nationalised we cannot have any security for the masses of India.

Then, there is the question of the nationalisation of the general insurance companies. *The Economic Times* which is Asia's best economic paper in its issue of 1st August has listed 32 general insurance companies; out of them, the New Indias alone have a total assets and premiums amounting to nearly one-third of the total assets of the rest. The total assets are about Rs. 7921 lakhs, and the profits for these 32 general insurance companies have been of the order of Rs. 524 lakhs. So, why should we not take over these general insurance compa-

nies? One fine morning, Shri C. D. Deshmukh as our Finance Minister brought all the life insurance companies within the public sector. Why should we allow these rich cows to be milked by the capitalist community who have these general insurance companies under their control? The Finance Minister is a man who has been in the heart of capitalism in Calcutta, and he knows how the British and the Scottish jute and tea lords have been lording over the market there, and he knows how the jute and tea lords have cornered everything, and they have cornered all the finances and also the best men, both the brown and the white. It is time that he took some drastic measures to set these things right.

Then, we should have a complete Monopolies Commission sitting in inquiry. In England there is the Monopolies Commission sitting in inquiry. It will be a shock to my hon. friends if they were to read the *London Times* of June 18, 1966 where they will find a report to the effect that the leading tyre companies have been fined and have been fined heavily for restrictive practices. You will be shocked to know that the Firestones, the India Rubbers, Dunlops and what not, all the leading tyre companies of England and of the world have been subjected to a heavy fine because they adopted restrictive practices in regard to the sale of tyres. Here we do nothing of that sort, and we just allow the tyre companies and other companies to become as rich as they can and the result is that the ordinary consumer suffers. So, I submit that a Monopolies Commission is very essential because unless we have such a commission, the strangle hold of the newspaper barons cannot be lessened. We do not learn from England, whatever we can learn with safety and efficiency and quickness. England is still the home of democracy. The British Parliament is still the mother of Parliaments, and England has many lessons to teach us. If on the floor of the House of Commons, as early as this

[Shri Joachim Alva]

month and as early as last month, the Monopolies Commission could hold an inquiry, wherein also the five big banks of England could be hauled up in regard to the huge profits that they had made, what about our country? Why should we be afraid of taking action against the few people who control our money market?

Then, I would submit that we should have extensive and intensive manufacture of indigenous defence implements, but we have not done that. Fortunately, we have had the semi-automatic Ishaopre rifle, the new mountain gun (75 m.m.) light-self-loading pistol, recoilless gun, anti-tank grenade or rockets, man-dropping parachutes, winter garments, ice axes, high-altitude tents and so on.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): On a point of order. The hon. Member is giving out information in regard to defence matters.

**Shri Joachim Alva**: These are the implements which we have manufactured and we have saved thereby a lot of foreign exchange. So, why should we not go on making these defence equipment and defence implements on an extensive scale? The former hon. Defence Minister, Shri Menon was laughed at when he produced some implements in the ordnance factories which were not entirely meant for defence. But go down to the French aircraft manufacturing companies; go to some other public sector companies therein you will find that they produce consumer goods along with big machines. Perhaps we do not know. We do not read about what is happening in other parts of the world.

There should be no import of food at least after 1970. If we do not fix a target, we shall be laughed at. Little children in foreign countries tell us: 'I have given a little food for your country'. Our self-respect and dignity demands that we should not accept any food from abroad. We do

not want it. We are grateful to the United States for the food they have given us; we are grateful to the other countries for the food they have sent us; children of other countries have helped us. But after 1970, not a bag of rice or wheat should be imported into this country. Our country is big enough and large enough to produce all the food we require. And if at all we have to import food, let us pay hard cash and get it. But let us not go with a begging bowl for food. Let us not depend on PL 480. Nothing seems to have been done even now in regard to the achievement of self-reliance on the food front.

We should also have self-reliance in the matter of our aircraft manufacture. Let us go even in aerial bullock-carts discarding most modern planes but let us save that money and let us have aeroplanes manufactured ourselves, the Avro machines and so on. We can fly them rather than pay foreign exchange for foreign planes. Once upon a time, that is 30 years ago, Russia had not enough planes. But see the Soviet Union today. See the number of aircraft they have. At a civil airport in Moscow, last year I counted, over 200 of them. You cannot even count them while getting down. If Russia could do that, if her citizens could travel freely in their planes, we should also be able to do the same. May be we may have smaller planes or planes of an inferior variety. But it is time our country did something in this respect. We have got a big network in the Indian Airlines, the largest civil airlines of any country. But we must chalk out a programme of self-sufficiency and achieve it in ten years.

There should be penalisation of exporters who bring us a bad name. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri sent us on a delegation to East European countries in 1965 headed by Shri Malaviya, in Budapest, we had a meeting with the Chamber of Commerce. They said 'We bought 5,00,000 metres of cloth from one of your



mills: but it was all sticking like gum'. This huge quantity of cloth means a lot of money. On inquiry, we found that this was manufactured by one of the biggest units in the private sector in this country. I am prepared to hand over the name of the firm to Government. When I asked the boss of that concern, perhaps the biggest industrialist in India, he said 'This mill is not under my control'. However it is under the control of his son'. Whatever be the position concerning the legal responsibility, the moral responsibility is evaded. We draw a curtain between our private and public life. That has been the bane of Indian public life—you draw a curtain between private and public life. If that particular textile concern has sent 500,000 metres of cloth to one of our great friends like Hungary and when they have told us in most dignified language that the cloth sticks like gum, that company should be debarred from the grant of any export licence in future. But we shall not do it because the Ministers will be pressurised, the Secretaries will be pressurised, MPs will be pressurised and the thing will go on for ever. This is the kind of thing that damages our reputation, that makes us lose our friends as well as valuable exchange and bring ruination into our country.

In regard to the production of cotton, we have set a target. But we find that the production is not according to the target set. Every year the production has gone down—I have got the figures but I cannot quote them for lack of time.

Lastly, how is it that jute is going into China from here through Nepal? I would like to know how the jute lords are selling it this way, selling the pass away! . How is our jute going to Nepal and via Nepal to China?

These are important matters. Unless we close the gap, we have no safety line. Our agricultural production will lag behind, our industrial production will suffer, our foreign exchange

1130 (Ai) LS—9.

difficulty will continue and we will always be beggars at other countries' doors begging for food, when we know that there can be plenty amongst us.

Coming to Vietnam, Shri H. N. Mukerjee made much of our weakness. I think our Prime Minister did a very good thing by going to Cairo, to Belgrade and finally to Moscow on the Vietnam peace mission. I was the first Member in this House to condemn the napalm bombing in 1953 by the French in Indo-China. Shri Krishna Menon read out yesterday from the *New York Times* of 1950 to show that the Americans did not intervene in Vietnam out of any altruistic motives, but they went there to tap the enormous natural resources of Vietnam to improve their own economy. They jumped into Vietnam in 1954 with that objective.

We are under a delusion that our safety line is in Vietnam. These bombs which are being dropped on people there may be dropped on our own bodies; children are being destroyed by Napalm bombs. If we do not protest in time, those bombs will come upon us one day.

The late Mr. Arthur Henderson, one of the pioneers of the Labour Party was one of the pioneers of disarmament long ago—some of you may not have been born at that time. In 1932 he was the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference which met at Geneva. I was reading about it while I was in jail. I was shocked when his son, Lord Rawley, told us, in London last month 'Bombing is a part of war and you will have to stand it, whether you like it or not!' These are serious matters. Are we going to see napalm bombs dropped on our children, bombs that will flay them alive?

Now, the efforts of our Prime Minister to bring about peace are commendable. I was present in the Gallery of the House of Commons on the 7th of July when Mr. Wilson was replying to a point raised by Sir Alec

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Douglas-Home, the Tory Leader. I would just quote the last sentence of Mr. Wilson's speech winding up the Viet Nam debate:

"I would rather try and fail and finally win than not try at all".

So far as peace is concerned, it is better to try again and again. The objective is very great. We have got to achieve it. Our Prime Minister has done a good job and the allegation that Shri Mukerjee has made cannot be levelled at those efforts of the Prime Minister. We are the people who are going to suffer, if the bombing continues in Vietnam. Our country will be in danger then. So whatever is done in the direction of putting a stop to that and restoring peace that is worthwhile.

Lastly, let me say this. Shri Mukerjee was always an admirer of the rose that Jawaharlal Nehru put on. That rose has now been transferred to another personality whom our Party has elected leader with an overwhelming majority. May he not, great orator that he is, trample that rose under his foot!

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** While speaking on this no-confidence Motion, first of all, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the most improper and highly atrocious performance of our Prime Minister while in Moscow. At a banquet given by the Soviet Government, our Prime Minister spoke thus, as reported in the *Hindustan times* of 16-7-66:

"Even the so-called progressive parties together with others have sometimes abused this freedom and have resorted to strikes and violence which are against national interests".

This statement follows closely on the heels of the heroic struggle of the toiling millions in Kerala, Bengal, Bihar and other States against rising prices, food shortage and for higher D.A. and restoration of ration cuts.

Not satisfied with attacking the unarmed workers, peasants and middle class employees with the military and police at home, she has carried this attack to the citadels of foreign countries in the presence of a large number of foreign government dignitaries.

Does she not know that to do that was highly improper and anti-national? Perhaps at the banquet, she lost her bearings and did not know what she spoke. Or perhaps having realised that millions of our own countrymen have lost confidence in her, she was trying to earn the sympathies of the foreign governments against her own countrymen. Patriotism indeed!

One of the main points made out in defence of the Government is that the present economic debacle on the industrial, agricultural and foreign exchange fronts which led to the much-hated devaluation, was not the result of past policies of the Government but due to unforeseen developments such as the India-China conflict, the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the recent drought. The two-pillar policy of defence and development arising out of the India-China war was brought into effect from late 1963 onwards, whereas the plan crisis in industry, agriculture and foreign exchange set in in 1961 and 1962 itself. During the mid-term appraisal, they admitted that during 1961 and 1962, the average annual rate of growth of national income dropped from 3.7 per cent in the First Plan and 4.1 per cent in the Second Plan at constant prices to 2.5 per cent in the first two years of the Third Plan. They admitted a fall in the food production index from 137.5 in 1961-62 to 131.3 in 1962-63. They also admitted shortfalls in industrial production in many sectors. Where was the India-China war then? What more proof is required to support our contention that the stagnation in the economy leading to the present climax had its roots in the past policies of the Government.

Shri S. G. Barve, Member, Planning Commission, rendered a yeoman service to the country when he pinpointed the Government's responsibility in this matter. He said:

"Our present troubles have arisen out of the fact.....he does not say Chinese and Pakistani aggression and drought, he says—

"... that the new industries set up with imported equipment and knowhow and dependent upon imports of components and raw materials, have not been able collectively to build an export potential, adequate to take care of the import requirements and service obligations of foreign loans and royalties."

I am quoting from *Problems of Industrial Growth in India*, 1966.

It is this policy of building industries dependent on foreign monopolies and similar policies of the Government that have come to roost today. This Government which called us pro-Peking, are themselves taking refuge under China and Pakistan to cover up their bankruptcies.

If post-1962 developments had anything to do with the present plight of our people, it is again this Government's so-called policy of Defence and Development that pushed the country's economy to the pre-devaluation precipice.

Even at this stage, our Government, instead of coming down to the plains of political realism of taking initiative for a negotiated settlement of our border dispute with China, made the plunge for the devaluation sell-out to the Americans. "Sell Independence to save Independence" is the latest slogan of this Government. This is the political superstructure of their latest economic slogan: "Take more loans to pay back loans".

When Mr. Nanda, the other day, introduced the Unlawful Activities

Prevention Bill, he suddenly developed a love for the National Integration Council decisions of 1963. The same Council had decided that Government should formulate and execute special plans for the accelerated development of markedly backward areas in each State, the continuation of the backwardness of which posed a threat to national unity.

The Planning Commission team appointed to go into this question recommended that backward areas must be identified by the end of the financial year 1963-64, but not a single area has been identified, even 2½ years after the targeted date.

This power-mad Government which hastens to arm itself with Fascist powers to suppress the people in the name of the decision of the National Integration Council, has chosen to ignore the decision of the very Council having crucial relevance on integration.

The greatest threat to our national integration is posed by the Government's policy towards the tribals in our country. The latest case in point is provided by the Government's conduct towards the tribals in Tripura. The Dhebar Commission report on page 484 says:

"The influx of displaced person from Pakistan to Tripura has been enormous and has upset the local economy. This has greatly affected the tribals and has made the land problem acute. The rights of the tribals in land should be safeguarded."

And the Commission recommends:

"At present there is no scheduled areas in this Territory. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that the areas of Kanchanpur, Chamamu, Amarpur, Teliamuru Block and some other areas under Sadar, Belonia and Subroom Subdivisions which are contiguous to Amarpur and Teliamuru blocks, and have a preponderance of tri-

[Shri Umanath]

bal population, may be declared scheduled areas."

The Maharaja of Tripura had already in the past declared certain areas as "Tribal Reserves". The implementation of the Dhebar Commission's recommendation meant that the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution be extended to Tripura, and along with the five Scheduled Tribes mentioned in the Maharaja's order, other tribes recognised by the President's Order as Scheduled Tribes may all be given the benefit of the proposed Tribal Scheduled Areas. But strangely enough, the Tripura Government is now actively considering a proposal to de-reserve all areas that remain reserved for Tribals from the Maharaja's time. This is just the way to disintegrate the country. And when the tribals resort to mass resistance against their extinction, this Government will come here and scream that the tribals are in revolt, the country's integrity is in danger etc.

On Viet Nam they say that their membership of the International Control Commission prevents them from taking a forthright stand on the side of the liberation forces. Poland also is on the same Commission and yet it did not prevent the Polish Prime Minister from taking a forthright stand. If they still believe so, let them get out of the Commission which has been bombed out of existence according to Mr. Krishna Menon.

The real reason is not far to seek. A Government which has embarked on the path of selling its own independence is incapable of taking a forthright stand in favour of the independence of others.

In conclusion, if my friends on the other side insist on saying that this Government commands confidence, I would concede; but then, whose confidence? In the *Times of India* dated 14th July, 1966 a gentleman has said:

"We may consider ourselves fortunate that the leadership of the country has passed into the hands of Indira Gandhi. Quite

apart from the experience and wisdom she acquired...our new Prime Minister in the short period in which she held office, had shown a degree of courage and decisiveness, and a fresh approach which augur well for the future."

Yes, she commands the confidence of citizens of this type. And who spoke this? Mr. Tata, at the annual General Body Meeting of TISCO. That being so, I wish to submit that if this House passes a vote of confidence by rejecting this motion, it shall be reflecting the sentiments of the big business tycoons, and not that of the teeming millions of our country.

**Shri Kappen** (Muvattupuzha): No-confidence motions have become a regular feature of this House so much so that they do not raise that kind of expectation which would otherwise be raised inside and outside the House. The constant moving of such resolutions, the numerous bandhs and demonstrations that led to the destruction of public property, the ugly scenes exhibited in this House, all these are symptoms of a malady which is eating into the very vitals of this nascent democracy. All these show that the opposition in this country are desperate and hopeless.

They have moved these no-confidence motions. What is it they want? They want that this Government should go out of power. What will happen if this Government goes out of power. There will be confusion and chaos in the country, and probably a section of the opposition wants chaos and confusion so that China may walk into this country.

Mr. Gopalan was speaking like a Delphic oracle. He prophesied that the Congress would be written off in the next election in Kerala. I humbly ask him: if the Congress is so weak in Kerala, why should Mr. Gopalan and Mr. E. M. S., run about and form unholy alliances with the Muslim League and other parties?

I heard Mr. Gopalan speaking about corruption. I was reminded of the shameless prostitute who spoke about morality. Mr. Gopalan's party was in power in Kerala, and corruption was the policy of the Government then. Who has not heard of the notorious Andhra rice deal where Rs. 2 lakhs have been knocked off by Mr. Gopalan's party from the public coffers? I have got hundreds of such instances.

Birlas wanted to start a factory in Kerala, and for that they required bamboos to be purchased from the Government. They offered to give Rs. 2 per ton. (*Interruptions*). I know that you will be very much affected by what I am saying. They offered Rs. 2 per ton at a time when bamboos were being sold to the agriculturists in Kerala at Rs. 7 to Rs. 9, and all the Government officers and forest officers said this was a very low price which was being offered. And yet Mr. Gopalan's party's Government gave this at Re. 1 per ton to Birlas for 20 years. What is behind this? If this is not corruption, what else is this?

The target of attack in this no-confidence motion is the devaluation of the rupee. The devaluation of the rupee is only an admission of a fact. I carefully read through Mr. Masani's speech. If I understood it correctly, he was supporting devaluation. He said on the midnight of June 5th there was a moment of truth in this country, this country came with a thud on to firm earth. If that is the truth if that is the right thing to be done, why should you blame the Government for it?

Then, some people imagine that devaluation was effected because America asked us to devalue the rupee. If it is really correct and right to devalue the rupee, what if America asked us to do it? If praying is good, should I refuse to pray because the Devil asked me to pray.

Another cause of complaint is that this devaluation was not proclaimed

earlier. I ask: will a Commander wanting to abandon a fort proclaim to the enemy that he is going to abandon the fort tomorrow? That is never done. This is not the first time in the history of the world that devaluation has taken place. In 1949, Britain devalued the pound. Did Mr. Cripps proclaim earlier that he was going to devalue? He denied it to the last day. . . . (*An Hon. Member*: He did not mislead Parliament). He did. In 1931 when England went off the gold standard, they stoutly denied it until 20th September when it was proclaimed. When Roosevelt sprung a surprise on the world by going off the gold standard, even the previous day he denied that America was going off the gold standard. There is nothing strange with these things and there is no cause for complaint. The devaluation of the rupee is described as some disaster. The recognition of a fact which is in existence—how can it be a disaster? On the other hand it is a blessing in disguise, if it is properly used. How did it come? If we really analyse what has happened over the last eighteen years, we see that it was brought about because of various circumstances beyond the control of Government. Take, for instance, 1965-66. There was Pakistani aggression; there was an unusual draught in the country. Foodgrains production went down in that year, from 88.6 million tons to 76.7 million tons and the loss in exports was about 89-90 crores. So, in that year there was a great strain on the economy. We have invested large sums in the public sector projects which have not yet begun to yield dividends. In a few years, we will just turn the corner and let us be patient; in a few years we will get the dividend and a self-generating economy will be produced. We are going to benefit and our country is going to advance. Whatever be our faults or shortcomings, we have done one thing. We have given this country a stable government. Secondly, in the last 18 years, we have fed the teeming millions of India. In spite of adverse cir-

[Shri Kappen]

cumstances and unusual draught and floods and other things, we were able to feed the millions of India in the last 18 years, maybe, with PL. 480 wheat. On the other hand, let us look back into the history of India. Every five years there was a famine and the last one was in Calcutta and lakhs of people died. All these 18 years no such thing happened. We have done another great thing. We have laid solid foundation for industrial development in this country. We have built up the basic industries which are going to generate further industrial development in this country. I have had the good fortune to visit some of the industrial institutions run by the Government. I was not alone; several Members of Parliament from the Opposition also were with me and Mr. U. M. Trivedi was there; unfortunately, he is not here now; he is an honest man. We all witnessed when we went to the rifle factory at Ishapur what is being done there. We went to the Chittaranjan locomotive factory and various other institutions in the country and we were thrilled at what is being done. In fact without consideration of party or group affiliations all of them praised what is being done. We have been able to win the Pakistani war and our jawans were able to prove that the invulnerability of the American tank is a myth. How was it done? It was done because arms were produced in our ordnance factories we have laid the foundations for industrial development in this country. So, it is not correct to say that we have been wasting money. On the other hand we have built solid foundations for industrial development. Therefore, we have nothing to be ashamed of. We can face the country in the coming general elections. Our people may be poor or illiterate but they have abundant commonsense. They know that this opposition cannot deliver the goods and that the Congress should be there at least for good administration. In the last eighteen years, we have given them good administration where their life and property

were safe. Therefore, we know as a matter of fact that we are going to be returned with a thumping majority. Now, Mr. Gopalan and his people know very well that fact. After the last general elections, the Congress in Kerala has come out stronger. In the next general elections they are going to face a stiff fight. The wonderful thing is that they are having alliances with the Swatantra party! That is for defeating the Congress. Mr. Gopalan maintains that Congress is weak in Kerala. I challenge Mr. Gopalan: we shall meet at the polls.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** What about the Palai Bank?

**Shri Kappen:** Palai side also, we are going to win with a large majority. I have spoken about devaluation and the next thing that is to be done. What are its benefits if we properly use it? The benefits are, firstly, that imported things become costly. Then, we will have a tendency to resort to import substitution. Of course the price line has to be maintained strict measures have to be adopted for maintaining the price line. Therefore, with regard to this no confidence motion, I appeal to the Mover of the motion my friend Mr. Mukerjee to gracefully withdraw the motion.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If he is not prepared to do that, I request the House to vote it down.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that we have had so many no-confidence motions that they have lost much of their impact. Even so, I welcome this one because it gives us an opportunity of hearing the views of the Opposition; it gives the Opposition an opportunity to contradict one another and within themselves to answer their own argu-

ments. Fortunately, some of the speakers on our own side have also met these arguments very ably and there is really not very much more for me to say.

I have a sense of unreality, sitting here these two days, listening to the speeches here in this House and also in my room. About three years ago, I was sitting in the gallery upstairs when there was a similar no-confidence motion against my father and he said on that occasion: "What has brought together in this curious array, these various Members? It is obvious that what has brought them together is a negative, and not a positive fact." This negativeness was very much there in the speeches made here. The Opposition during this debate was very much the same, not only in the diverse and even contradictory views which were expressed but in the absence of any logic or any sense of purpose.

16 hrs.

When the motion was tabled, I had the impression that devaluation was going to be the main point which the Opposition Members had against the Government. However, in this remarks, the Mover of the motion did not even mention one argument against devaluation. The thread of devaluation which ran through most of the speeches; however, the fear was not whether devaluation was good or bad but whether we were pressurised—and it was very emphatically stated on the other side that we were pressurised,—I want to state equally emphatically that we were not pressurised. That is not to say that we were not advised by the International Monetary Fund to take certain measures; we were also advised by our own economists, as well as economists outside the Government, not only now but for a very long time. In fact, one renowned economist who is supposed not to support devaluation now had supported it in an article just six months before we took the action.

I think it was the hon. Member, Shri Manoharan, who asked us whether we had in fact consulted other people. I want to tell him, as our Finance Minister had stated, I think, in this House, that we had consulted not only our own economists but technical experts and economists outside the Government also, and we remain in touch with different economists.

At no time have we said that devaluation was something which we would rush to do. On the contrary, we took this decision as our Finance Minister said, after very long thought, painful thought, and it was an unhappy decision. But it was a decision which we felt we had to take. Some hon. Members have tried to point out that we had to take this decision because of wrong policies followed over the years. This is absolute'y incorrect. We took this decision: there was, of course, a certain amount of pressure of circumstances, the circumstances you are well aware of: the circumstances were the aggression on our borders, the tremendous strain on our economy put by this repeated aggression, by the drought and economic conditions which arose from these events. This compulsion was there. Nevertheless, I would like to repeat that when we took this measure, it was not a measure taken back to the wall; it was a measure taken with eyes open. It was a deliberate measure which we took in order to stop a worsening of the economic situation. It was a part of a confident, forward-looking approach, designed to place the Government in a better command over the economic situation, and we felt that the permanent and long-term effects of it would lead to a healthy and self-reliant growth of our economy.

We did not think then, nor do we think today, that it is a magic cure, that just by the act of devaluation all the ills will be cured or that the prices will be checked. The prices,

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

mind you, have not been going up just this last month; the prices have been spiralling upwards in the last two or three years, and in spite of numerous measures and attempts to try and curb the rise, we have not been able to do so. So, devaluation was not going to achieve all this suddenly, but it was something which if followed by the right action could give the opportunity of again coming back to the onward progress which had been held up due to circumstances beyond our control.

Here I would like to remind hon. Members that there is no significant step which can be taken without difficulty. There is nothing that is worth doing which can be done easily. We have undertaken upon ourselves the tremendous task of building, taking forward this great country of ours and it cannot be done without difficulties which are of equal, if not of greater magnitude. So we were fully aware of the difficulties. We were also aware that this would give an opportunity to the hon. Members of the Opposition to take advantage of these difficulties and to take advantage of an unpopular decision. Nevertheless, because we felt this decision was right, we took the decision, knowing that it might weaken us, and it might make things more difficult for us, not in the economic field, but in the political field.

Prof. Mukerjee argued that if only we had nationalised our foreign trade we need not have devalued the rupee. Surely he is aware that even in countries which have nationalised the trade, they have had to devalue their currency. For instance, in January 61, the heavy rouble equivalent to 10 o'd roubles was introduced in the USSR and in fact, the rouble was devalued by 55 per cent, after taking into account the change in gold content. You are also aware, Sir, that another socialist-communist country, Yugoslavia, has also devalued her currency not so long ago. I was there

a few months ago and after talks with their Government—some of my officials had talks with their officials—we found that it had helped them to stabilise their economy. They felt that there again it was not pressure from outside, but it was pressure from their own internal circumstances.

Devaluation, we feel, if tackled the right way, if the follow-up is done in the right way, will immediately enhance the export prospects of all infant industries and indeed pave the way for exporting new commodities, to which Government's attention has been drawn in the past. It is in this larger context that we should appraise the devaluation decision. It is a pity that a subject of such obvious importance to the economy has evoked only rather superficial and sentimental comments from the opposition, mainly political in tone and ignoring almost completely the economic argument, which is the one which is relevant to the situation.

Prof. Mukherjee made an appeal for the revival of the Swadishi spirit. If the hon. Member has been following some of my tours in this country, he will have noticed perhaps that this is what I have been doing too, and this is what I consider the most important subject for us to take up now. But I feel that devaluation itself is no more than a device to penalise all those who patronise anything which is not Swadeshi. What does devaluation mean? It means that foreign currencies become more expensive. I do not want to go into the details of this economic argument. Perhaps the Finance Minister, when he speaks in the next debate, will go into these matters. Was there an alternative to devaluation? The alternative was to establish a closed society, to peg the rupee artificially and to take over total powers to direct the economy and the nation's man-power. Is this possible for us with our existing system, without the



whole-hearted single-minded cooperation of all the different people living in this country? Would we at this time have been able to get this cooperation, for instance, from hon. Members opposite? I do not think we would have been able to get it. As a matter of fact, I did talk with the various members of the opposition parties with regard to cooperation merely on the food front. I said that I knew that being an election year, they cannot fully support us on other matters, but food, being a matter of life and death to our people, was a matter in which perhaps we could get together. But I did not get any response. Therefore when this is the position, in view of our democratic freedom, complete freedom of expression which we offer—and I am glad to say that we offer it to all our people—we could not possibly have done this.

One matter which has, naturally, aroused the concern of the House, and of the Government too, is the increase in prices of essential commodities. As I said, this is not something that has suddenly come into being after devaluation; it was a process that was there and it was getting out of hand even before.

Devaluation by itself is not solely responsible for any increase in prices which may have taken place even after devaluation except of course in those goods which are imported goods. We have to deal with this matter. We have started various shops. I fully realise that they are not adequate, that far greater measures will have to be taken and that such stores will have to be opened not only in all the urban areas but in our rural areas as well. We cannot, in this matter, neglect the rural areas which need more help from us.

Hoarders and anti-social elements have been prosecuted not only in Delhi or Punjab, which have received a certain amount of publicity, but

in other States also although it has not been publicised. But I agree that perhaps as much as could be done has not been done. I want to say here, and all those hon. Members who have perhaps read my speeches or heard them earlier will support me, that this is something which I have been very conscious of all the time. We are not perfect. We make an attempt to do something. We do not always succeed, nor can we always succeed. We have taken up tremendous programmes. Whenever we have taken up these programmes, the cry has been that it is too big a thing, we cannot do it. Yet we have braved it and we have tried to do it. You cannot expect cent per cent success, but in a large number of things we have succeeded.

Now, what, sometimes weakens us in a way, but which is also helpful is the criticism. When I say weaken, I do not mean Government, I am not referring to the Government but I am referring to any particular programmes. If I may draw the attention of hon. Members, some years ago the Asoka Hotel was built. It had hardly been completed when questions began to be asked in this House as to why it was running at a loss. Whenever a programme has been started, even before it gets on to its feet, there is an avalanche of criticism and questions are put as to why it is not working, what are the mistakes and so on, so that people who are working there naturally get discouraged and they do not know whether they should go on with it or shou'd not go on with it in spite of orders and so on. These are some of the difficulties which are faced when we take up new programmes. Everything we have done in India is new. Even democracy is new. Democracy has existed for very many long years in many countries, and yet in the manner in which we have brought it in India, in this vast country to have adult franchise, it was something very new to the world. I remember the debates in

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

foreign newspapers at that time. All prophesied that it would not work, it was too big, there would be riots at election time which we simply would not be able to control. But one by one those things have been achieved, in spite of the tremendous difficulties which we had to face.

I spoke about follow-up action. The Opposition has not come up with very many positive suggestions. Whatever constructive suggestions have been made will certainly be fully considered and given due weight. I am glad to say that some of my own party members, the hon. Member, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and others, have also made various suggestions, and they are worth going into and fully considered.

I have a long list with me here but I do not want to go through the entire list. The most important point, of course, is holding the price line of articles of mass consumption. The second is stimulating exports or liberalisation of those imports which will help as in our exports or which are essential for some of our purposes. But we do not intend at all to liberalise the imports of articles which could even remotely be considered as luxuries.

I was not fortunate enough to be in the House when the hon. Member, Shri Masani was speaking. I was told that he quoted from something which I said; but it was out of context. I was then speaking at a small meeting of people who were engaged in some of our public sector undertakings. The meeting was specifically called to see how we could build up efficiency and how we could increase our production. So, naturally, I picked up points of criticism, points which I thought should be discussed there in order to help them and to help the discussion. At no time was it my intention to run down our public sector. I think we have made mistakes, we have been

slow in certain things, we have some times had the wrong person in a particular job but, on the whole, they have done very well. This is not the time, again, to go into the list as to which ones have produced good results. I am sure, hon. Members are well aware of this. The hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony said yesterday that anywhere you go in India you can see the results, the changes which have been brought about. It is not a question of having one big prestige project, because every big project gives rise to thousands of small ones; thousands of jobs come up and give opportunities to all kinds of people to start their own small concerns.

Now, the Fourth Plan is based on the follow-up action, what is to be done to gear up the economy. There has been much talk about whether we should have a big Plan or a small Plan. I personally think that this big or small has no relevance. Big related to what or small related to what? I believe, as someone mentioned, perhaps Shri Krishna Menon, not in this House but somewhere else, that no matter how small our plan is, it will still be a very big plan because of the size of the country.

Perhaps you have seen that the size of the Plan is something like Rs. 16,000 crores for the public sector. But, as I said, I do not look at the Plan in terms of money. What I feel is that the Plan must be big enough to utilize more fully, not only our existing industries and agricultural potential, but it should be able to correct the imbalance in our economy, and fill in gaps in our production which make us dependent on aid. The Plan must also lay some base for future growth; otherwise, at the time of the next Plan we will find ourselves exactly where we are at the beginning of this Plan. So that the maximum we can do is the minimum which we must attempt. It is with this spirit that we must look at planning and the next Plan.

Some hon. Members, for instance, Professor Ranga and his party, would like to have a small Plan which would result in freezing poverty at the lower rungs. I feel that such a Plan would be in favour of the more affluent sections of the society and, therefore, it would make self-reliance a receding goal.

The policy we have followed, or the path we have followed, has been such that we are bound to come in conflict with people on either side of us. On some matters we are in conflict with one side and on some others with the otherside. So, whether anybody likes it or not, this Government is determined to go ahead with the expansion of the public sector. We are determined to go ahead with measures to correct the inequalities of the economic system.

That is why we have taken a decision the other day with regard to managing agencies. If wealth remains in a few hands, apart from the injustice of it, it will disturb the stability of the country. The whole idea of planning or of building up the economy is to build the muscle of our nation.

I have stressed in the Planning Commission and elsewhere that we must give very special consideration to landless agricultural labour. Although I feel that there has been tremendous progress in India since independence, this is one section which has really had a very hard time and which is deserving of very special consideration. Similarly, although many programmes have been initiated, the Tribals, the Harijans and the backward classes are the sections of the people who deserve and should get far greater attention than they have been getting. We want to make every effort to do so in our next Plan. We want to try to benefit all the underprivileged... (Interruption).

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki):** What is the concrete, precise

programme for Harijans and the backward classes?

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members should now hear patiently.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (रुम्भ तपुर):** जब भाषण दे रही हैं तो कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम भी बनला दें।

**अधक्ष महोदय:** यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि जो आप चाहें वही वह कहें। उनको मौका है कि जो वह चाहती हैं वह कहें। आपको सुनना चाहिये।

**श्री किशन पटनायक:** बेकार भाषण तो नहीं देना है।

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalazhuzha):** You will agree that we have a right to expect of the Prime Minister to explain in concrete terms what she wants to do for these people.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** The Plan is still in the process of being formulated. I have just said that these are the guidelines which we have put for the Plan. We are surely not going to hide the Plan from the hon. Members of the House. It is going to be placed before them and they will have full chance to discuss it and give their criticism at that time.

**Shri Umanath:** After Johnson saw it!

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I must resent very strongly this type of a remark from the Opposition Members... (Interruption).

**Shri Surendraath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** There are small interruption here on this side, but what is happening on the other side.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asking both sides. Members on both sides must be patient and hear the Prime Minister's reply.

**Shri Ragbunath Singh (Varanasi):** We are patient but they are not... (Interruption).

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

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** There has been much talk of honour or loss of honour. If anything is going to bring India down, it is the view we form of ourselves. I can assure the hon. Members that I have had the opportunity not only of going abroad now, not only of meeting Government people but meeting very large sections of the public, in whichever country I have been and, I think, hon. Members are aware that even in India I have some opportunity of meeting people—villagers and other people—and since devaluation I have also been to two States of India and the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, will know that in spite of his efforts in Kerala, the people in Kerala, in spite of a fervent appeal made to them that they should boycott my visit and that they should greet me with black flags from airport to all the functions—there is nothing shameful in that; they have a right to show black flags if they think like that....

**Shri Umanath:** They were arrested in Madras.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I am sorry, they were arrested in Madras and I expressed my sorrow and regret both to the Government and to the people who approached me.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** How many people were arrested?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** But where they were not arrested was in Kerala and there the people came in very large numbers...*(Interruption)*.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** We have always been good to you.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Thank you.

What I was saying was that I wish hon. Members would consider what effect their remarks have when they make them on the floor of this House. I was very sorry to hear a phrase fall from Shri Frank Anthony's lips, something about licking boots.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Even he has to say that.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** If he says it and if people outside take him seriously, then indeed our position is a bad one.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Cancel his nomination.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** But without that if you go out and meet people outside, you will find a very genuine appreciation of the tremendous effort which we are making in this country. Let me say that this effort is not the effort of the Government. The Government puts down the Plan; it shows the way. But the effort is the effort of the Indian people. What we have done here has been done by the Indian people, whether it is in industry or whether it is in agriculture. With all the shortfalls in agriculture, we have achieved 75 per cent increase in production. Who has done this? It is the Indian people who have done this. When we are talking of failures, when we are talking of failures, let us remember whom we are talking about. Let us remember that the only thing that counts in the world, no matter how down you are, how poor you are, how broken you are, is hope and confidence and I must say with great sorrow that members of the Opposition are today breaking the hope and self-confidence of the Indian people. It is not a question as to with what feeling it is done; it is a question of what results it produces and this is the result which it is bound to produce: if you keep on telling a person that nothing is being done, he will naturally wonder whether what he sees himself is right or not.

Prof. Mukerjee spoke with great emotion about Vietnam. On the other side, the hon. Member, Mr. U. M. Trivedi, said that we should keep entirely aloof from Vietnam. The Viet-Nam conflict has to be viewed in the general context of various tea-

sions in Asia and Africa. We believe that the continuation of the war in Viet-Nam is a threat to world peace, is a threat to India too. We are vitally concerned in the peaceful settlement of Viet-Nam.

Prof. Mukerjee was a little sarcastic—may I use that word—about my own feeble attempts in this matter. But I can assure him that in none of the countries which I visited after making that statement did any of the leaders share this hon. member's opinion either of the attempts or of what I had said. So far as the other countries are concerned, there are many in Asia, Africa and Europe who have welcomed it warmly. Why did I make the attempt? He made a caustic comment; that in Calicut I said I did not have anything to say and soon after I said something. What I said in Calicut was that there was nothing new that one could do. What I said in my broadcast was, in fact, nothing new. I did feel so strongly about the whole problem that I said it; the time was such that something had to be said even if it was a repetition of what we had said before. We have not changed our attitude regarding Viet-nam either when I was in the United States or when I was in the U.S.S.R. or when I was just here in Delhi, our attitude has been the same. But our concern has been a growing concern because the conflict is growing and we fear escalation.

The other question which somebody put was why did we say "Geneva-type Conference" instead of Geneva Conference. This is because that this Conference should have the participation of all the parties concerned in the hostilities and that will mean inclusion of the National Liberation Front of Viet-Nam as well as the United States of America and other vitally interested parties who were not originally in the Geneva Conference. This is the reason why that word had to come in there.

It is interesting that the criticism of my suggestion as it was made by

the hon. Member, Shri A. K. Gopalan, is practically the same as that put out by the Peking Radio. It is significant also that China is the only country which has rejected my suggestion straightaway.

Prof. Mukerjee quoted extensively from Bertrand Russell. I respect Lord Russell very greatly.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):** What harm is there in saying that it is Johnson's voice that she is repeating?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I think it is very harmful because it is not true nor did anybody whom I met say so. As I said, they did not share the opinion which some of the Opposition members have vouchsafed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan or rather Professor Mukerjee fully knows that this is what Peking Radio also says about the Soviet Government. They are also supposed to be lackeys of American imperialism or I do not know what, because I am not very well up in this phraseology.

I was talking about Bertrand Russell. I admire him and respect him as a philosopher, as a scholar and as a mathematician. But we cannot agree with everything that he says. For instance, we know what he said about the Chinese aggression on our territory. He thought that India had committed aggression and he had said so very strongly. Therefore, we cannot be guided in our policy or in the determination of our national interest by any outsider's remarks, no matter how eminent he may be.

The problems of Viet Nam is complex, and one thing which we keep on saying and which we feel deeply about is that there cannot be a military solution our sympathy is fully with the people of Viet Nams. It may be remembered that the end of world War II is the beginning of their war of independence and their struggle is not yet over.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

There was another remark about our conflict with China, because I said somewhere that it was not merely a military conflict. I wonder what the Chinese leaders themselves would say. Do they consider it an ideological conflict or do they consider it merely as a military conflict? My father wrote in 1963: "The challenge from China as it has revealed itself is not only to our foreign policy but to our domestic policy as well."

Even at Nathu La which is so far from Peking, the Chinese are highlighting their ideological conflict with us and urging our brave and patriotic officers and jawans to desert their troops. Our conflict with China is not a conflict with communism. As hon. Members know, we are friendly with other communist countries, with the Soviet Union and with other countries. What their tensions are with China is none of our affairs.

The other important question is that of the Tashkent Declaration. A great deal has been said about it, and I do not think that more has to be said here except that I would like to reiterate that friendship would bring benefits to both nations, and also that we do not believe that Kashmir is the basic cause of our differences but that it is only a symptom of the basic disease.

Now, we have noticed ominous signs or rather contrary tendencies which have caused concern to the Government and to the hon. Members of this House. Government is fully alive to its responsibilities for defending the country, and let there be no illusion that mischief can be created in Jammu and Kashmir with impunity. I must make it clear as did my father in 1957 and Shastriji in 1965 that any attempts from outside to create such mischief in Jammu and Kashmir will be dealt with in the same way as if they were directed at any other part of the country.

At the same time, I would like to assure Pakistan that we shall also react most favourably to any friendly approach which they may make. Pakistan is constantly saying that there must be a change of heart on our part. Well, I think that our hearts are in the right place but they just do not want to see it.

The world is in a very critical situation, and many factors have contributed to this. International relations are undergoing profound changes. The non-aligned nations must forge new sanctions to save their own independence and world peace. New power centres are developing; new dangers are crystallising. And the immediate danger is the tendency to treat Asia and Africa as the testing ground for war games.

There are no simple answers to find the path of peace, but India will always continue to play a major or as big a role as she can in reducing tensions, in preventing wars and in safeguarding peace. This is our approach and this is different from noisy and hollow demonstrations; and I do believe, far more effective too. In order to play any of these roles, in order to strengthen our borders we must strengthen our economy, we must build up our unity and march steadily towards our goals of socialism, of democracy and secularism in our internal affairs, and peaceful co-existence, non-alignment and devotion to peace in our external affairs.

I have reserved to the last what worries me most, even more than the economic crisis or foreign relations, and that is the growth of violence and the threat it poses to democracy in India. Our democratic system, our parliamentary structure and the agencies of public life which have been patiently built up on the principles of non-violence and tolerance are being threatened.

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:** Police democracy.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I feel we must exert ourselves...

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** See Gujarat.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I repudiate the theory that violent incidents which we agree are harmful are the result of people's dissatisfaction; rather it is a case of a handful holding the rest of the community to ransom. Several hon. Members have mentioned that it is the knowledge that people will not call some of these Opposition parties to responsibility which makes these parties resort to violence. Many of the demonstrations which are called are, I know, meant to be peaceful demonstrations, but we all know that large-scale agitation once launched goes out of control and goes into the hands of anti-social elements..... (Interruptions). In these very difficult times, it is in the interest of the country and of all of us to see that this kind of violence does not take place. It is my earnest prayer to the people of the country not to be taken in by these things. I do not at any time say that they should not ventilate their grievances or that they should not be helped to ventilate their grievances, but not if it is going to lead to violence or if it is going to aggravate the conditions it is sought to relieve.... (Interruptions).

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** साधुओं को क्यों पकड़ा है ? वे तो शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे । उनको क्यों नहीं छोड़ते हो । उनको क्यों जेल भेजा है ?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to hon. Members and, through these chosen representatives of the people, to the country at large to pause and consider where we are going to. What is the future we want to build for our children and for our children's children?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** यह जो लाखों लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, इसमें आपको हिंसा नहीं दिखाई देती है ?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Are we going to establish a co-operative society based on equality and dignity of the human being in which the fundamental freedoms and the wishes of the community are respected? Or are we going to rule by violence and by force? This is the question before us.

**An hon. Member:** Before you.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** The seeds of conflict and disruption which are now being sown must not be allowed to take root. Even in this House, I was very sad to see that the attitude of indiscipline is being attempted and we have witnessed accusations and strong language against the Chair. I have admired the patience with which you, Sir, have laughed off some of these remarks made against you.... (Interruptions). We must remember what democracy means. Democracy is based on the rule of the majority. But we fully realise that the minority has an important function to perform and must be helped to perform it. We do not at any time want to come in the way of their performing it.

Lastly, I want to say that we have faced this no-confidence Motion with confidence... not only because of our numerical strength with which we are being constantly taunted by the Opposition Members...

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :** इस लिए क्या सरकार जब चाहे मन्चाहा अत्याचार कर ले ?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** In so questioning our strength, they do not realise that it is not us they are taunting or questioning, but rather the electorate which has sent all these Members. But we face this motion with confidence because.....

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अगर सरकार त्यागपत्र देकर चुनाव लड़े, तो एता लग जाये कि जनता कहां तक उसके साथ है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब साधुओं के लिए इतना कुछ कहा जा रहा है, तो कम से कम साधु जी तो आराम से बैठे रहें।

**श्री ठुक्कम चन्द कद्वनाय :** साधुओं को बेरुसूर पकड़ा गया है। उनको छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** साधुओं को पकड़ा जाये और हम चुप रहें।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** प्रधान मंत्री इलैक्ट्रेट की बात कहती हैं, लेकिन वह खुद कहां से चुन कर आई हैं ?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:**...because of our confidence in ourselves, because of our confidence in our policies, because of our confidence in our programmes, and lastly because of our confidence in the wonderful people of this very great country.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): I am sorry to have to say that even though I was prepared to be disappointed; I was not quite ready to hear from the Prime Minister a speech compounded of innocence and of confusion which might have sat very well upon a young lady entering public life, but they are not good enough for the Prime Minister of this country.

A very conspicuous feature of this debate has been that there has been expressed an almost national consensus against devaluation which is the biggest single economic fact symbolising all the misdeeds of the Government. Those who spoke against my motion like Mr. Mathur, Mr. Azad and most pre-eminently Mr. Krishna Menon, pointed out arguments in their side which amounted to an admission that devaluation was wrong and that we have now somehow to manage a very difficult situation which has thereby been created. They were rather shamefaced about it, even Mr. Patil, and now the Prime Minister also joins Mr. Patil's appeal

to us to help Government to solve the problems which they have created by their own default. I say that it is no part of our job at least in this debate, there would be other debates, other occasions, but it is no part of our job in this debate to elucidate what we ought to do now that Government has committed a criminal act by way of devaluation. It is not for us now to pick the chestnuts out of the fire which the Government itself has brought about. But I know they have a guilty conscience about it.

**An hon. Member:** No.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** That is why they only....

**An hon. Member:** They have no conscience.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Possibly they do not have a conscience, but I do not go into that.

They tell us we should all unite in follow-up action to prevent the situation going too disastrously downhill. What was the essence of the only defence of devaluation which was sought to be made by Mr. Patil. He said, in complete disregard of what Jawaharlal Nehru had written himself in the second chapter of the volume on the Second Plan which I hope Mr. Asoka Mehta knows almost by heart, in complete defiance of the principles adambated there, he said that our three Plans were based on massive foreign aid, "we cannot get aid even for servicing our debts; so we had to devalue". From this it follows that without devaluation we are not going to get dollar aid and the entire planning was faulty, something to warm the heart of Mr. Dandekar or Mr. Masani on this side. This was the kind of thing which he said. My friend the Railway Minister is much too intelligent to hug the illusion which he tried to spread that organisations like the World Bank and the IMF give us purely "advice" from the economist's point of view



and have nothing to do with ideology. Our Prime Minister also said that she had "advice" from economists in this country as well as abroad. In regard to the role of the IMF I have got here an extract from a book by Mr. Schlesinger, *A Thousand Days, John F. Kennedy in the White House*. He writes and I quote him:

"The insistence on monetary stability before all else received the ardent support of the International Monetary Fund which imposed deflation on a number of Latin American States as the condition for IMF loans. Undeterred by past error, the International Monetary Fund in 1964-65 persuaded a complacent government in the Dominican Republic to accept a fiscal programme which reduced per capita income, increased unemployment and led in the spring of 1965 to political convulsion and United States intervention.....If the criteria of the IMF had governed the United States in the nineteenth century, our own economic development would have taken a good deal longer. In preaching fiscal orthodoxy to developing nations, we were somewhat in the position of the prostitute who, having retired on her earnings, believes that public virtue requires the closing down of the red-light district."

I would like very much to know—there are eminent economists like Prof. Gadgil in the other House and so many other economists in this country—the kind of economist's advice which was taken by the Government before this very decisive step was taken. We have read about Prof. Sir Roy Harrod; he is no Marxist, no fellow-traveller and no progressive. He has said: "My own feeling is that the IMF advice must have been based on false promises". That is about the economic advice which my friend Mr. Patil pointed out was the most paramount element in their consideration.

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When devaluation or something like that has to take place and a crisis arises, what is done in countries which have a more lively sense of their independent functioning? Let us take the UK; we have a great deal against her but she has a certain personality. The UK is trying to stave off devaluation, taking advance measures, not follow-up measures. Government, particularly Mr. Patil whose was the only serious speech on the Government side, makes a big play of the other idea that we had to be very confidentially moving in the matter; the whole thing had to be kept as a top secret decision. Of course it had to be. But do not talk in this way; you cannot hoodwink the people. If it was the result of your own volition, if you were not hustled into it by the World Bank and the IMF, you should have armed the Government in advance with proper controls to check the after effects of devaluation. Even now, the Government has no clear idea. It is not my job to tell Mrs. Gandhi, it is not my duty in this particular debate, it does not devolve upon me in this debate to tell the Government what they should do. But even now, I know Government has no clear idea of how and where a sizeable export boost is expected, in which industries, tea or jute, and how and in which period of time in the future are you going to have a sizeable export boost and where a sizeable export boost is expected; what will be the nature of import substitution which you are talking about; what is the extent of installed capacity which is idle and which will now be working; how far they are useful to the pattern of economy which we wish to see set up in this country. So many other problems are there Government has not said a syllable so far about these things. Of course, Government thought only of placating western Big Money and not of befriending the fellow sufferers in the underdeveloped world. In the underdeveloped world for the last 15 years or so,—Shri Manubhai Shah is there, he goes and attends the international

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

trade conferences and that sort of thing—billions of dollars worth of advantage are gained by the developed countries because they beat down the price of our exports and raise the prices of our imports, and as a result of that, they are getting an advantage in comparison with which the aid which they give is nothing at all. They give us by way of aid very much less than what they get because of this particular advantage which they get by beating down our export price and raising our import liability.

Now, they are talking about secrecy. They were talking of it as if it was a war-time measure and therefore one has to be very careful about it. I agree; you had to be very careful, but when you declare a war, naturally, the news is kept top secret, but before the actual outbreak of hostilities, all necessary preparations are made, soldiers are moved up to the front, the supply lines are kept open and the entire logistics are worked out. In this case, my hon. friend, Shri Patil,—whatever he told us, I remember all that—gave us very little evidence. The only logistics of which the Government has given evidence are the super market and the All-India Radio's price bulletins. That is the only logistics of which they have given any kind of evidence.

I am sick of hearing this talk of follow-up action which we are supposed to suggest to the Government so that they can possibly throw out something by way of exercising their own grey matter. The only follow-up action which is needed—people say in terms which are understandable to them—is, sack the Ministry; kick the whole lot out of the picture. At least let three or four Ministers most closely concerned, let them get out; let them seek re-election when the Election Commission can be persuaded to allow this kind of thing happening. Let them go to the country; let the three or four

people particularly responsible for this go and fight the re-election.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj** (Wardha): We are all going to the elections. (Interruption).

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**: Shri Patil told us that there was nothing wrong in importing food. Whoever said that there is anything wrong in importing food? Of course, there is nothing wrong; but what have we done all these years? Our food imports from abroad, overwhelmingly from the United States, have amounted from 1948 to 1965, both years inclusive, to nearly 65 million tons. Their costs have amounted to the staggering figure of Rs 2,667 crores. Of this amount, payment for PL-480 supplies alone amounts to over Rs. 1,500 crores, up to 1965. If you wanted to have it, of course, we have it. But what about the promises made by Government? What was the complacent smugness with which Shri Patil, as Food Minister, used to regale the House. He used to say in those days—1960 or so when this business became consolidated into our economy—that he would build buffer-stocks. That was the only justification for importing such enormous amounts of foodgrains from abroad. Nobody likes it; of course we have to pay through our nose, and now we are going to pay by saying good-bye to our self-respect. With this money so many things are taking place. The US embassy has so many hundreds of crores of rupees at its disposal, doing all kinds of damage to our honour and our interests. The peace corps-wallas are going round, and there is a paper which reprints from a Congress newspaper, edited by Shri Chaplankanta Bhattacharyya who is sitting over there—*Janesevak*—(Interruption)—and it shows how the peace corps chaps in Calcutta—they were having as we learn a wonderful “beans”—were tearing up copies of the *Discovery of India* by Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Rai-ganj): I may inform the hon. Member that I do not edit any paper at present.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I am sorry; he seems to be specialising in being sacked from paper after paper. Copies of the *Discovery of India* by Jawaharlal Nehru were torn up by these people and thrown at passers-by and they were molested and a Calcutta case is proceeding. It is a very small matter, but all this money in the hands of foreign people like the US Embassy and its agencies and the CIA operating in ways which they do not divulge to Shri Chagla who is also here—Naturally they did not tell him about it; they are operating, keeping this money in their hands. Where is the buffer? Only day before yesterday, in reply to Starred Question No. 106, Shri P. Govinda Menon said "There is a proposal to build up a buffer stock of 6 million tons of foodgrains". Still we have this proposal which, in the early sixties, was made in this House by Mr. Patil! We hear about these food imports. We know what Jawaharlal Nehru or any decent person had thought in regard to food imports. This idea of buffer stock which Mr. Patil has popularised is the biggest bluff. There are other ways of taking PL 480 assistance. Mrs. Gandhi only the other day saw Mr. Nasser and some Indian pressmen said nasty things about Mr. Nasser keeping mum about Vietnam, because he had taken food from America. Mr. Nasser made a speech on the UAR National Day, only three weeks ago. He is not cowed by fear. He says, "I would rather go without food than give in on policies and principles." There are ways and ways of accepting PL 480 food also, but this country's Government does not know how to do it.

Some people, including Mr. Patil and also, of course, the Prime Minister in a different way—she does not

happen to know the kind of vocabulary we specialise in; I plead guilty to the charge of being in the know of all kinds of vocabulary—they have made fun of our reference to Vietnam. She has not, but some other people have. From out of their own ranks, Mr. Krishna Menon has answered that charge. I say in all sincerity and seriousness that India has not only moral, but a definite international, political commitment. Till this day, the Government of India has not protested against the violation of the neutral zone, which is under our direct charge. Why can't we muster courage and warn the USA to keep out?

The Prime Minister has talked first about a Geneva conference, then about something in the framework of the Geneva conference and then about a Geneva-type conference. Wherever she has gone—Cairo, Belgrade or Moscow—she could not sell this idea because they knew that she ought to have known as head of the Indian Government that this could not possibly be accepted by Hanoi. At a time when the Americans were practising the most egregious imaginable brutalities, to ask Hanoi to sit down without any conditions and to have a Geneva or any type of conference with America is something which only the Americans like, which the British seconded and nobody else did. That is what the Prime Minister has done.

I have no time to analyse this matter, but the Prime Minister ought to know. She goes on explaining—even the other day in Parliament she said—that she used the word "imperialists" in Moscow because like a good student in the old days, she learnt the maxim "In Rome, do as Romans do", but she did not mean the United States—Who the devil was meant by it? In regard to Vietnam, who else could have possibly and conceivably been meant? I am sorry to have to say that according to the cynics of this world, Eve has a new face for every situation, but at least

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

two are absolutely essential for the Prime Minister of India! I do not like this kind of thing taking place.

17.00 hrs.

There is a distinct link-up between the concessions on fertilisers, Mr. Asoka Mehta's "back-seat driving" talk, devaluation and our supine and dishonourable Vietnam stand. It was good to hear Mr. Anthony—I never knew he was so ancient; he said he was the second senior-most member of this House—it was good to hear him about the American arm-twisting. It was good to hear him say, we have been made to "lick the American boot" which no self-respecting Indian must stand. That is the kind of feeling which everybody has got. Why do I have this preoccupation with Vietnam? I have it because if the Vietnam peasant can give a hell of a fight to the Americans, why can't we even stand up to them? We are rightly proud of what our people did during the days of the Indo-Pakistan confrontation. Let us have a sense of proportion. Let us remember how Vietnamese people are fighting for decade after decade in conditions where the mightiest country in the world is spending in one year more than the total gross national product of this country in war against the Vietnamese. They are fighting against them. I take my hat off to them. I sometimes think what Shri Masani says about the Mekong river being the boundary of India, it has some kind of relevance. It is along the Mekong river that the fight for Asian freedom, Asian self-respect, is being fought. And, here we are not being forthright, we are not being straight, we do not stand up before the world and say we are not going to tolerate this kind of enormity. And, we are Chairman of the International Control Commission. I know some people ridicule us. The "Three Musketeers of Devaluation", of course, they never spoke, possibly because they do not have muskets but crutches which the Prime Minister

finds it so difficult to rely upon, but even those who spoke had the gumption to ridicule our pre-occupation with Vietnam. I ask Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter to remember that after Jawaharlal had returned from Europe in the days of the Fascist advance in that continent, he went to Khali, somewhere in the Himalayas, and wrote: "I cannot rest because I hear the echoes of barbarian feet stamping the streets of Vienna". Here is something happening in Asia and you do not respond, this Government does not respond. Here is something happening in a part of Asia which is part of our country. If you know a little of Indian history, it is part of *Suvarnabhoomi*, in other words, it is a part of greater India. It is here that the people of Asia are fighting, it is here that they are fighting a war. I want the Prime Minister to remember that here in India we have a kind of tradition which makes us take the world as our province: *yatra vishwam bhavatyek needam*—all the world becomes a single nest. That is the only justification for whatever foreign policy we try to put forward.

In September 1965, our people rose as one man to defend our country and there was a demand for self-reliance. But we have forgotten all that. We have forgotten the Patton tanks and we go abegging for dollars. The Cabinet is responsible for all that. All of them are responsible. They are talking about their joint responsibility having been performed very properly. They are parading their unity. But there is no unity worth the name. I have no pity for them. Acharya Kripalani wanted us to show pity to them. It is not pity; people feel angry because the people are suffering and they are trying to repress the people in blood. They shoot wherever they have an opportunity, even before an opportunity conceivably presents itself. I do not pity the pretty plumage, I pity the dying bird about which Gandhi had told Kripa-

lani and others that he could not soothe 'with a song' a dying bird. Our people are like a dying bird. I do not pity the plumage, I pity the dying bird, and I curse those who are responsible for having roused the anger of our people. I have no pity, I have anger, our people have anger. If they believe that by administrative methods, by repressive apparatus becoming stronger they are going to suppress this anger and indignation of our people, they are living in a particular paradise about which they would soon find out.

I, therefore, say that I press my no-confidence motion. I know I shall be defeated by the vote, but I make an appeal to the moral conscience, if they have any, the moral conscience of this Parliament.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

### Division No. 6]

### AYES

[17.07 hrs.

Alvarez, Shri  
Bade, Shri  
Badrudduja, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bhecl, Shri P. H.  
Biren Dutta, Shri:  
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Dasaratha Deb, Shri  
Deo, Shri P.K.  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
Gulshan, Shri  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankr

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kandappan, Shri S.  
Kappen, Shri  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Koya, Shri  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri P.  
Laxmi Dass, Shri  
Limaye, Shri Madhu:  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar  
Manoharan, Shri  
Misra, Dr. U.  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Murmu, Shri Sarkar,  
Nair Shri N. Sreekantan  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Omkar Singh, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo:  
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen  
Pottekkatt, Shri  
Rajaram, Shri

Ramabadran, Shri \*  
Rameshwaranand, Shri  
Reddi, Shri R. N.  
Reddy, Shri Eswara  
Raddy, Shri H. C. Linga  
Roy, Dr Saradish  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Sen, Dr. Ranen  
Sezhiyan, Shri  
bastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Shinkre, Shri  
Singh, Shri Y. D.  
Sivasankaran, Shri  
Solanki, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M.N.  
Umanath, Shri  
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla  
Vimla Devi, Shrimati  
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

### NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.  
Achal Singh, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alagesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Aney, Dr M, S.  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh,  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Barman, Shri P. C.  
Barrow, Shri

Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basappa, Shri  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhatkar, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Birendra, Bahadur Singh, Shri  
Bist, Shri J. B. S.  
Brij Basi Lal, Shri  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna,  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chandrika, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhury, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chaudhuti, Shri Sachindra  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai P.  
Dey, Shri S. K.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dighe, Shri  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Dwivedy, Shri M. L.

- Ering, Shri D.  
 Gahmari, Shri  
 Gajraj Singh Roa, Shri  
 Ganapati Ram, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya  
 Govind Das, Dr.  
 Guha, Shri A. C.  
 Gupta, Shri Badghah  
 Hajarnavis, Shri  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh  
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
 Harvani, Shri Ansar  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
 Heda, Shri  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas  
 Jamir, Shri S. C.  
 Jamanadevi, Shrimati  
 Jedhe, Shri  
 Jena, Shri  
 Jha, Shri Yogendra  
 Joshi, Shri A. C.  
 Joshi Shrimati Subhadra  
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
 Kajrolkar, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai  
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.,  
 Khadijkar, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali  
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz  
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand  
 Kindar Lal, Shri  
 Kisan Veer, Shri  
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar  
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V.  
 Krishna shri M. R.  
 Kureel, Shri B. N.  
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati  
 Laskar, Shri N. R.  
 Laximi Bai, Shrimati  
 Lonikar, Shri  
 Mahadeo, Prasad, Shri  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati  
 Majithia, Shri  
 Malaichami, Shri  
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
 Mandel, Dr. P.  
 Mandal Shri J.  
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
 Maniyangadan, Shri  
 Mantri, Shri D. D.  
 Marandi, Shri  
 Maruthiah, Shri  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra  
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
 Mehta, Shri J. R.  
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
 Menon, Shri Krishna  
 Menon, Shri P. Govinda  
 Mjnimata, Shrimati  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
 Mishra, Shri M. P.  
 Misra, Shri Bibudhendra  
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta  
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar  
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
 More, Shri K. L.  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
 Munzoi, Shri David  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Muthiah, Shri  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Naskar, Shri P. S.  
 Nayak, Shri Mohan  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Niranjani Lal, Shri  
 Oza, Shri  
 Paliwal, Shri  
 Pande, Shri K. N.  
 Pandey, Shri R. S.  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi  
 Pant, Shri K. C.  
 Paramasivan, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Raieshwar  
 Patil Shri D. S.  
 Patil, Shri M. B.  
 Patil Shri S. B.  
 Patil, Shri S. K.  
 Patil, Shri V. T.  
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
 Prahakar, Shri Naval  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Raju, Shri D. B.  
 Raju, Dr. D. S.  
 Ram, Shri T.  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Singh, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.  
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.  
 Ramawamy, Shri V. K.  
 Ramdhani Das, Shri  
 Rampure, Shri M.  
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 Rane, Shri  
 Ranga Rao, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
 Rao, Dr. K. L.  
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
 Rao, Shri Muthyal  
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala  
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Rattan Lal, Shri  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala  
 Reddiar, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri Narayan  
 Reddy, Shri Surendra  
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saha, Dr. S. K.  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Saigal, Shri A. S.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajee  
 Sen, Shri A. K.  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Shah, Shri Manubhai  
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati  
 Shankaraiya, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri D. C.  
 Sharma, Shri K. C.  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Shinde, Shri  
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddananjappa, Shri  
 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh  
 Siddiah, Shri  
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Dr. B. N.  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri K. K.  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri  
 Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.  
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Soy, Shri H. C.  
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.  
 Subbraman, Shri  
 Subbramaniam Shri C.  
 Subramanyam, Shri T.  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri  
 Sunder, Lal, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Surya Prasad, Shri  
 Swamy, Shri M. P.  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tabir, Shri Mohammad  
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar  
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya  
 Thomas, Shri A. M.  
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Tiwary Shri R. S.  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo  
 Tulatam, Shri  
 Tyagi, Shri  
 Ujkey, Shri  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
 Valvi, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Veerabasappa, Shri  
 Veerappa, Shri  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Verma, Shri K. K.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Wadiwa, Shri  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
 Yadab, Shri N. P.  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh  
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, my vote, which is for 'Noes', has not been correctly recorded.

**Shri H. C. Linga Reddy** (Chikballapur): Similarly, my vote, which is also for 'Noes' has not been correctly recorded.

**Shri M. L. Jadhav** (Malegoan): rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** All these might be noted down. The result of the Division, as recorded by the machine, is: Ayes 61; Noes\* 267. The 'Noes' have it.

*The motion was negatived.*

17.95 hrs.

RE. CLOSURE OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY—contd.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो आप मुझे आपत्ति करने दें कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम हिन्दुस्तानी में काशी विश्वविद्यालय है, अंग्रेजी में बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी है। इस लिये जब भी हिन्दी में कोई चीज छापी जाये, तो उसको काशी विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में छापा जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बहुत गलत चीज चल रही है जिस का सुधार हो जाना चाहिये।

अब इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को थोड़ी पृष्ठभूमि बतला दूँ क्योंकि एक तो तात्कालिक झगड़ा हुआ करता है और एक सालों पीछे से चला आया हुआ करता है। बुनियादी तौर पर तो यह विश्वविद्यालय सन् 1942 में स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में बन्द हुआ था। उस के

बाद से यह तीन बार बन्द हो चुका है। तीनों बार यह क्यों बन्द हुआ। बुनियादी बात यह है कि एक तरफ यह विश्वविद्यालय पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की गरीबी का केन्द्र बन गया था और लड़के ज्यादा भरती हो रहे थे, दूसरी तरफ यह हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा के माध्यम का केन्द्र बनता जा रहा था, और यह चीज कुछ लोगों को सुहाई नहीं। केन्द्र ने इन दोनों बातों को बन्द करने के लिये, अर्थात् एक तो गरीबों का जो प्रभाव काशी विश्वविद्यालय में बढ़ रहा था और भरती बढ़ रही थी उस को रोकने के लिये और दूसरे भाषा को तबाह करने के लिये, इस विश्वविद्यालय को झगड़े में चपेटने के लिये प्रयत्न किया। इस पर भी....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब तक यह पृष्ठ भूमि नहीं रहती तब तक यह सवाल बार-बार उठता रहेगा और विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द करना....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब मेरी तकलीफ तो देखिये। इतने मेम्बर हैं। सब को मुझे सवाल करने की इजाजत देनी है। अगर हर एक मेम्बर स्पीच करने लग जाये तो कम से कम छः घंटे लग जायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर इसी तरह से सवाल किया जायेगा तो उस से कोई मतलब नहीं निकलेगा। विश्वविद्यालय बार-बार बन्द होता रहेगा। लेकिन चलिये, मुझे सवाल ही करने दोजिये।

क्या इस बात का मंत्री महोदय को पता नहीं लगा है कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और कला कालेज को आपस में लड़ाने से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हुआ करता क्योंकि इस बार दोनों कालेज के छात्र एक साथ

\*Sarvashri Sham Lal Saraf, H. C. Linga Reddy and M. L. Jadhav all wanted to vote for 'Noes'.

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रहे हैं, और यदि उन को यह पता लग गया है तो क्या वे उन छात्रों को, जिन को चोटें आई हैं और जो गिरफ्तार हैं, रिहा करने के लिये तैयार हैं। यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जिन बातों का जिक्र अपने बयान में नहीं किया, जैसे यूनिजन की मान्यता, जैसे होस्टल में जगह दिलाना, उन की तरफ भी कुछ ध्यान देंगे और दिलायेंगे? यदि हां, तो फिर अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बुनियादी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय को सुधारने के लिये वह कोई ठोस, व्यापक और बड़ा कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार है? वे जांच कमिशन बिठलायें या न बिठलायें, लेकिन बहुत काफी छात्र वहाँ के हैं, खुद इस संसद् में इस विश्वविद्यालय के बहुत से छात्र हैं। उन लोगों को बुला कर के चाहे अस्थायी रूप से या कमेटी बना कर रास्ता निकालें कि किस तरह से विश्वविद्यालय को ठीक किया जाये। वरना यह विश्वविद्यालय हमेशा झूठ का भी केन्द्र होता रहेगा। क्योंकि इस बार भी कहीं कोई मार-पीट नहीं हुई है। सिर्फ लड़के मारे गये हैं। और एक लड़का मार खाने के बाद, जब पत्थर चलने लगे तो पत्थर को रोकने के लिये गया तब उस वक्त वहाँ के जमादारों ने उस को लाठी से मारा। यह हालत हो रही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस पर व्यापक ढंग से जवाब दिलावेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यापक ढंग से कहाँ से जवाब हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा तो एक ही सवाल चलता रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर व्यापक ढंग से जवाब चला तो कम से कम तीन घंटे तो उस के लिये चाहिये क्योंकि पांच छः सवाल कर दिये हैं आपने।

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** The hon. Member has put three questions. One is with regard to the conflict between the arts college and the technical college. I am not aware of any conflict between the arts college and the technical college. The problem here arose because of a particular system of examination adopted for technical education, but I am not aware of any conflict between the arts college and the technical college. I have received no report.

With regard to the question of injured students, I can say this positively to this House that all the reports I had from Banaras do not suggest that any student has been injured. Eight people were injured and they were all members of the University staff. The injury was caused by the unfortunate violence in which the students indulged.

With regard to the reform of the Banaras University, I agree with my hon. friend that this is a great university, a university of which we should be proud, and really it is terrible—I feel it—that this university should have come to this pass. A Bill is pending before this House and I hope we will be able to find time to pass it. Once the Bill is passed, I hope, the University will start upon a new chapter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री जी के जो पत्रने के भाषण हैं उन बयानों में आप देखेंगे कि इंजिनियरिंग कालिज की मदद से हमेशा केन्द्र के छात्रमियों ने और उप-शुलरतियों ने आर्ट्स कालिज के विद्यार्थियों को .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डाक्टर साहब, अब चलने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या गलत बयानी होती रहे।



**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर):** भारत का सब से बड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति का विश्वविद्यालय जिम की नींव पवित्रात्मा महामना पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय के हाथों रखी गई थी कुछ दिनों से आन्दोलनों और षडयन्त्रों का शिकार हो रहा है। भारतीयों के अतिरिक्त उन सबका भी चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है जिन के बच्चे उस विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ रहे हैं या जो वहां से पढ़ कर स्नातक हो चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पिछले आन्दोलनों से प्रभावित हो कर कभी इस बात की तह में जाने का भी प्रयत्न किया कि आया यह आन्दोलन अध्यापकों और छात्रों तक ही सीमित है या इस के पीछे कोई और भी रहस्य कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की प्रतिष्ठा को गिराने के लिये कार्य कर रहे हैं, और अब जो विश्वविद्यालय बन्द है वह कब खुलेगा और जिन छात्रों की अनुपूरक परीक्षाएँ होनी थी वह कब होंगी, क्या इस के लिये कोई निर्णय लिया गया है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, that this is an international University. As I said, this is a University of which we should be proud.

As regards the opening of the University, I am happy to announce that a decision has been taken that the University will be opened in three stages. On the 16th August, the Women's College, the Teachers' Training College, the Music College, the Medical College, the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and the post-graduate classes in Arts and Sciences would be opened. In the second phase, some more institutions will be opened. The whole University will be opened and will be functioning by the 29th of August.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जब उन विद्यार्थियों द्वारा शान्तिप्रिय

प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा था तब कालेज के अफसरों के द्वारा 500 चपरामियों को आदेश दिया गया कि उन को पकड़ कर लाओ। जो विद्यार्थी पकड़े गये हैं उन्हें सरकार कब तक छोड़ने का विचार करती है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is absolutely untrue that the chaprasis attacked the students or provoked them. It was an unprovoked assault by the students upon the Standing Committee of the Academic Council, which was considering the question. The students—I would say only a few of them; we must not defame the thousands of students who are law-abiding . . .

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** 95% were outside.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Only about 400 or 500 students have done this; they wanted to coerce the Academic Council to come to a particular decision and I am very glad that the Academic Council did not yield to this course.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैंने पूछा कि जो अरेस्ट किये गये हैं उन छात्रों को सरकार कब तक छोड़ेगी, इस का उत्तर नहीं आया।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** If the students are guilty, they will not be released.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** इस की जांच कौन करेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यूनिवर्सिटी करेगी अगर उस को जरूरत है।

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि जो सप्लिमेंटरी एग्जामिनेशन्स की पद्धति थी उस के बदल जाने से लड़कों में अशान्ति हुई। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने जो कुछ पढ़ा

[श्री बड़े]

है या जो मेरी इन्फार्मेशन है वह सही है या नहीं कि जो अब तक कन्वेंशनल एग्जामिनेशन का सिस्टम था उस को बदल कर जो यह कर दिया गया है कि जो प्रोफेसर रहते हैं या लेक्चरर होते हैं वह माल भर की प्रोग्रेस देख कर मार्क्स देते हैं और मार्क्स ऐड किये जाते हैं उस से फेवरिटिज्म, करप्शन और नेपाटिज्म आदि होते हैं। यह जो पद्धति है जिस के अनुसार कन्वेंशनल एग्जामिनेशन को बदल कर प्रोफेसर्स और लेक्चरर्स अपनी इच्छानुसार पास कर के लोगों को फेवर करते हैं उस को बदलने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई आदेश या डाईरेक्शन दिया है?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am glad that my hon. friend has asked that question. I want to clear the misunderstanding. The Banaras University, and I think rightly—they are the best judge, not I—have adopted a system which is prevalent in the United States and other countries that the students' future should not be judged merely by the written examination but the work done during the term should also be taken into consideration. That system was adopted. And what was the result? Barring one case, all those who failed, failed not because they failed in the 'seasonal' but because they failed in the written examination. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the 'seasonal' method prejudiced a large number of them. There was only one student who passed in the written examination but failed in the 'seasonal'. Apart from that, all who failed in the 'seasonal' also failed in the written examination. In other words, if there had been no seasonal, even so, barring one case, every student would have failed.

**Shri Bade:** Has there been no complaint from the students that there was nepotism and favouritism?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have received no complaints.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** It is not enough to only share the concern expressed in this House about the deterioration of conditions in this university. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. After the troubles in 1957, a high-level committee was appointed and that committee made certain recommendations not only regarding the Bill in regard to which we are hearing every now and then that it would be passed—I do not know when it will be passed; I do not know whether it is going to be passed at all, the Congress party decides what particular step they will take—but in regard to other matters too. I would like to know whether the other measures that were suggested by that committee were accepted and implemented by Government at any time to improve the conditions in the university. If not, I would like to know whether that is not the reason why these things are being repeated so often.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** When we drafted the Banaras Hindu University Bill which is pending before the House, and when it went before the Joint Committee, the recommendations made by the Mudaliar Committee were fully taken into consideration. If you look at the Bill you will find that we have incorporated many of their suggestions, and I have no doubt that once the Bill is passed and the university functions under the new dispensation, a new chapter will be opened in the history of this university.

**Shri Umanath (Puddukkottai):** This is not the first time that this has happened. Several times, there have been strikes leading to closure on more than one occasion. I would like to know whether the university authorities had discussed at any time

with the students and come to some conclusions as to the method of dealing with the grievances, whenever the students had certain genuine grievances, and of settling them. If they have not done so, then may I know whether Government have advised them to have some permanent method to deal with these genuine grievances of the students?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** If I am not mistaken, we have a proposal in the Bill that there should be a council; I think that provision is there in this Bill and also in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill that there should be a council where the representatives of the students and the staff should sit down and discuss their mutual problems. But as far as this particular problem is concerned, I have got before me all the demands of the students. The university has considered each one of them; it has accepted some and rejected others and given reasons why they were rejected.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Even in the British days, educational institutions called for the police only very rarely. But now it has become almost the normal practice of these educational institutions including the Banaras Hindu University to call for the police, and we know what happens when the police appear on the scene, as we have seen from what has taken place in the Banaras Hindu University on this occasion. I would, therefore, like to know whether Government have in contemplation any proposal to stop this practice of calling for the police and thereby polluting the sanctity of these educational institutions.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I wish to make a categorical statement: my view is that it is the right, duty and the function of the University to look after its own discipline. It is not right that any outside agency should interfere with the University in its decision as to how discipline should

be maintained. But when discipline degenerates into breakdown of law and order, then it becomes a question for the State.

In this particular case, the University authorities came to the conclusion that the situation was such that they could not maintain discipline themselves and there was necessity for calling in the police. It is because of that decision that the police had to come in.

**Shri Muthiah** (Tirunelveli): Is it a fact that the President of the so-called Students' Action Committee of BHU, Shri Mukerjee, recently made a statement in Allahabad threatening to continue the agitation indefinitely until all their demands are met by the University authorities? If so, what are Government going to do to meet this threat?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, I have read that and I grieved over it. We have come to a pass when students are trying to dictate to universities what academic policy should be followed, what examinations they should hold and what courses they should lay down. It will be a bad day for India, an evil day for India, if university authorities are to be dictated to by students as to how their government should be carried on.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): May I know if there is no students' union there and they are not taken into confidence so that they could meet together, try to thrash out the issues and ensure smooth working?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I quite agree that it is the duty of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and others to invite the students to discuss. All this was discussed. Because the Academic Council did not see eye to eye with the students in their demands, they went outside the building where the meeting was being held and wanted to coerce the Standing Committee of the

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Academic Council to pass an ordinance which suited their views. How can any university authorities accept that position?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैरान) :** सरकार ने क्या इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जगड़े का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि आयें माल वहां सप्लीमेंटरी इम्तहान होते थे उनको इस माल होल्ड करने से इंकार कर दिया गया है? दूसरे थर्ड डिविजन में जो लड़के पास होते हैं या कम नम्बरों में पास होते हैं, उम में उनकी खता नहीं है, वह हमारे अध्यापन कार्य का अपराध है। इस वास्ते जो लड़के कम नम्बरों में पास होते हैं उन्हें बाहर की यूनिवर्सिटीज नहीं लेती हैं और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी ने यह एलान कर दिया है कि थर्ड डिविजनर्ज को हम नहीं लेंगे। इस तरह जिन लड़कों के कैरियर खराब हुये हैं वे लड़के कहां जाएं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is not true that the system of supplementaries has been done away with. Supplementary examinations have been held or are being held and will be held under a new system. The system has been changed in order to maintain high standards in technical education.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेगपुर) :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि विश्व-विद्यालय तीन स्टेजिज में खोला जायेगा। इसमें जो विवाद है वह हल नहीं हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों और विद्यार्थियों के बीच में जो समस्त विवाद है, उनको हल करने के लिये क्या सरकार एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति गठित करने का विचार कर रही है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I do not see the need for any high power committee. If I find the necessity, I will certainly do so. But at present, I see

no reason or justification for appointing any committee. All that I would beg of this House is to pass the Bill as soon as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Half an hour discussion—Dr. C. B. Singh.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I wanted to ask a question.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. That would be a departure. I am sorry.

**श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह बनारस के हैं, उससे इनका विशेष सम्बन्ध है, इनको मौका दे दिया जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं जानता हूँ कि उनका बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध बनारस से है। उनके साथ मेरा भी बहुत सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन मैं दे नहीं सकता हूँ।

17.27 hrs.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES\*

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur):** In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1469 on 3rd March 1966 where it was asked whether the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences had decided that Post-Graduate examinations should be held for award of its membership, the reply given by the Minister was: 'Yes'. In reply to the last part of the question whether the Indian Medical Council and the Indian Medical Association are opposed to it, the answer given was:

"The Medical Council of India are of the view that there should be a separate statutory body for holding National examination".

17.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
Now, the word 'National' has just gone. This is a very important point. National examinations which are deemed to be important have been demanded by the Medical Council of India, by the Indian Medical Associa-

tion, the Post-graduate Committee of the Medical Council, Conferences on Post-graduate medical education and by other important bodies. But it seems that the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences has been trying to get the work of conducting 'National' Post-graduate examinations to itself in this indirect manner.

Post-graduate examinations in medicine are a dire need of this country. There are 89 Medical Colleges. Thousands of students are going outside for qualifying in higher examinations. As such, post-graduate examination of a national stature has become the dire need of this country. If this answer had not been given, probably I would have kept silent, but this answer means indirectly that the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences is trying to take the function to itself. This is a very important point, and there is a misunderstanding and apprehension among the members of the teaching profession in this country that this national examination should not be allowed to be conducted by any private body. This is my main contention. This thing has been mentioned not only by the Post-graduate Medical Committee of the Medical Council, not only by the Post-graduate conferences held in this country recently but by other bodies also. So, because of this fear, I am very anxious to find out from the Health Minister if there is any effort on the part of this private body to arrogate this examination to itself.

Secondly, in view of the very great importance attached to it, is Government considering the desirability of having a National Board of Examinations which will conduct the national examinations in this country?

Thirdly, if the reply is in the affirmative, how soon will the Government bring forward a measure in Parliament so that the National Board of Examinations is started in this country and higher examina-

tions are held by this important body, a body which is constituted by Parliament?

Because of this only I have raised this discussion. I would like to hear the hon. Minister of Health on this point about national examinations for this country.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):** I want to know how long this Indian Academy of Medical Sciences has been in existence and what financial and other help the Government has been giving it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवान) :** जो मेडिकल कालेज इस समय हैं, उन में विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलता है। ऐसा रूल बनाया गया है कि फर्स्ट डिविजन वाले विद्यार्थियों को पहला चंस दिया जायेगा। इस कारण सैकंड और थर्ड डिविजन वाले विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले में बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। लेकिन यह देखा जाता है कि फर्स्ट डिविजन के विद्यार्थियों को भी दाखिले में काफी दिक्कत होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि ऐसे लोगों को दाखिला मिलने में कोई दिक्कत न हो और हमारे देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक से अधिक लोग मेडिकल कालेजों से पढ़ कर निकलें और देहात में जायें।

**The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** The has nothing to do with the subject under discussion.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** दूसरी बात मैं या कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय है, क्या सरकार वहाँ भी कोई मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार रखती है?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** To dispose of the last speaker's points first, the discussion that is being held does

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

not deal with the undergraduate medical colleges, their opening or admissions, and therefore if the hon. Member wishes to know anything, there are other ways in which he can get the information.

With regard to the question asked by Mr. Chaturvedi, the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences was started—I do not remember the exact year, but it was during Mr. Karmarkar's time, my predecessor's time that it came into being, and Panditji inaugurated it, so that it has been in existence anywhere from five to ten years, I do not remember the exact year.

Similarly, there is not any figure at present with me as to what financial assistance they have received, but I do know that some financial assistance was given to them, as has been done for other similar bodies for their work which is considered of sufficient importance, namely to recognise talent in the medical profession and to have a forum for the best trained people with the highest qualifications to get together and promote medical science in different fields.

As for the question raised by Dr. Singh, I am aware of the fact that there has been a demand for some kind of national examinations to standardise the level of post-graduate medical education and ensure uniformly high standards of higher medical education. The objections that Mr. C. B. Singh referred to from the Medical Council of India as well as the medical association have been based on different grounds. So far as the medical association is concerned, they say that there are universities and inter-university boards, etc. and they can do this work. The truth of the matter is that the universities have themselves varying standards and it is because of it that it is being insisted that some effort be made to have uniformly higher standard. So

far as the inter-university board is concerned, we requested them if they could do something of this nature to ensure uniformly high standards and they said that they could not, because it would interfere with the autonomy of the universities. The medical council of India at one stage said that they might be entrusted with this examination but when it was considered carefully, it was realised that they are the agency to supervise the examinations and therefore, they could not conduct examinations. Then they suggested that there should be a special statutory board set up for this purpose. We have been thinking about it but ultimately the decision was that the time is not ripe for such a step. Many specialists and eminent scientists from different countries advised us that it will not be proper for the Government to take up this type of work and set up a special board for this purpose. In the meantime, the Academy of Medical Sciences which incidentally has practically most or almost all the most highly qualified people on its rolls as—its members and fellows decided to institute an examination for its own membership. I might mention that in Britain there are the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, gynaecologists, etc. and these colleges conduct their own examinations for membership. Many of our students have been going to these countries and taking these examinations paying exorbitant fees, spending many years of their life in those countries and then coming back sometimes with the membership and sometimes without it. These royal colleges have been wanting to set up similar examinations in India and wanting to start branches of the royal colleges here. We have resisted it because we felt in this country we have enough talent of our own and we do not want to be a branch of some royal college somewhere else, however eminent that might be. In the meantime the Academy said: "we shall conduct examinations of the

higher standards for our membership" and they talked to these royal colleges, etc. The Royal colleges are thinking of having reciprocity with us. Some of these colleges expressed an interest to have this reciprocity with the Academy. The Indian Academy has decided to hold the examinations and at the present moment I believe they are going to hold these examinations in anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynaecology. They have decided to follow more or less the method that the Royal College of Surgeon follows, that is, the examination is in two parts. Part I deals with the basic sciences and Part II deals with clinical sciences. The Academy have decided to do the same. They have gone further and decided that a minimum period of training, I think, of three years, is necessary before anybody can take their examinations. They are an independent, autonomous body, and under the circumstances, there is no reason why the Government should interfere with their choice to hold the examinations as they have decided to do. Government has not given them any assurance that their examinations will be recognised as national examination. If the standards are high enough, they will receive respect and recognition from all parts of the country, from all medical scientists in the country. If the standards are not high enough, well, they will not get that respect, and the boys and girls may not go to them to take these examinations. They have fixed certain fees: I think it is Rs. 250 for Part I and Rs. 350 for Part II of the

examinations; if their examinations are really able to command the respect from the medical expert opinion in the country, then only they will command sufficient respect with the candidates who are likely to take these examinations.

Under these circumstances I think the opposition to this idea is based on some kind of misconception and misunderstanding which I would like to remove. It is not that the Government of India has entrusted the academy with the conduct of national examination; it is not that the academy has taken upon itself to conduct the national examination. The academy has decided to conduct the examinations to admit members in future. To start with, they have taken members who are considered to be very highly qualified, but in future, they want to test the younger people and admit only those who are really qualified to be members. Out of the members they may elect fellows as they have been doing. That is a different matter, not related to examinations.

Therefore, I hope that Dr. Chandrabhan Singh will feel satisfied that nothing is contemplated or being done which is contrary to the interests of higher medical education in India.

17.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 5, 1966; Sravana 14, 1888 (Saka).