

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 17, 1966/Kartika
26, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re-phasing of Foreign Loans

*331. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) the success, if any, achieved in
the efforts of Government to secure a
re-phasing of the period of repayment
of foreign loans since devaluation; and

(b) whether he discussed the matter
with the World Bank authorities and
the creditor countries of India during
the Commonwealth Finance Ministers'
Conference and the annual meetings of
the World Bank and the International
Monetary Fund, which he attended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Discus-
sions are proceeding. Some resched-
uling of repayment of debts is like-
ly.

(b) In my address to the Annual
Session of the I.M.F. and the I.B.R.D.,
I made reference to the sharp rise in
the debt liabilities of the developing
countries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: After devalu-
ation, what is the amount of loans
that the Government of India will

have to repay in the coming periods
of the Fourth Five-Year Plan? May
I also know whether there is any
specific commitment from any coun-
try as far as rephasing is concerned

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am
sorry I cannot give now the exact
figure about the loans to be repaid;
I require notice for that because I
do not know the relationship of the
day of devaluation with repayment.

Secondly, so far as debts are con-
cerned, debts have got to be repaid
according to the terms under which
they were received. Different coun-
tries would naturally be entitled to
ask for the amount which would be
the amount of either principal or in-
terest to be paid.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of
the financial difficulties that our
country is encountering, especially
after devaluation, may I know whe-
ther the Government has thought
about the advisability of getting a
moratorium as far as repayment of
loans is concerned?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir
As has already been indicated, Gov-
ernment is seeking for rescheduling
of debts and not a moratorium. Our
country is not so poor (interruptions)
that we have got to go to the cre-
ditor countries and say, "please give
us time; do not press us for our
debts."

Shri Alvares: May I know whe-
ther the Government have made an
assessment of the relative advant-
ages of refinancing versus reschedul-
ing and conveyed their impression to
the creditor countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir.
Government has made a proper assess-
ment of all the possibilities. As I
said, discussions are proceeding in

the matter of rescheduling and it is expected that there would be some rescheduling. More than that, I cannot say anything now.

Shri Alvares: My question was whether the relative advantage of refinancing was considered. There is an item in the paper this morning that refinancing may be advantageous because the British Government will not charge interest. In that context, refinancing may be more advantageous than rescheduling. May I know whether Government have made any assessment and conveyed our recommendations to the creditor countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If the advantage of refinancing has come out in the paper, it may be presumed that Government will also consider that matter. But it is not a question of what this Government would do or want to be done; it is a question of what the other Governments would agree to. As I said, discussions are going on and at this time I cannot disclose anything more than that.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of our Government having entered into loan agreements with foreign countries for short periods and also in view of our difficult foreign exchange position, may I know whether Government will take steps to request those foreign countries to have new loan agreements for longer periods rather than for shorter periods?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When every loan agreement is entered into, the period, the amount of interest and the terms on which the loan is taken are considered and naturally this Government will always try to get the most advantageous terms from the lending countries.

Shri Ranga: All this time Government have been saying repeatedly that they have been obtaining these loans and there are no political strings attached to them by the other countries and so on. But what is it that has happened recently, that has obliged the Finance Minister to speak,

as he is reported to have spoken, protesting against the attempts being made by some of the creditor countries to impose strings on their loans and their various other proposals?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am glad that the hon. Member Shri Ranga has asked this question. If he so likes, I can send him a copy of my speech. This is the interpretation which has been given by the newspapers to the speech which I had made at a lunch party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even now he does not want to criticise them?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Let me complete what I wanted to say. Could he not be kind enough and patient enough to hear me?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why should he blame the newspapers?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am not blaming the newspapers. All that I say is that it is the newspapers' interpretation of what I said. What I had said there did not in any way concern India alone; I talked about the developing countries and the developed countries, and what I suggested was that so far as this country was concerned, if there were any tendency to add strings to the loans, this country would not take them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the devaluation of our currency has necessitated our asking for a re-scheduling of our debt repayment consequent on the exchange value of the rupee having come down or otherwise the repayment programme of our loans would have followed as scheduled earlier?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Devaluation has nothing to do with it. Devaluation has affected the price of the rupee in terms of foreign exchange. But so far as the price of the rupee in this country is concerned, it is just the same. It is a question of how much we export and it is our export finances which have got to be used for the purpose of paying

back our scheduled debts. So, naturally, we would like to have more funds for our own purposes. It is not because of difficulties in repaying debts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank and some of the aid giving international agencies are linking up their willingness to offer aid and loans to us with their examining the performance or the results of our work, and if so, the reaction of our Government to this development?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is not a new development. These developments have been going on for some time. It is not of very recent origin. So far as our Government's reaction is concerned, our Government feels that that should not be the only criterion, but there are other criteria as well. For instance, there may be the criterion of the population of the country, the performance or the development in fields other than the one for which loans have been taken and so on. Therefore, the Government's reaction is that that should not be the only criterion and although the aid-giving countries may want to know what the performance is, there should not be any linking in that sense.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The hon. Minister had spoken about the hardening of the attitude of the Western countries, that is, creditor countries. May I know what he had particularly in mind, which has recently led them to impose stiffer conditions.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As regards this question of the hardening of the attitude of the Western countries, the Western countries say that they themselves have their individual difficulties and they are not in the same position as they were in before.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us how much less money we have got in the form of our export earnings from the traditional items like tea, jute and other things, because of de-

valuation, and how much more money we shall have to pay in the form of instalments while paying interest to the other countries on the foreign loans?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यानारा लगाया है, 'मोर एंड मोर एंड' क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि कब तक यह मिलगला चलेगा, कब तक हम कर्ज पर अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते रहेंगे, क्या इस बारे में कोई हदबन्दी भी है कि हम इसमें ज्यादा कर्ज नहीं लेंगे ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: To answer that question, we have to speculate how long we shall have to depend on foreign loans and when we shall cease to be dependent on them. We naturally want to shed off these loans as quickly as we possibly can.

Foreign Exchange Racket in Pondicherry

*333. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a well-organised racket involving about Rs. 5 crores in foreign exchange has been discovered with its origin in Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, the details of the racket and the *modus operandi* thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The reference relates to a suspected organised attempt to obtain Customs Clearance Permits at Pondicherry on the basis of "Authorisations" issued by the then French Government before the merger of

the territory with the Indian Union from the 1st November, 1954. The matter is still under investigation and as such it is not possible to estimate the foreign exchange involved, or to give details of the *modus operandi*.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the syndicate found engaged in forging these documents to get customs clearance has been liquidated? if so, how many of the firms have so far been liquidated? Can we have the names of those firms and also know whether any foreign firms were involved in it? Also, what action has been taken against those foreign firms?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The whole matter is under investigation by various agencies including the CBI, the Enforcement Directorate and the income-tax authorities. To give a factual answer, we have to await the result of those investigations.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any Bombay firms have also been engaged in purchasing these clearance certificates from the syndicate? If so, may we know the names of those firms?

Mr. Speaker: That will have to await the result of the investigation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are Bombay firms also.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We presume that before the *de facto* transfer of Pondicherry to India, the then French Government must have kept a complete record of the authorisations and permits issued to various parties there. May we know whether at the time of the *de facto* transfer these records were handed over to the Government of India? If so, wherein lies the difficulty in finding out whether the authorisations are genuine or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, there were authorisations. It is one of the objects of the investigation to find out how many of them are genuine authorisations and how many fake.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: If the records are available, where is the difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास पांडिचेरी के यह जो एक्सपोर्ट क्लीयरेंस परमिट रखने वाले लोग हैं उन के 19 फर्मों की लिस्ट है। मेरे पास इस तरह की जानकारी प्रायी है :

"Information is received that Messrs. Madhusudan Goverdhandas, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, in collusion with Shri Balwant Singh, Delhi, and Shri Sohanlal Sharma, also of Delhi, and one Narayan Das of Pondicherry have cornered customs clearance permits to the tune of about 80 lakhs issued to various Pondicherry parties in the years 1965 and 1966."

और उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि

"Messrs. Madhusudan Goverdhandas are the real brains in the deal and....."

Mr. Speaker: Now he might put the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : और उस में अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात है

"They have somehow or other managed to obtain the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for this transaction".

तो मेरा यह सवाल है कि क्या सरकार के पास भी इस तरह की जानकारी पहुंची है और यदि पहुंची है तो उस को महेंजर रखते हुए क्या जांच की जा रही है और जांच जल्दी की जायगी ? इसलिए नहीं कि लोक सभा में सवाल आते हैं तो टालने के लिए एक बहाना बनाओ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : म तो घ्राप के पास 40 प्रश्नों की सूची दे सकता हूँ। सब का एक जवाब, जांच चल रही है! मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस जानकारी को मद्रैनजर मन्त्रो हूँ जांच की जा रही है और जांच जल्दी से पूर्ण की जायगी ताकि लोक सभा के सामने नतीजा आये, नहीं तो अग्रध्यक्ष महोदय सवालों को टालने का बहाना मिल जायगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : टालने का इस में सवाल नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब दीजिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य मेरा जवाब सुन लें। टालने का इसमें कोई सवाल नहीं है। पूरी मुस्तैदी से इस में छानबीन की जा रही है। बहुत सारे फर्मों पर जो सभी जगहों के हैं और जो नाम उन्होंने लिया है, उन सब पर रेड किया गया। उन से बहुत सारे कागज बरामद हुए हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा तीन तीन, सेंट्रल व्यरो आफ इन्फार्मेशन, डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ फारेन एक्सचेंज और इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट, सब के सब लगे हैं, इस में पूरी मुस्तैदी से छानबीन हो रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने चार फर्मों के सिडीकेट की या कान्फिडरेशन की बात की है और म निश्चित और ठोस जवाब चाहता हूँ कि इन चार फर्मों के सिडीकेट के बारे में उनके कारनामों के बारे में जानकारी मिली है? :

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह चार फर्म भी उन में शामिल हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा बहुत सारे फर्मों को मिला कर यह हो रहा। अगर अलग अलग तफसील चाहते हैं तो मेरे पास वह भेज दें, मैं मालूम करके बता दूँगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, मैं यह दे रहा हूँ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What was the total amount of foreign exchange issued in this Pondicherry area, and may I know whether it was issued to the actual users or whether it was issued for any other persons, and which were the items mainly for which this was issued?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About the amount I would like to have notice because I do not have that information, but, as I said, these licences were issued as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court that the authorisation made by the former French territory is valid. On that basis the licences were issued.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Was it issued to actual users or to importers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To those holders who had the authorisation.

बिदेशी सहायता का उपयोग

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- * 334. श्री म० सा० द्वितीय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाब :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बल्लभा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
डा० लक्ष्मोमल्ल सिघवी :
श्री बासप्पा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राप्त की गई विदेशी सहायता अथवा ऋणों की राशि में से कितने प्रतिशत राशि का उपयोग गत तीन योजनाओं की अवधि में किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस राशि में से काफी बड़ी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The percentage of loans utilized to loans authorized during the last three Plans works out to 71.5.

(b) No, Sir;

(c) The question does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऋण समय समय पर दूसरे देशों से भारत को प्राप्त हुए हैं उनका वापस चुकाने का सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध किये हुए है ? ये ऋण कब तक चुकेंगे और क्या ब्याज लगेगा ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: These loans have come from different countries, on different contracts, for different periods and at different rates of interest. Therefore, it will be difficult for me to say what would be the period of each loan, what would be the amount of interest involved in each, and what would be the amount of principal involved in each case, but what I can say is this, that year by year whenever the amounts due to the lending countries have fallen due for payment, the Government of India has paid, and it generally pays out of its foreign exchange earnings through exports.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि किसी समय पर हमारा जो ऋण है, समय पर इस्तेमाल न किया जा सके तो क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी रहती है ठेकों में या कान्ट्रैक्ट्स में कि उस को हम बाद को प्रयोग कर सकें या उसे वापस करना पड़ता है ? इस के लिए कि वह दुबारा इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, समय के बीतने पर भी, क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रबन्ध कर लिया है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I cannot imagine that the Government of India at any time will find itself unable to meet its debt obligations. Therefore, the rest of the question need not be answered. But at the same time, as I have already said, we are carrying on discussions for the purpose of seeing if there can be any refinancing or rescheduling of dates.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the high rate of debt service charges imposed by Aid India Consortium countries has gone a long way in securing and utilising loans; if so, what is the rate charged by each creditor country and how far it has increased over the three plan periods?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, this is not something which can be said off-hand as to what are the different rates. If the House is interested I can lay the information on the Table of the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Even on the admission of the Finance Minister it seems there is 25 per cent non-utilisation of the loans and aid. If this is so, may I know whether this is due to bad management, bad planning or because of the abundance of bureaucratic bottlenecks?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Neither.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The first part of the question is how this has come about that 25 per cent is not utilised. It does not satisfy the House if he says "neither"; he should explain.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The question was put in that form, whether it was due to bottleneck, of one sort or another, and I said neither. What I can say is this, that 71.5 per cent has been utilised and the rest has not been utilised for the simple reason that when you make a plan, you make an estimate of it and you think that the performance will be in so many years, and you make arrangements also for the purpose of getting loans. There may be various reasons in each one of these things; there may be reason that whole performance which requires the entire payment has not been done; or the process has been found to be more economic than was thought of, and therefore there is less money utilised. Or it may be that some money might not have been used and some of the allocations involved in it have

been acquired from local resources and indigenous sources. All these factors are to be considered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You have admitted all, I said.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Dr. Singhvi is certainly very intelligent and he can make his own inference. I cannot get him to agree to what I say.

Dr. M. M. Das: I would like to know from the hon. Minister from what date interest begins accruing—from the date the loan is arranged or the date we actually utilise the foreign loans.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Different contracts have different arrangements made. Usually—I am speaking from memory—there is no contract where the interest begins from the date of the agreement. What happens normally is that either it begins from the date on a particular scheme is put on its feet or from the date it is made productive or from an agreed date from which the repayment of the loan starts.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are there cases where for more than one year the loan remains unutilised, and were any attempts made to have it utilised in other projects?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The question supposes that there has been a loan which has remained unutilised for a year. Unless Mr. Samanta can tell me which particular loan he is thinking of, it is difficult for me to give an answer. Secondly, it would depend on whether that particular country or particular agency which gives us the loans ties it to a specific purpose or would be willing to allow us to divert it for something else.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister told us just now that only 75 per cent of the loans are utilised and 25 per cent remain unutilised. It is a very calamitous situation in this country. What efforts have Government

made during the last three plans—were are now on the threshold of the fourth—to bridge the gap between acquiring of the loans and their utilisation so that the percentage of unutilisation does not run so high as 25 per cent?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Whether 25 per cent is a high rate in any large business that you undertake is a question of opinion and I may have a different view on that matter. But so far as utilisation is concerned, naturally if the utilisation has not been made and it has been found at the end of three plans, it is not possible now to say that efforts should have been made for the utilisation of this even before the three plans were over.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका से आपने अब तक कितना लोन लिया है, एनुअल रिटर्न आप उसको कितना देते हैं, तथा उसका इन्टरेस्ट कितना है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I would need notice for that to say whether a particular country has given a loan or not, how much, at what interest and so on.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 25 प्रतिशत लोन सरकार यूटिलाइज नहीं कर सकी है, क्या वह उन देशों को लौटा दिया गया है, या फिर से उसको इस्तेमाल करने का सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When we take a loan it is not money which is actually coming into India; it is money which is made available to us to buy things; it is credit in that sense. So, if there has not been any utilisation of a loan beyond a certain percentage it really means that the credit has not been utilised. If credit has not been utilised for a particular period and there was a period within which it had to be utilised, the credit would lapse. If that is not so the

credit will be carried over. I would have to look into each case to give the correct answer for each case.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is because of this lack of capacity, enthusiasm and foresight and vision on the part of the Government to utilise the loans that certain creditor countries, the world bank and the international loan giving agencies are showing shyness today in giving us more aid in order to finance our Fourth plan?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I deny the first part of the question, namely, that there has been incapacity, this, that and the other. As for the second part, that there has not been utilisation for this reason, I do not accept that either, and as I said earlier on, so far as certain agencies are concerned, they are certainly looking into the question of performance. But that is not entirely confined to India. We are looking into the question of performance by every borrowing country which receives aid, whether it be Ghana or any other country, African or Asian country. We are trying to apply the same principle; to that extent they are doing it in India also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far this is correct: that among all the foreign loans we receive, the rate of interest, the service charges and also the conditions of repayment of interest whether the loans are utilised or not utilised from the day the contract is signed, all these are the worst in respect of the loans we get from America?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is not correct.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Minister has said that about 25 per cent of the loans remain unutilised; definitely this must be the average figure of all the loans taken together. May I know if there is any such loan on which not a single per cent has been

utilised or more than 50 per cent remains unutilised, and what are those particular projects and the loans?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I require notice for that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Priya Gupta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, could it be laid on the Table? May I request you to get this information which is sought and ask the Finance Minister to lay the answer on the Table?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, I would like to have notice of the question; now the notice has been given; either it will be put on the Table or the answer will be given.

Shri Priya Gupta: Should I put another question? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be no discussion.

Next question.

Security Paper Mill

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the Security Paper Mill, which is likely to start production towards the end of the current financial year is proceeding according to the schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when the construction is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether all the raw materials for the production of currency and bank note paper to be produced in the Mill are available in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir. If no unforeseen contingencies arise, the trial runs of the

first two machines is expected to commence by the end of March, 1967 and of the remaining two machines by end of June, 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A substantial portion of the raw materials is available in India.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what was the total amount of foreign exchange that was required to set up this mill and from what country was it made available?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have entered into a collaboration agreement with Messrs Portals, Ltd., of the United Kingdom.

Dr. M. M. Das: What is the foreign exchange?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would like to have notice about the exact amount.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the production of this mill will be just sufficient to meet our own demands or there will be some surplus for export?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think it will be able to meet our full requirements; there is no question of surplus at this stage.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इस प्रश्न की सूचना एक महीने पहले दी गई थी और मंत्री महोदय से यह अपेक्षा की जाती थी कि सदस्य लोग जो प्रश्न पूछेंगे उसके उत्तर वे तैयार रखेंगे, परन्तु उन्होंने अभी अपने उत्तर में कह दिया कि इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए, क्या यह सूचना ये यहाँ पर दे नहीं सकते थे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिन्थोरिटी पेपर मिल में जो कागज बनेगा, क्या उसके लिए सभी माल इस देश में उपलब्ध होगा, या विदेशों से आयेगा ? यदि विदेशों से आयेगा तो किस हद तक आयेगा ? जिस फर्म को आपने इमर्समिल का कान्ट्रैक्ट दिया है, उसको हमें कितना कमीशन देना पड़ेगा ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय सदस्य गुरुसे में आ गये । जो आवश्यक सूचना है वह मेरे पास उपलब्ध है । उन्होंने रकम जानना चाहा था, जिसके लिए मुझे नोटिस की जरूरत थी । जहाँ तक रा-मैटीरियल का सवाल है, बहुत सी मामूली देश में उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन कुछ बाहर से मंगानी पड़ेगी, जैसे—मलेमीन, रेसिनसाइड, जिलेटिन, सिन्थोरिटी थोड घ्रादि । जिलेटिन कुछ दिनों के बाद जबलपुर में बनना शुरू हो जायगा, लेकिन दो-तीन चीजें बाहर से मंगानी होंगी । बाकी चीजें देश में उपलब्ध हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी एक बात यह भी पूछी थी कि जिस विदेशी फर्म से ठेका किया है, उसको कितनी कमीशन मिलेगी ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ठेका तो बनाने वाले को दिया है, लेकिन सामान जो आयेगा, वह ट्रेण्डर से मंगाया जायगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Some indigenous materials were being experimented upon in the research laboratory for the raw material for this mill. May I know what is the result?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Within the country we are having cotton rags and hemp required for the manufacture of bank note paper; they are available in India and their procurement also is in progress within India. As regards the other materials, we have to import them from outside. I have mentioned that in reply to Shri Dwivedi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This mill is situated in Hoshangabad.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In your constituency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I am acquainted with it very well. Is it a fact that some essential machinery, which was secured from

abroad, was lying in Bombay for months and months and took a long time for it to be transported to Hoshangabad for erection and also the contractor, who was given the contract for construction work of the building, abnormally delayed his work; if so, what action has been taken against him?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there has been undue delay in the erection and construction of the plant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is also true that there was delay in arrival in time of some of the plant, specially the super economic boilers and connector installations came late; but installation is in progress now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What action has been taken against those responsible? Is any action being contemplated?

Shri L. N. Mishra: If there has been undue delay, the department will take action; but so far I have no information about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, there is a contradiction. A little earlier he said that there has been delay and now he says that there is no undue delay. I cannot make any head or tail of it; can you? Can you help us, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that some machinery was received late and if there has been some delay action will be taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has admitted that there was delay.

Mr. Speaker: That delay was in the erection of the mill.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, we have not taken kindly to the whole thing and

we are not happy with the performance of the contractor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now the cat is out.

Shri L. N. Mishra: There have been some unforeseen reasons. The schedule that was finalised was lacking in some respects; for example, they did not take into account the monsoon and the want of proper transport.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it had been lying for a long time at the Bombay Port.

Shri L. N. Mishra: That I cannot say, but some of the machines came late and were not transported in time. That is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Was the contractor responsible and is any action being taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That we will find out.

Shri Ranga: Sir, look at the slipshod manner in which answers are given which help the officers. First of all he admitted that there was delay. Then where was the warrant for the Minister to say that there was no undue delay? When he makes that kind of statement here, how will they take action against the officers responsible for the delay?

श्री हुकम चन्द कट्टवाय : ठेकेदार के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की ? सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है ? क्या उसके बारे में कोई इनकवायरी कराई गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब सब दे दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कट्टवाय : उत्तर पूरा नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नंबरटै क्वेश्चन

Tax Liabilities of former Chief Minister of Orissa

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*336. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4015 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the tax liabilities of tax evasion by the former Chief Minister of Orissa and the Companies and firms with which he has been connected, have since been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government by way of adjudication/prosecution/arbitration;

(c) the quarter from which the vague threats mentioned in the above reply had emanated; and

(d) the action, if any, taken by the various Central agencies against the persons giving these threats?

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

(a) and (b) Enquiries by the Income-tax Department relating to the tax liabilities of Kalinga Foundation Trust and the personal case of Shri Biju Patnaik have been completed and the evidence gathered by the Department has been put to the assessee.

Shri Rauga: At long last.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Final findings can be arrived at only after considering the reply and the evidence that may be produced by the assessee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the elections.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As regards other concerns, with which Shri Patnaik is connected, the investigations are still in progress.

(c) No enquires regarding their source were made.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि बाकी फर्मों के बारे में जांच चल रही है। अभी पबलिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी की यह 60वीं रपट आई है उसमें कलिंगा ऐयरवेज के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें आई हैं सामने जिनका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध टैक्स से रहता है। पबलिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी ने 12वें पृष्ठ पर कहा है कि क्या क्या गलतियां हुई हैं :

“verifying the capacity, capability and financial condition and stability of the company;”

that is, Kalinga Airways.

“making any comparative study of the rates quoted by the Company with those paid to other companies who had either worked or were working for the NEFA Administration;”

मैं सब नहीं पढ़ूंगा केवल कुछ खास खास पढ़े दे रहा हूँ :

“giving an opportunity to the other two companies who had responded to the tender-notice, to requote if they desired, when a decision to award the contract for a longer period (3 years instead of one year) had been taken.....”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्यादा पैसे दे इना हिसाब किताब उन के साथ अभी तक तय न करना इस तरीके की कई गैरकानूनी प्रक्रियाएं इस के सम्बन्ध में हुई हैं मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह 60वीं रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नये सिरे से जहां तक कलिंगा ऐयरवेज का सम्बन्ध है इस के साथ भूतपूर्व उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रिज पटनायक जुड़े हुए थे तो क्या उस के बारे में नये सिरे से जांच करने का फैसला किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : अब यह रिपोर्ट जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा अभी आई है और यह जो इनवैस्टिगेशन चल रही है उस में कॉलगा ऐयर-वेज भी है तो जो कुछ भी पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी ने उस में कहा है वह सब इनवैस्टिगेशन में भी देखा जायगा। अब यह इनवैस्टिगेशन तो टैक्स की लाइबिल्टी के बारे में है बाकी उन फाइनेंशियल इररंगूलरटीज आदि चीजों का जिक्र किया है उन का टैक्स लाइबिल्टी पर जो असर पड़ता है उसे जरूर देखा जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी रपट में 33वें पृष्ठ पर इस कम्पनी के ठेके का जो नवीकरण किया गया उसका जिक्र है। उस समय जो सुरक्षा मंत्री थे उन की यह गय थी कि इस ठेके को आगे न बढ़ाया जाय और यहां तक उन्होंने कहा है :

"he was of the opinion that the work was connected with defence operations and should be done by the Air Force by acquiring extra aircraft" etc.

लेकिन आगे पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी कहती है। अगला वाक्य देखिये :

"The thinking in the Ministry of Defence apparently underwent a radical change subsequently, for reasons not easy to understand,".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार भी उन्होंने मानी पी०ए०सी० ने श्रीमती चन्द्र प्यारेलाल कम्पनी के बारे में जिक्र किया था। अब इस वक्त जो नये लोहपुरुष गृह मंत्री बने हैं वह जब सुरक्षा मंत्री थे तो इस तरीके के काम वे करते थे। पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी पूरे सदन की कमेटी है। इन सब बातों का भी ध्यान सम्बन्ध टैक्स की चोरी से है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के बारे में उन्होंने जानकारी हासिल की है यदि नहीं की है तो पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी ने यह जो रपट दी है उस की रोशनी में यह ठेका जिस डंग से कलगा ऐयरवेज को दिया गया आखिर उस का कारण क्या था उस का पता लगाया जाय। वह समय

में नहीं आ रहा है। पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी इस सदन की कमेटी है उस की समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस की भी जांच की जायगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने पहले भी कहा और उसको फिर दुहराये देता हूँ कि उन बातों का जिनका जिक्र पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी ने किया है और उन में जो टैक्स लाइबिल्टी पर असर पड़ेगा उस की जरूर जांच की जायगी। लेकिन जब तक उस इनवैस्टिगेशन की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं आ जाती...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह रपट आप देख लीजिये मैं दिख देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इनवैस्टिगेशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कह रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह लोक सभा मंत्र 22 दिसम्बर को खत्म होगा और उस के बाद केवल एक लेमडक सेशन होगा। तो यह सारे मामले कब आयेंगे ? चुनाव के पहले आयेंगे या नहीं इस की जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सब ठिपका रहे हैं। चोगों की टोली है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या मंत्री जो इस तरह से कह सकते हैं कि जिस पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन पटल पर रख दी गई हो वह उन को न मिला हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा है जोकि तहकीकात हो रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने गलत सुना है। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा। पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तो सब को उपलब्ध है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My name has been clubbed with this question but the matter which I have

been pursuing is slightly different; it refers to the statement alleged to have been made by Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa, some years ago to the effect that ten years earlier he was a pauper and now he is worth Rs. 10 crores. That was the statement alleged to have been made by him, namely,—

"I was a pauper ten years ago, now I am worth Rs. 10 crores; I am sorry, I have not got more."

On this, the question was raised and it was pursued for the last two years. May I know whether the investigation has been made with regard to that amount, whether it is Rs. 10 crores or more, and, if so, whether the tax has been paid on that amount? What is the position with regard to that investigation? May I know whether C.B.I. has been entrusted with the investigation or any other agency of the Central Government is carrying on the investigation with regard to this amount of Rs. 10 crores amassed by him in a few years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This money, if at all it has been made, is either in his personal capacity or in companies. Because it was said in the House that it concerns the name of an important individual, we separated his personal income assessment and the Kalinga trust which attracted the notice of the House and we took these cases first and completed the investigation. Now, there are a number of companies in which he is either a director or has got some interest in them and they are being investigated. So, the facts will come out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who is investigating it? Is it C.B.I. or any other agency of the Central Government

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not a matter of C.B.I.; it is a matter of tax evasion or tax liability. It is the Income-tax authorities.

Shri Ranga: In spite of the Income-Tax authorities, he has amassed Rs. 10 crores.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let us see the facts first.

Shri Ranga: These are the facts.

Shri Hem Barua: When the anomalies and irregularities indulged in by Shri Biju Patnaik and the Kalinga Airways were pinpointed on the floor of the House, the Government spokesman tried to white-wash the whole issue by all sorts of pre-fabricated replies. This Company was entrusted with the task of air-dropping food in NEFA and there was a clause in the Agreement about reaching the target. They dropped only one-third of the food in NEFA and sold the rest in the local market in Assam at black-market rates under the plea of missing the target. These anomalies and irregularities were pinpointed on the floor of the House and I am very sorry to say that instead of making an inquiry into these allegations, the Government spokesman tried to white-wash the entire issue by all sorts of replies. In the context of this—I am happy that the P.A.C. has pinpointed the anomalies and the irregularities that I had the honour of pinpointing in this House—may I know whether Government propose to give protection to this man called Shri Biju Patnaik because he happens to be an influential man in the Congress Party and ruin the country like that? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: Why should the name of the Congress Party be brought in? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु सिमये : श्रीर क्या है अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं है तो ।

Shri Hem Barua: He belongs to the Congress Party . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is for the Minister to deny it.

Shri Ranga: They are shielding him.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is not a single piece of evidence in this matter with which the Opposition can say that the Government is protecting any individual. On the other hand. . . (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पूरी किताब पढ़ी हुई है ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let me complete my answer. On the other hand, we have pursued this matter vigorously in spite of the fact that an important individual is involved. The difficulty is . . . (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या किया है । कुछ नहीं किया है । गलत बयान कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Biju Patnaik is dreaming of becoming the Prime Minister of India although he is a thoroughly corrupt man. (Interruption).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The difficulty is that it is not the pre-fabricated facts or otherwise that have been stated but it is the pre-digested evidence that has been brought and the Government, responsible as it is, has to analyse those facts before coming to any conclusion.

श्री मधु लिमये : बड़े जिम्मेदार हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: I am glad my hon. friend has made the position clear. He has mentioned that the report about this income-tax evasion had already been made, after inquiry, to the Ministry and that the assessee had been asked to put up his explanation. May I know when he was asked to put up his statement and by which time will the matter be finally decided? I hope, in the light of the Congress's name being used, the Minister will see to it that it is expedited soon.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As far as these two cases are concerned in which the investigation has been completed, only on the 31st October, a notice has gone to him; he wanted some time. Some time may be given. But certainly this will be finalised much before the elections.

Shri Ranga: In spite of the fact that these and other investigations are said to have been set in motion by Government through the various agencies and in the face of the report made by the CBI which the House itself has

taken notice of so long ago, how is it, apart from the Congress itself for whose good name or bad name my hon. friend, Mr. Tyagi, wants to stand up here, the Government invited this gentleman who is living under these shadows—not one but so many shadows and investigations—to be present at the National Development Council which is supposed to be bigger than the Cabinet and which is open only to the Chief Ministers of States and some Ministers at the Centre. How was this gentleman who is with this bad reputation invited there? How does Government justify that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter came up in this House and it was clarified.

Shri Ranga: The Finance Minister was a member of the National Development Council.

Exchange Value of Indian Rupee

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian currency is used in exchange transactions in Hongkong, Bangkok and other countries of South and East Asia and that Indian currency is exchanged at a heavy discount even after devaluation;

(b) whether Government have any machinery to study such data;

(c) and if so, the results of such studies after devaluation;

(d) whether Government have been able to detect the *modus operandi* and the magnitude of such illicit export and exchange of Indian currency abroad and the purposes for which it is used; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes Sir. Government is aware that Indian currency is used in exchange transaction in some countries of South East Asia and such transactions are carried out at a discount of Indian Currency.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the unofficial markets for which quotations are available the Indian rupee has been selling at a discount of about 25 per cent in recent weeks.

(d) and (e). The *modus operandi* of unauthorised dealings in Indian currency consists essentially of transactions in such currency illegally exported or carried and sold to persons returning to India. Such transactions involving Indian currency are very small compared to the total foreign exchange transaction through authorised channels.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am glad that the hon. Minister has admitted that there is such a phenomenon and that these are being studied by the Government. I should like to know whether this *modus operandi* is also to utilise or to exploit or to pervert the advantages which flow from the scheme of export incentives for the prostitution and debauching of our currency abroad by those who are given these benefits under the export incentive scheme and export promotion scheme.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I never expected this language rather I expected a more sober language, from a person like Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is as sober as it comes in the English language. When the currency of the country is debauched in this manner, this is the precise word that is used by economists.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not want to enter into an argument. I must say that I am older than Dr. Singhvi and that is why I am slightly ashamed and abashed.

I shall give the answer. There is no evidence at all to say that these people....

An hon. Member: It is unparliamentary.

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Mr. Speaker: It depends on the context in which it is used. Here it is not unparliamentary.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I did not say that it was unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: There was another voice.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is an economic expression.

Mr. Speaker: I have not objected to that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know of any economic expert who has used this word?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I would like to apologize to Dr. Singhvi. This is really taking up the time of the House on something which is immaterial.

What I do say is that it would not be correct to say that there is any practice amongst people who get export incentives to use that benefit for the purpose of debauching or depreciating or in any way affecting the currency that we have in rupees. There may be one or two cases; I cannot say anything. If Dr. L. M. Singhvi is interested or this House is interesting in knowing it, I would say that generally, as I said, it is small, and it is done for the purpose of getting foreign luxury goods or a little bit of gold or even larger bits of gold that is how it is done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It was said at the time of devaluation that the purpose of devaluation was to bring the external value of the rupee at par with whatever was the prevailing value of the rupee. May I know whether it is not the Government's feeling now that the promised and likely benefits that were to flow from devaluation have disappeared like a conjuror's rabbit or a magician's rabbit and that as a matter of fact because of these practices as well as because of some flagging of exports

from this country the benefits of devaluation have disappeared altogether?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No; I do not agree with my hon. friend on this point. I would also remind the House that what was said was that it was done in order that there might be a greater parity established, not that it was a thing which had to be put on a pair of scales in order to find out if the parity was established or not. But what I would tell this House is this that since then, the difference in the price of the rupee and the foreign currency has been much more abridged than it was before, and what was 50 per cent has come down to 30 per cent and what was 35 per cent has come down to 25 per cent and so on. It is not correct to say that the benefit of devaluation has disappeared. The benefit of devaluation is just beginning to be felt now.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether it is not true that many people are taking away Indian currency when they go abroad, and if so, whether they have been caught by the Customs authorities or not, and if they have been caught, the details thereof?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This question hardly arises out of the main question, and I am afraid I have not got the details before me. But I can only say that the presumption is that Indian money goes out of this country somehow; it might be by post or by a person travelling abroad; I cannot say definitely.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the object of devaluation of Indian currency was to make the Indian rupee on par with foreign currency like dollar and sterling, and still there is disparity now, and if so, what Government propose to do in future to remove this disparity?

Shri Ranga: Make the rupee cheaper.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Whenever there is currency of one country

and another and there is convertible currency, there is bound to be a certain amount of flexibility in this matter in illegal transactions. But so far as legal transactions are concerned, as I have said just now, there is improvement in the situation of the currency in this country at the present moment. So far as catching the people who indulge in these illegal things is concerned, we put men on them and we take every step that is possible for any country to try and detect these and put them down.

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon. Member has said that the rupee is now 25 per cent below par but that the trend is towards improvement. May I know what the situation was immediately after devaluation and what the broad trend has been?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is not right to say that it is 25 per cent below par. What I said was that in these illegal transactions it was found that it was 25 per cent below par.

There is another part of the question, and if I may say so, that is a very good one. There has been more or less a steady maintenance of that difference. In fact, in certain countries it has come down; for instance, I can mention a few countries in particular; in Hong Kong it has come down, and in Singapore it has come down. But so far as America and Britain are concerned, it has gone up a little. So, altogether as I said, on an average, it is about 25 per cent.

Shri Alvares: The hon. Minister has just said that there has been the beginning of an improvement after devaluation. May I know whether he can give us one example in the sector of prices or export or production where this improvement has been felt?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I can give three examples. In Government we were finding it difficult to export alkaloids made out of opium because of the price factor and we were

suffering losses in Government for the last two or three years. There has now not only been a covering of the loss but an improvement in the exports and it has turned into a profit.

The second example that I would give is this. We had stagnation in the matter of export of our rubber tyres, particularly bicycle tyres. Those bicycle tyres have now not only started moving but there has actually been an increase in the exports and the possibility is, if it has not already happened, that we shall have an export to America of our tyres, which had never happened before. The third one is concerning Indian woollen manufactures. Indian woollen manufactures had never been exported before by reason of the price of such manufactures, except such woollen manufactures as low value carpets and so on. But now for the first time, Indian woollen fabrics manufactured in Kanpur and in Punjab have established a market abroad.

Shri Ranga: Of what value?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Of a crore of rupees.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Will the hon. Finance Minister be pleased to state whether it is only the Indian rupee that is selling below the official exchange rate in the international market or other currencies are also suffering from the same disadvantage?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Other currencies are also suffering in the same way. There are two sets of people in this world as well as in this country, the haves and the have-nots. Naturally, we want to be on a par with the haves, and therefore, if the anxiety is there in a large number of countries to have that the price of those countries' currencies goes down as compared to others.

Samadhi of Late Lal Bahadur Shastri

*339. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and

Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in working out a detailed scheme for the construction of a *samadhi* for the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the preliminary development of the *samadhi*?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagawati): (a) and (b). The detailed scheme for construction of a *Samadhi* for the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, as part of the entire area comprising also Rajghat and Shantivana, is still under preparation. It will take a year, if not two, for the scheme to be finalised.

(c) The preliminary development of the *Samadhi*, consisting of earth filling, provision of approach roads, parking, railing, filtered and unfiltered water supply, electrical and horticultural works, has practically been completed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I point out that the culpable negligence of the Government of India in preparing the *samadhi* at Rajghat, Shantivana and Vijayghat, is being commented on all over India, and even the rural population is aware of the delay that is taking place? As he has referred to all the three *samadhis*, may I know what are the items to be undertaken and completed as regards Rajghat, Shantivana and Vijayghat?

Shri Tyagi: How much is the total expenditure incurred?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I am sorry for the remarks made by the questioner. I am afraid he has not followed the reply to the question.

There are three *samadhis*, as he very rightly mentioned, Rajghat, Shantivana and Vijayghat.

Shri Tyagi: There may be ten others.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am afraid I cannot be one of them.

Shri Hem Barua: We can console him that we will be in the procession.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards Rajghat, the scheme was sanctioned a long time ago. There were two phases of this scheme; the first has been completed and the second is nearing completion.

Regarding Shantivana also, there is a first phase to the scheme as in the case of Vijayghat. The first phase of Shantivan scheme has been completed, and the first phase of the Vijay Ghat scheme is also nearing completion, that means levelling up the area, raising the area, having parking, beautifying the two samadhis, laying parks and all that, but the idea is that there will be a total integrated development of the entire area starting from the railway bridge going up to the new power house in which all these three samadhis will be integrated into one scheme. That scheme is likely to take a long time.

Shri Tyagi: How much capital expenditure will be involved?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I may be allowed to proceed. There will be a river front, there will be a boulevard, there will be an area of 70, 80 or 100 acres. That is very difficult for us to say at the present moment because that integrated scheme is going to cost money. *(Interruptions)*

Please let me carry on. You are in the habit of interrupting. This is a very sacred question being answered fully, the importance of which you can never follow. We are fully conscious of it, we are dealing with it; it will take some time, and it might involve a large amount of expenditure. We are not the only body which will be concerned with it; there will be the Irrigation and Power Ministry, there will be the DDA, there will be the

Corporation, there will be a number of other Ministries involved. So, I want to tell Prof. Sharma and the House that as regards the first phase of Vijaya Ghat and Shanti Van, both these schemes are nearing completion of the first phase, and the second phase of Vijay Ghat or Shanti Van can be taken up only as part of the main integrated scheme.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defence Requirements

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

(a) whether the Technical Study Group set up by the Planning Commission has examined the requirement of Defence Services regarding augmentation of production and submitted its Report; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The work of the Technical Groups was confined to a Study of certain items of defence requirements which are normally secured from the civilian sector and in the supply of which some difficulty was being experienced. The object of the study was to ascertain if any changes were necessary in the Fourth Plan to increase production of such items. As a result of the study it was found that the programmes drawn up for the Fourth Plan already included expansion of capacity for most of these items. Such changes as were found to be necessary have been taken into account in the Draft Outline of the Plan.

Industrial Development Bank of India

***340. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Industrial Development Bank of India has achieved

marked increase in the volume of financial assistance to Industries in 1965-66;

(b) the amount of loans advanced as against the proposals of those, which fell within the priority sector of the economy;

(c) how far the devaluation has affected the nature and volume of its participation in industrial loans in its role as an apex and co-ordinating agency; and

(d) whether the Industrial Development Bank has asked industrial borrowers to submit estimates relating to the impact of rupee devaluation on project costs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In 1965-66 (July to June), both the number of applications and the magnitude of assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India recorded a substantial rise as compared to the previous year. The number of applications for assistance sanctioned in the form of refinance, direct loans, underwriting of shares and debentures, subscriptions to shares and bonds of financial institutions, rediscounting of bills increased from 170 to 244, and total net assistance from Rs. 46.9 crores to Rs. 68.8 crores.

(b) in considering direct financial assistance in the form of loans, underwriting and guarantees, as also refinance of loans given by banks and financial institutions, the Industrial Development Bank of India would give preferential treatment generally to defence-oriented, import-saving and export oriented industries, industries producing essential consumer goods and those providing a basis for agricultural development as well as industrialisation. During 1965-66 a total number of 76 applications were received by the Industrial Development Bank of India for direct assistance (loans, underwriting and guarantees) for a sum of Rs. 68.8 crores. Of these, 49 applications were sanctioned for an aggregate amount of Rs. 59 crores consisting of Rs 43.1

crores on account of loans and underwriting and Rs. 15.9 crores on account of guarantees. The industry-wise break-up of this is given at Annexure 'A' in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7338/66]. It will be seen that the priority industries, such as chemicals, fertilisers, cement, iron and steel etc. accounted for almost the whole of the amount sanctioned.

(c) and (d). The devaluation of the rupee will affect the position of the industrial units in various ways which will result in higher capital and operating costs because of increased cost of importing capital goods, raw materials, etc. The Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to assess the effects of devaluation on the various projects assisted by it and the increased rupee requirements which have to be provided for meeting the increase in rupee costs. It seems likely that a substantial part of the additional requirement would have to be met by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The immediate problem is one of finding additional resources. A part of the resources would have to come from promoters themselves through re-adjustment of their operations. The operations of the Industrial Development Bank of India and other term financing institutions will have to be more selective than before.

The other two financial institutions, viz., The Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have also undertaken a similar re-assessment of the additional requirements on account of increased capital costs due to devaluation. To some extent these increased requirements may have to be met by the Industrial Development Bank of India as the apex institution. Further, the additional funds may have to be made available by the Development Bank to these institutions to meet the additional rupee requirements of projects assisted by them.

Narmada Valley Project

- *341. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:

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

(a) whether any agreed scheme has been evolved for the construction of Narmada Valley Project which has the approval of the concerned States;

(b) if so, the broad details hereof; and

(c) when the actual work would be taken in hand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

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

Mahalanobis Committee's Report

- *342. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahalanobis Committee has submitted the second part of its report on distribution of income in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the Committee will submit the report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since the question is of a technical nature involving examination of complex statistical data, the Committee has not yet been able to complete its task.

(c) It is hoped that the Committee would be able to submit its report before long.

विदेशी सहायता को स्वीकार न करना

* 343. **श्री विश्राम साद :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये दी गई द्वितीय सहायता को स्वीकार नहीं किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को अपना वायदा पूरा न कर सकने के कारण शुल्क देना पड़ा था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) जी नहीं; ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ जिसमें भारत सरकार ने ऐसी रकम स्वीकार नहीं की जिनके लिए विदेशी ऋण-दाताओं के साथ ऋण-करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके थे। फिर भी, ऐसे मामले हुए हैं जिनमें हस्ताक्षरित ऋण-करारों की रकमों में से विदेशी मुद्रा की कुछ रकमों खास कारणों से इस्तेमाल नहीं की गयीं।

(ख) से (घ). केवल कुछ मामलों में, इस्तेमाल न की गयी रकमों के सम्बन्ध में वचनबद्धता प्रसार (कमिटमेंट चांज) देय हो गया है। सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया जायगा जिसमें यह बताया जायगा कि ऐसे ऋणों में से, जिनके खाते बन्द हो चुके हैं, कितनी रकमों का उपयोग नहीं किया गया और उसके क्या कारण थे तथा कितना वचनबद्धता प्रसार, दिया गया।

Medical Colleges in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that even though the number of Medical Colleges within the country have more than doubled during the last 15 years, the doctor-population ratio has remained constant all through these years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to bring about an improvement in this ratio?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It is estimated that at present, there is one doctor for a population of about 5,500 as against one for a population of 6,300 in 1951.

(b) To bring about further improvement in this ratio, it is proposed to open more medical colleges and improve the existing ones during the Fourth Plan. The admission capacity will be increased wherever possible under the Emergency Expansion Scheme.

M/s. Remfry and Son

***345. Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Officer/Officers got some clues in the course of the search of M/s. Orr Dignam & Co., Calcutta against M/s. Remfry & Son;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Officer/Officers proposed to search the firm of M/s. Remfry & Son but did not proceed with the search later on;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a partner of M/s. Orr Dignam & Co., Mr. Silverston, is a partner in the Remfry firm;

(e) if so, whether any oral/written instructions were given by Government not to proceed against this firm; and

(f) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Remfry firm?

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

(a) Certain evidence available with the Enforcement Directorate which was subsequently confirmed by the searches referred to indicated the possibility of maintenance of unauthorised foreign currency account by Messrs. Remfry & Son.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the evidence referred to the Enforcement Directorate decided to institute and have instituted proceedings under Section 19(2) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, without the delay of going through the process of search.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No.

(f) As referred above, proceedings under Section 19(2) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been instituted.

Assessment of Loss due to Power cuts in Madras

***346 Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the loss suffered in Madras State on account of Power cuts arising from monsoon vagaries has been made by the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such loss to the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Atomic Energy Commission are making an assessment of the loss suffered in Madras State on account of power cuts and studies in this behalf are now in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To prevent financial loss in future due to power cuts in the Southern region, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) The projects in the region which got delayed and could not be commissioned in the Third Plan period and the hydro-electric schemes with large storage capacity are being expedited.
- (ii) To avoid dependence on hydro-electric power, thermal schemes to provide adequate thermal backing have been sanctioned for implementation in the Fourth Plan; and
- (iii) The grid transmission systems in the Southern Region are being inter-linked to facilitate integrated operation.

Transfer of shares by Foreign Concerns

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

(a) whether consequent to devaluation of the rupee, any foreign concerns operating in India have moved for selling out their equity holdings to Indian parties;

(b) if so, the number of such cases since June, 1966 and the amount of foreign exchange remittances involved; and

(c) the number of cases in which Government have sanctioned such transfer of shares?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information is being collected through the various offices of the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have not sanctioned any such transfer so far subsequent to devaluation.

Housing Programmes in States

*348. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**
Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has allocated Rupees Ten crores to the States for Housing programmes during 1966-67 against the proposed allocation of Rupees Sixteen crores; and

(b) if so, the State-wise distribution and the reasons for shortfall?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Probably the Honourable Members are referring to the allocation of L.I.C. funds. During 1966-67, the Corporation has allocated only Rs. 12 crores for housing schemes. Out of this, Rs. 10.70 crores have already been given to various States, as per statement placed on the table of the Sabha. The remaining Rs. 1.3 crores will also be allocated soon.

सफदरजंग, अरुपताल, नई दिल्ली में
नर्सों की हड़ताल

* 349. श्री वड्डे :

श्री श्रीकार लाल रेवा :

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल की नर्सों 3 नवम्बर, 1966 से हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुजीता नायर) : (क) जी नहीं । 8 नवम्बर, 1966 से वे अपने काम पर वापस आ गई हैं ।

(ख) नसिग सिस्टरो में से एक पर एक गैलन डिटोल चोरी का आरोप लगाया गया था । यह मामला पुलिस को सौंपा गया था जिसने उस सम्बन्धित नर्स को जब वह छुट्टी पर थी अपनी हिरासत में ले लिया था । नर्सों ने अन्य बातों के साथ यह मांग रखी थी कि यह मामला पुलिस को देने के बजाय इसमें विभागीय कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए थी ।

(ग) नर्सों के प्रतिनिधि अधिकारियों से और बाद में मन्त्री से मिले और हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी ।

लगान को समाप्त करना

* 350. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने लगान की समाप्ति के बारे में राज्यों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए निदेशक सिद्धान्त अन्तिम रूप से तय कर लिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मं (श्री आशोक मेहता)

(क) योजना आयोग ने इस प्रकार के निदेशक सिद्धान्त तैयार करने का कोई काम हाथ में नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गंगानगर (राजस्थान) में बाढ़ के कारण हानि

* 352. श्री प० ला० बारापाल : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बतानेकी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ के कारण राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में फमलों, रेलवे तथा परिवहन को बहुत क्षति पहुंची है, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ग) इस प्रकार की बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष कितनी क्षति होती है और इस क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिये सरकार ने कितना धन खर्च किया है; और

(घ) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार का क्या स्थायी उपाय करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० कृ० ल० राव) : (क) से (घ). पिछले कुछ वर्षों से घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ों की तीव्रता और उनका परिणाम बढ़ गया है और इस के कारण राजस्थान के फसलों, सम्पत्ति तथा संचार सेवाओं की वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष भिन्न भिन्न मात्रा में क्षति पहुंची । 1960-61 से 1964-65 तक फसलों, आवासों तथा अन्य सम्पत्ति को पहुंची औसतन वार्षिक क्षति तथा संचार सेवा में और सिंचाई नहरों आदि की बहाली पर हुआ खर्च लगभग 54 लाख रुपये है ।

बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को कम करने के लिये घग्गर नदी के बाढ़ के 12,000 क्यूसेक पानी को सूरतगढ़ के पश्चिम में रेतिले टीलों की खाइयों में मोड़ने के लिये 1965 में एक योजना स्वीकार की गई थी । इस योजना पर 427 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान और यह निर्माण

की प्रौढ़ावस्था में हैं। इस स्कीम के कार्यों को 1967 की मानसून में पहले पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण नगरों तथा गांवों को घग्गर की बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये बांधों का निर्माण किया है। राजस्थान में घग्गर नदी के बाढ़ के पानी को सिंचाई के काम में लाने के लिये एक योजना विचाराधीन है।

पंजाब और हरियाणा में भी घग्गर नदी के बाढ़ के पानी को सोड़ने तथा प्रयोग में लाने के लिये कोई-कई स्कीमों का, जिनमें कुछ पवन स्कीमों भी शामिल हैं, हाथ में ले लिया गया है और कई एक स्कीमों का अनुसंधान हो रहा है।

M/s. MWK International Ltd. Inc.
Calcutta

***353. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 106 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether replies to show-cause notices arising out of the raid on M/s MWK International Ltd., Inc., Calcutta, have since been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Out of the 4 cases mentioned in answer to part (e) of the Starred Question No. 106 replied on the 28th July, 1966, three cases have been adjudicated and fines/penalties have been imposed. The fourth case is still under adjudication. In addition, eight more show cause notices have been issued in this case, out of which two cases have already been adjudicated and the remaining cases are pending at various stages of adjudication.

Development of Rajasthan

***354. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed plan allocations for electrification, Drinking Water Supply and Desert Development in Rajasthan in the light of the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by a delegation of Members of Parliament from Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal so reviewed and accepted?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The suggestions made in the memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding rural electrification and rural water supply in Rajasthan have been duly considered. After a re-examination of the current year's programme, the 1966-67 Annual Plan outlay on Rural Electrification has been increased from Rs. 250 lakhs to Rs. 286 lakhs and on Rural Water Supply from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. As regards the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government's proposals for these programmes were recently discussed with the State Chief Minister and other Ministers.

The scheme for desert development is included in the Plan of Union Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C.D. & Cooperation. For taking preliminary action in the current year, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made.

Demonetisation

***355. Dr. M. M. Das:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether some friendly countries have advised India to take recourse

to partial demonetisation to supplement the effect of devaluation, as was done in 1949; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given consideration to the advice?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There was no demonetisation in 1949. No advice has been received from any countries on this matter of purely domestic policy.

(b) Question does not arise.

Construction of Hostels and Dormitory Type Accommodation under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

***356. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:**

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

(a) whether the construction of hostels and dormitory type accommodation by States and their agencies have been brought under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme for allotment to individuals;

(b) whether accommodation will be rented out on a no-profit-no-loss basis to the low income group persons; and

(c) the limit of the State Government allotting this accommodation to their employees?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes. The State Governments and their designated agencies have been permitted to construct hostel and dormitory types of accommodation under the Law Income Group Housing Scheme for letting out on a non-profit-no-loss basis to non-family persons in the low income group. The State Governments can earmark upto 33-1/3 per cent of this accommodation for Central and State Government employees.

Medical Education

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of medical education has gone down; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain it at the proper level?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Medical Council of India and the affiliating universities are keeping a constant watch through periodical inspections. The deficiencies brought out by inspection reports have to be rectified by the authorities concerned before Govt. of India grant recognition. This ensures adequate standards.

Adulteration of Drugs

***358. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 2nd October, 1966 that adulteration in drugs is going on, on a very large scale;

(b) if so, her reaction thereon; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) It is not a fact that adulteration in drugs is going on, on a very large scale. The said press report is mainly a review of the report of the Committee on Drugs Control set up by the Government in so far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned. The recommendations made by this Committee are under examination of a Committee of six State Health Ministers appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Central Council of Health.

(c) A statement containing the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check adulteration in drugs is laid on the

Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7339/66.]

Damodar Valley Corporation

*359. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether two out of three posts, including that of Chairman on the Board of the Damodar Valley Corporation, have remained unfilled for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government to representations against the proposed administrative reorganisation and decentralisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation installations?

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

(a) Out of the three posts to which the Central Government are required to make appointments under the DVC Act, 1948, one post of part-time Member of the DVC remained unfilled from 1st May, 1966 to 20th October, 1966. The post of Chairman, DVC fell vacant on 14th October, 1966 and is expected to be filled soon.

(b) The appointment to the post of part-time Member, was to be made in consultation with the two participating State Governments and it took some time to finalise the proposal. The post has since been filled up.

(c) The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and the two participating Governments.

Foreign Exchange to Businessmen

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission in regard to liberalisation policy of foreign exchange to businessmen; and

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

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

(b) The existing policy already provides for such an approach.

Equipment for Power Station at Kalamasserry

1558. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 565 on the 28th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the letter of credit for procuring the equipment for the 220 KV station at Kalamasserry has since been opened;

(b) the progress made in acquiring the terminal equipment; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The foreign exchange of about Rs. 1.03 crores (Pre-devaluation) has been sanctioned for the import of synchronous condensers and switchgear etc. The Switchgear shipment is expected in January, 1967 and Synchronous Condensers in August, 1967.

Implementation of Plans

1559. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Reviewing Committee has been set up to keep a vigil on the Plan priorities being strictly followed by all concerned and also remain in touch with the performance on this account in order to reach the targets fixed for different sectors of development; and

(b) if so, its personnel?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Union

1560. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Non-Gazetted Officers' Union has submitted a charter of demands to the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the charter on the Table; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) A copy of the charter of demands is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7340/66].

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.

Lufthansa Airlines

1561. Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3951 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) the actual monthly rent paid by the Lufthansa Airlines to their landlord; and

(b) the actual market rate prevailing when the premises were actually rented out?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The actual rent paid by the Lufthansa Airlines from 1st October, 1964 to 30th September, 1965, when only the front portion of the premises was occupied by them was Rs. 500 p.m. This being old construction is subject to Rent Control Act and the rent cannot be increased under law. The rear portion of the premises was reconstructed and let out to Lufthansa Airlines on a rent of Rs. 1,576.50 p.m. from 1st October, 1965.

This being new construction is not subject to Rent Control Act. The rent for the entire premises now amounts to Rs. 2076.50 per month.

(b) The market rent of the front portion is estimated at Rs. 1,000 and that for the entire premises at about the same for which it is now let out.

Adulteration Cases in Hathras

1562. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3923 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of persons from Hathras against whom prosecutions have been launched;

(b) the charges of what type of adulteration were levelled; and

(c) the cases in which conviction has been obtained?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Shri Ramgopal S/o Shri Deokinandan has been prosecuted for selling adulterated Hing.

(c) The case is pending in the Court.

Recovery of Indian Currency

1563. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1306 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the case involving the search of the car and 4 persons from whom Indian currency worth Rs. 40,323, three watches, one gold ring, one transistor and documents with code words in Gujarati were recovered;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the names of these persons?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Investigations so far conducted indicate prima facie that the persons involved in this case were engaged in

making compensatory payments in India on behalf of Indian nationals resident abroad in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. The seized documents have been examined and the code words used in them decoded. A number of persons are yet to be examined in the states of Punjab and Maharashtra.

(c) The names of the four persons who were arrested on 4th June, 1966 at Phagwara are as follows:

- (i) Shri Praful; (ii) Shri Manilal;
- (iii) Shri Pratap Chand; and
- (iv) Shri Parkash.

Seizure of Imported Goods and Currency

1564. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2669 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether departmental adjudication/prosecution has since been completed in the cases of seizure of imported goods and currency during March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on Table of the Sabha.

Exemption of Customs Duty on Alumina and Zinc Concentrates

1545. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exempted alumina and zinc concentrates from the operation of customs duty recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. Alumina for the manufacture of aluminium and zinc concentrates have been exempted from payment of part of the customs duty leviable.

(b) Details of the exemptions are contained in notifications No. 187-Customs, and No. 186-Customs dated the 15th October, 1960, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-7341/66*].

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students

1566. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain States and also in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State, there are area restrictions in the sense that tribes residing within certain areas only are treated as Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Post-Matric scholarships are not admissible to these students because they reside outside the specified area; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give Post-Matric scholarships to those students of Scheduled Tribes who live outside the scheduled or specified areas?

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

(b) and (c). The tribes living outside the specified areas in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and other tribes, who have not been declared as Scheduled Tribes, are being awarded Post-Matric Scholarships as admissible to the Other Economically Backward Classes.

The Government of Maharashtra have recently decided to award Post-Matric scholarships during 1966-67 to the tribes outside the specified areas of Vidarbha region also, in the same manner as at present admissible to the Scheduled Tribes from their non-plan budget.

Idikki Project

1567. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to change the designs of the dams of the

Idikki Hydro-electric Project from concrete to masonry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extra time needed for construction in case the designs are changed?

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

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

Herbarius in India

1568. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of herbariums which have been set up in the various States to test the medicinal properties of the herbs; and

(b) the results achieved state-wise so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A herbarium is comparable to a Library where pressed specimens of Medicinal plants are kept for reference and study, particularly for identification. Medicinal properties of plants cannot be studied in a Herbarium. According to the information available in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning Herbaria exist in the following places:

1. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
2. Botanical Garden, Shibpur, Calcutta.
3. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
4. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow.
5. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.
6. Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.

7. Department of Botany, Kerala University, Trivandrum.

8. Indian Drug Research Association, Poona.

9. Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit, Hardwar.

10. Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit, Ranikhet.

There is a small Herbarium in the Ministry of Health & Family Planning.

Bagmati River Project

1569. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation scheme of Bagmati River has not yet been finalised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed Bagmati project does not contemplate any normal irrigation facilities to the area nearabout Dhang and Bairagnia as it will be available to the people of the area down below Devapur or Adaurighat;

(c) the estimated cost of the project;

(d) the time likely to be taken for its completion; and

(e) when the work will be taken in hand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A Project Report has been received from the Government of Bihar. This is now under examination in the Central Water & Power Commission.

(b) Yes. However, the proposed Mahadev Nala Irrigation Scheme envisages irrigation of areas 1 mile east of Dhang in Sitamarhi sub-division.

(c) The estimated cost of the Bagmati Project is Rs. 493.35 lakhs.

(d) The likely period of completion as per the Project Report is 5 years.

(e) The State Government have proposed taking up of this project during the Fourth Plan period.

Transfer of Income Tax Officers

1570. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Income-tax Officers were transferred to Darjeeling for their having conducted several raids and recovered large sums of money in cash, hidden in bags of spices, while posted in Calcutta;

(b) whether the said officers carried out investigations into the accounts and income-tax liabilities of some M.L.As./M.L.Cs. in West Bengal;

(c) whether these Officers were transferred before the expiry of the normal period of posting of two years;

(d) whether these transfers were ordered from the Finance Ministry Headquarters; and

(e) whether any investigations have been carried out on the basis of the representations made by these transferred Officers who retired sometime after their transfer?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (e). On receipt of certain complaints of alleged harassment of assessee an enquiry was ordered by Government into the conduct of an Income-Tax Officer then stationed at Darjeeling and he was transferred from there. The enquiry conducted by the Commissioner of Income-tax, however, revealed no irregularities, and the officer was thereafter reposted to Darjeeling. Apart from this case, Government are not aware of any other case of transfer of Income-tax Officer for any action taken by them.

Raids in Calcutta, Bombay and Kanpur

1571. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

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

Unstarred Question No. 4071 on the 1st September, 1966 and state when the information of the raids in August, 1966 in Calcutta, Bombay and Kanpur asked for will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The information collected is not complete in certain respects. Every effort is being made to lay the Statement as expeditiously as possible

U.S. Peace Corps

1572. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of personnel of the U.S. Peace Corps operating in India during 1966;

(b) the details of their fields of operation;

(c) who is paying for the expenses of these persons in India and the total amount spent on them during 1965-66; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to keep a check on their expenditure?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The total number of American Peace Corps Volunteers as on 31st October, 1966 is 1048. The detailed statement regarding their distribution in the various fields of activity and the States in which they are working is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7342/66].

(c) The expenses of these Volunteers in India are met partly by the U.S. Government out of the U.S. use PL 480 funds and partly by the concerned State Governments and the Government of India. The U.S. Government pays the Volunteers salary and living allowances of Rs. 400 per month and also the cost of travel from and to the United States. The State Governments provide simply furnished

living accommodation and the use of a bi-cycle. The Central Government provides exemption from payment of income-tax and customs duty on new articles imported by Volunteers for personal use upto a ceiling of Rs. 2250. Information regarding the total amount spent during 1965-66 is being collected.

(d) Government of India's control over the expenditure is by accepting the number of Volunteers required by the State Governments to the barest minimum and utilising the services of the Volunteers in activities most advantageous to the State Governments.

Income Tax Remission on Speculation Losses to M/s. Kila Chand Devi Chand Group

1573. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2006 on the 11th August, 1966 regarding Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes and state:

(a) whether the immediate superior officers of the Income Tax Officers handling cases and passing assessment orders are not required to inspect/supervise the work of the subordinate officers;

(b) whether these immediate superior officers have any responsibility in this matter under the law; and

(c) if so, the manner in which this was discharged while allowing Income-tax remission on speculation losses to M/s Kilachand Devichand Group?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The inspection of assessment cases is usually done after the orders have been passed by the Income-tax Officers, unless the Income-tax Officer himself refers proposed orders to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner for advice.

(b) The immediate superior officers have no direct responsibility unless the assessment orders are passed on their advice.

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(c) The mistake was discovered in course of inspection after the assessment was completed, and suitable action was taken to disallow the loss wrongly allowed.

Constitutional Safeguards to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1574. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be entitled to enjoy the constitutional safeguards both political and economical on their marriage to communities other than of their own caste and creed or to high castes;

(b) if not, how they will be treated; and

(c) whether such cases of Government employees both under the Central and State Governments have come to the notice of Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Smt. Chandra-sekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सहायता के लिये जापानी नर्स

1575. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रीकार साहू रेवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान सरकार ने भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सहायता के लिये कुछ नर्स भेजी हैं; •

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितने शर्तों पर भेजा गया है; और

(ग) कितनी नसें भेजी गई हैं और उन पर कौन खर्च करेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। भारत को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में सहायता देने के लिए जापान से पांच नसें आयी हैं। इनमें से तीन की नियुक्ति लखनऊ में और दो की जयपुर में परिवार नियोजन संबंधी कार्य के लिए की गयी है। जापान सरकार, इन नसों की यात्रा और भारत में इसके रहने पर होने वाला खर्च उठायेगी और इनके काम के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण और चिकित्सा-सम्बन्धी वस्तुएं भी उपलब्ध करेगी। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इनके लिए निःशुल्क निवास-स्थान की व्यवस्था की गयी है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इन्हें आयकर और 2250 रुपये तक सीमा-शुल्क की छूट दी गयी है।

जबलपुर में पकड़ा गया सोना

1576. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 17 सितम्बर 1966 को जबलपुर में एक यात्री से 110 तोले सोना पकड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 16 सितम्बर 1966 को जबलपुर में एक यात्री के पास से 110 तोला सोना पकड़ा।

(ख) यात्री को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। मामले का न्याय-निर्णय किया जा रहा है।

बम्बई में हीरों तथा मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

1577 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधुलिमये :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3975 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में हीरों तथा मुद्रा के पकड़े जाने के मामले में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके पूरा होने में और कितना समय लगेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) से (ग). हीरों के पकड़े जाने के मामले में जांच अभी भी चल रही है। जांच को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी करने की कोशिश की जा रही है परन्तु इसमें कुछ और समय लगेगा।

जहां तक आयकर अधिकारियों को सीपी गयी 78,700 रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा का सवाल है, 15,000 रुपये की रकम के बारे में कोई सफाई पेश नहीं की गई। आयकर अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 132(5) के अधीन एक आदेश द्वारा इस रकम पर 1650 रुपये का कर कायम ठहराया गया है। बाकी 77,050 रुपये की रकम 11-10-66 को वापस कर दी गई है।

Indian Currency Seized at Palam Airport

1578. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities seized Rs. 32,000/- in Indian currency from a passenger at Palam Airport New Delhi who arrived by an Air India flight from Nairobi via Bombay on the 20th August, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 20th August, 1966 the Customs officers at Palam Airport seized Indian currency amounting to Rs. 31,128/- 306 East African Shillings, £ 5.10, a few East African and British coins and four wrist watches from a passenger who arrived by an Air-India flight from Nairobi via Bombay.

(b) The seized Indian and foreign currencies have been confiscated absolutely and a personal penalty of Rs. 100 imposed on the passenger. The watches have also been confiscated and allowed to be redeemed on payment of a fine of Rs. 100.

Contraceptive Factory at Trivandrum

1579. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2000 of the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with foreign companies for collaboration in setting up a contraceptive factory at Trivandrum (Kerala) have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the terms of collaboration; and

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

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

and (b). The negotiations and the terms of collaboration have not yet been finalised.

(c) They are likely to be finalised and the agreement signed within about a month's time.

Repayment of Foreign Loans

1580. **Dr. M. M. Das**:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that Government was required to pay to other countries as repayments of loans or interest thereon but could not be paid due to foreign exchange difficulties during the last financial year;

(b) whether according to agreements entered into between India and other countries, Government have to pay interest on the defaulted amount; and

(c) if so, the rate of interest charged on such defaulted payments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Repayments of loans and interest charges to the foreign countries have been duly made without default.

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

Tax evasion by M/s. Turner Morrison and M/s. Graham Trading Company (India) Ltd.

1581. **Shri Madhu Limaye**:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4016 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation/inquiries mentioned in the case of tax evasion by M/s. Turner Morrison and M/s. Graham Trading Company

(India) Ltd. have since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether any proceedings in the form of arbitration|adjudication|prosecution have been started against them?

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

(b) In the case of M/s. Turner Morrison & Co., no tax evasion has come to light, and hence no action has been taken. As regards M/s. Graham Trading Co. (India) Ltd., on the basis of enquiries made, assessments for the years 1950-51 to 1961-62 have been reopened. The company has, however, filed a writ petition before the Calcutta High Court and further proceedings have been stayed by an interim injunction of the Court.

Industrial Finance Corporation

1582. Shri Yashpal Singh :
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has decided to issue bonds of Rs. 6 crores which will mature in 12 years;

(b) if so, the purpose and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether bonds are guaranteed by the Central Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India made a public issue of Bonds for Rs. 6.00 crores on the following terms:—

Issue price	Rs. 98%.
Interest	5½% per annum.
Maturity	12 years.

The list for subscription was opened on the 26th September and closed on 18th September, 1966 when the issue was fully subscribed.

(b) The bonds were issued to increase the working capital of the Corporation for augmenting its resources to meet the demands of industry for financial assistance.

(c) Yes, Sir. The bonds are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest in terms of section 21(2) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

Seizure of Ganja in Salempur (U.P.)

1583. Shri Yashpal Singh :
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3947 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding seizure of Ganja in Salempur (U.P.) and state the further action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : All the four accused persons have been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

M/s. Morarji Gokul Das Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

1584. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Kishan Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding M/s. Morarji Gokul Das Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the allegations have since been verified by Government;

(b) if so, the results of the investigations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The allegations are being verified.

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

Smuggled Goods Seized in Bombay

1585. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya:

Shri Bada:

Shri Viahram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 508 on the 26th July, 1966 regarding smuggled goods seized in Bombay and state:

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

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

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

(b) The case is under adjudication.

Reserve Bank Employees

1586. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the highly qualified Cash Department employees of the Reserve Bank of India have less promotional avenues than those on clerical side; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). It cannot be said that the cash department employees of the Reserve Bank have less avenues for promotion than those employed on the general side. It is the policy of the Bank not to recruit highly qualified persons for the cash department, the work being of a routine nature, but any person who might graduate or acquire other banking

qualification after joining service in the cash department is eligible for transfer to the general side departments with protection of pay facility.

Electric Crematoria

1587. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to assist the establishment of Electric crematoria in different parts of the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dependence on Foreign Aid

1588. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report which appeared in the *Indian Express* of the 30th September, 1966 that the Minister for Iron and Steel, while addressing the progressive group on the Fourth Plan in Bombay reported to have said that too much dependence on foreign aid will make the Nation "lose its soul";

(b) if so, whether due attention has been paid to this aspect while drafting the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid dependence on foreign aid?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir. The account of the speech made by the Minister of Iron and Steel to the "Progressive Group" in Bombay in the press report which appeared in the *Indian Express*, dated 30th September, 1966 is misleading in several respects.

(b) and (c). The objective of self-reliance and self-generating growth is embodied in the broad strategy of our

Plans. Programmes for export promotion and import substitution have already been given very high priority in the Fourth Plan.

Municipal Finance Corporation

1589. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion for the establishment of Municipal Finance Corporation for helping Municipal Corporations with necessary funds for their capital works has been made; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). (i) The Joint Session of the Ninth meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government and the Fourth Conference of State Ministers of Town Planning held in September, 1963, in New Delhi had recommended the setting up of an Urban Development Financial Corporation. The suggestion was referred to the Ministry of Finance who expressed the view that the setting up of such a Corporation might not be desirable or feasible.

(ii) The Committee on Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies set up by the Central Council of Local Self Government has recommended the setting up of an Urban Development Board for acting as a Central agency to give long-term and short-term credits needed by the local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative schemes. The Report of the Committee was forwarded to all the State Governments, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission etc. for necessary action. The Central Council of Local Self Government at its meeting held in February, 1965, recommended that the comments on the Report received from the State Governments might be examined by a Committee consisting of Professor M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, Deputy Minister for Health and the Minister for Urban

Development, Maharashtra. This committee has not yet finalised its recommendations.

(iii) The Rural Urban Relationship Committee also set up by the Central Council of Local Self Government have recommended that with a view to meeting the capital requirements of municipal enterprises a Municipal Finance Corporation should be set up to advance loans to local bodies. The Report of the Committee has been forwarded to all State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission etc. for their comments.

Banking in Rural Areas

1590. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches opened by the Commercial banks including the State Bank of India in the rural areas so far;

(b) how many one-man banks are functioning at present in the rural areas started by the State Bank of India; and

(c) how they are working?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The State Bank and its subsidiaries and the commercial and co-operative banks have now about 2,250 offices in rural and semi-urban areas. Between the 1st January, 1962 and the 30th September, 1966, 597 offices were opened by the commercial banks, including the State Bank and its subsidiaries in unbanked rural and semi-urban areas.

(b) Eight one-man offices have so far been opened by the subsidiaries of the State Bank.

(c) Considering that the one-man offices are meant to carry on an educative propaganda to inculcate the banking habit among the rural people, they have been working quite successfully, though not at a profit.

Supply of Drinking Water in Delhi

1591. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh** : Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Committee sanctioned a scheme for tapping underground water from the Jamuna bed to augment the Capital's supply of drinking water in June, 1966;

(b) if so, the progress so far achieved in the implementation of the project; and

(c) the financial assistance which is being provided by the Centre for this project?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The firm to whom this work was allotted is preparing the detailed estimate and plans and have intimated that the same would be submitted in this month.

(c) No special assistance for this work has been given by the Centre and the expenditure on the work will be met from the loans given to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for implementation of Water Supply Schemes.

Under-invoicing in Jute

1592. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** :
Shri Daji :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under-invoicing in jute has increased to a great extent during 1966 so far;

(b) if so, in how many cases prosecutions were launched in 1966, so far; and

(c) in how many cases firms were convicted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : (a) There is nothing to indicate that under-invoicing in jute has increased during 1966 so far.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

D.A. to State Government Employees

1593. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** :
Shri Daji :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have demanded financial aid from the Centre to increase the Dearness allowance of their employees;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Formal requests were received from Andhra Pradesh, Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) In view of the increasing claims on the available resources of the Centre, Government have not been able to assure any assistance in this regard.

Unaccounted Money

1594. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy** :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri Kindar Lal :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 781 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) the hidden and black money so far unearthed, both in kind and cash, since July, 1966;

(b) the number of cases launched and the conviction given so far since January, 1966;

(c) the number of people involved; and

(d) the further steps taken to bring out this money?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The estimated concealed income unearthed as a result of the searches carried out by the Income Tax Deptt. during the period 1st July, 1966 to 30th September, 1966 is Rs. 3.33 crores. The value of cash and other assets actually seized during this period is Rs. 19,08,945.

(b) Prosecutions were launched in five cases during the period 1st January, 1966 to 30th September, 1966; four cases have not been finalised so far, and one case resulted in conviction;

(c) 96 persons were involved in the searches made during the period referred to in part (a) and five persons were involved in the prosecutions referred to in part (b) above.

(d) All steps available in law are being taken. The Intelligence Units set up in the Income-tax Department are actively engaged in discovering unaccounted money.

Welfare of Backward, Depressed and Tribal People

1595. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the amount provided for the amelioration of the backward, depressed classes and tribal people in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually spent on the several schemes;

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

(d) the programme of backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare as envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 114 crores.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House soon after receipt.

Untouchability

1596. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Department of Social Welfare to review the progress of action against untouchability has submitted its report;

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

(c) the steps taken to eradicate the evil?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

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

Regional Public Health Laboratory at Kozhikode

1597. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4042 on the 1st September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the site for the Regional Laboratory at Kozhikode has been located;

(b) if so, whether the plans and estimates for the building have been finalised; and

(c) when the same will be completed?

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

(c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government of Kerala.

Water Supply Calicut

1598. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2678 on the 16th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether details of the Calicut Water Supply Scheme received from the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Kerala has since been scrutinised;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved; and

(c) when the work will be taken up and completed?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have accorded approval to Part I of the Calicut Water Supply Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.8 lakhs. Additional details for the distribution system of Part II of the scheme have been called for from the State Government.

(c) The scheme will be executed by the State Government. The execution and completion will depend upon the availability of funds and the priority accorded to it by the State Government.

Taxes on Water supplied for Irrigation

1599. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the levy of taxes on irrigation water in all the States differs;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by the Committee on Plan Project to levy a uniform levy;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to fix a uniform levy throughout the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A suggestion has been made to rationalise the levy of water rates on all irrigated areas.

(c) and (d). Fixing of water rates is a State responsibility. However, a uniform levy throughout the country may not be practicable on account of varying conditions of irrigation supplied and varying nature of agricultural practices.

Commercial Operation of Navigation Canal from Durgapur to Calcutta

1601. Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the terms of agreement between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Hindustan Shipping Ltd. for commercial operation of the Navigation Canal from Durgapur to Calcutta?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The agreement between the D.V.C. and M/s. Hindustan Shipping Company Limited made on 19th July, 1966 envisages, *inter-alia*, the commercial operation of the Canal by the firm for a period of 10 years, commencing from the 1st of October 1965, on payment of toll charges subject to an initial toll-free period of three years. Thereafter, toll at the rate of

Rs. 1.50 per tonne will be collected in respect of all sorts of cargo irrespective of the distance of transport involved. After expiry of six years, from the 1st of October 1965 the toll charge shall be subject to review with reference to an increase thereof subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 per tonne.

Some of the remaining broad features of the agreement are as below:

(i) The firm shall at its own cost—

- (a) provide barges with power propelled tugs of adequate capacity and comply with specified technical requirements.
- (b) comply with the requirements of the Damodar Valley Corporation (Navigation) Regulations, 1963.
- (c) procure cargo and/or goods for the upward and downward traffic in the Canal.

(ii) The firm shall not be entitled to claim any compensation if the Canal and/or the roads leading to the same be closed for repairs and/or maintenance or on account of inundation or deficiency of water therein on which the transport service is situated.

(iii) The rate of freights for the cargo shall have to be got approved by the Corporation before the same is made applicable by the firm.

(iv) Without prejudice to the rights of the Corporation and the Government of West Bengal to ply their respective vessels, inspection launches, tug-boats and dredging units, the firm shall, during the period of 10 years, have the sole right to ply and operate transport service in the Canal.

(v) The Corporation may at any time require the firm to repair or replace any barge and/or tug which it considers to be in a dangerous state of disrepair and the firm shall thereupon be bound to repair or replace it as directed.

(vi) The firm shall not assign, sublet or part with the right and privilege to ply and operate transport service without the previous consent in writing of the Corporation.

(vii) In case of any default in the payment of toll charges, or fees or of any penalty which may be lawfully imposed, or if the firm does not observe and perform the covenants of the agreement, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to enter into such agreement or agreements with other person or persons as it thinks fit.

Training in Indigenous system of Medicine

1602. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether Government have any programme during the Fourth Plan period for establishing institutions for imparting education in indigenous systems of medicine with improved technique and additional courses of modern medicine and surgery to meet the ever increasing demands of medical facilities in rural areas;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the amount which will be available in the Fourth Plan for the purpose; and

(d) how many persons would be trained in the indigenous systems of medicine?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Central Council of Health at its meeting held in June, 1966 at Bangalore resolved that the revised Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Scheme as amended by the Adviser in Indigenous Systems of Medicine in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and accepted by the Chairman of the Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education should form the basis for the development of Ayurvedic Education in future. The question of giving additional courses in modern medicine and surgery to students of indigenous system does not arise.

(c) and (d) An outlay of Rupees Five Crores has been proposed for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicine, which includes Ayurveda, during the Fourth Plan Period in the State Sector. This includes provision for the upgrading of existing Ayurvedic Colleges and/or starting new ones. The allocation for this purpose will be known only after the State Plans have been finalised. The number of persons who would be trained in the Indigenous Systems of medicine cannot also be stated at present.

Roads in Mineral Bearing Areas of Orissa and Mysore

1603. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken up the question of building more roads in mineral bearing areas of Orissa and Mysore; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure involved therein?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee had made certain proposals for road development in mineral bearing areas in Orissa and Mysore and in certain other States. These proposals were forwarded by the Planning Commission to the concerned State Governments with the request that they might be considered for inclusion in the State Plans. They have also been discussed during the Planning Commission's discussions on the Fourth Plan proposals of State Governments.

(b) A view on these proposals will be taken as the road programmes in the State Plans are finalised for the Fourth Plan.

Deputation Allowance to C.H.S. Doctors

1604. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the deputation allowance of Central Health Service doctors has been stopped since 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In accordance with the C.H.S. Rules, 1963, which came into force with effect from the 15th May, 1963, all medical and public health posts of the participating organisations were included in the First Schedule to the Rules in Part A-Duty posts and Part B-Deputation posts. The scales of pay of duty and deputation posts being the same, no deputation allowance is admissible to C.H.S. doctors while holding such deputation posts. If they are required to serve on deputation or on foreign service in a post other than a post

specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 11, under the control of a State Government, any local authority, statutory undertaking or a Government company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, or institutions receiving grants from Government they will be granted such terms as are admissible under the orders of the Central Government.

Requisition of Civil Doctors in Army

1605. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those Civil doctors whose services are requisitioned in the Army, in spite of the fact that they hold senior posts in their regular service, begin with as junior officers in the Army as Captains or Majors; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Ranks are given to Civilian Medical Officers joining the Army in accordance with the rules and orders on the subject, the details of which are contained in the pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Defence from time to time. The civilian doctors have the option of drawing civilian rates of pay and allowances if they are more advantageous to them.

Development of Tal area in Bihar

1606. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sisha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition for the development of Tal area—an area from East of Patna to Monghyr—was handed over to the Prime M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of that area, Minister duly signed by some M.Ps., during her recent visit to Bihar;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to finalise this long pending scheme in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No such petition appears to have been received by the Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Mokameh Tal Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 187 lakhs for the development of the Tal area under reference has been drawn up by the State Government and is proposed for execution in the Fourth Plan.

Producing Electricity from Sea Waves

1607. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. Ranoo Sen:
Shri P. Kishan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in *Patriot* of the 31st September, 1966 that one Shri C. K. Prabhakaran Nair has developed a scheme to generate electricity by harnessing energy produced by Sea Waves;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The scheme was examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and has been found to be incapable of practical implementation.

भाखड़ा बांध पर बिजली घर

1608. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सिवार्ड और बिद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा बांध पर बिजली घर को, अति निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अन्वय 24 सितम्बर, 1966 को चालू होना था. चालू नहीं किया गया है ;

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

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिवार्ड और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग). भाखड़ा दक्षिण तट बिजली घर के दूसरे युनिट का भार परीक्षण किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही उसका व्यापारिक प्रचालन किया जाएगा ।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1609. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the news published in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 17th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to regularise the unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the Committee will submit its final report; and

(c) whether Government propose to restrict the Municipal Corporation of Delhi from demolishing the unauthorised colonies pending Committee's report?

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

(b) and (c). The Committee has submitted an interim report enunciating

the broad principles on the basis of which the unauthorised colonies might be regularised. It will now examine the cases of individual colonies in the light of the principles recommended by it and this will take 5-6 months. Pending this examination, the Corporation has been requested not to demolish the unauthorised constructions which had been made before the 1st September, 1962, but necessary action will be taken in respect of constructions which have come up after that date.

Overbridge connecting Bally Gung with Kasba in Calcutta

1610. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3982 on the 1st September, 1966 regarding overbridge connecting Bally Gung with Kasba in Calcutta and state the progress so far made in this regard?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The overbridge referred to is a local scheme and it is within the competence of the State Government to examine and approve of it. It is understood from the State Government that the proposal for the overbridge, as prepared by the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been approved by the State Government and included in the State's Draft Fourth Plan.

Delhi Sanitation

1611. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Statesman of the 8th September, 1966 under the heading 'Delhi Dirtiest Capital'; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to improve the Delhi sanitation?

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

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have stated that they are trying their best to improve the sanitation of Delhi by—

(i) pressing additional trucks into commission for refuse removal; (ii) intensifying efforts for the conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines; (iii) checking of refuse vehicles at all the dumping grounds and at strategic points to avoid overloading of the vehicles and consequent spill-over of refuse while in transit etc.

They have further explained that sweeping is commenced during early morning hours before day-break at 5.00 a.m. in the congested parts of the city. Public urinals and latrines are regularly attended to every day and kept in a good state of repairs.

The nuisance arising out of fish and fowl market around Jama Masjid will be taken care of when the scheme of re-development of this area is agreed to. Plans have already been drawn up in this regard and the work will be taken up shortly.

The sanitation of the areas in the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is, relatively better.

उत्पादन-शुल्क, घ्राय-कर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क की बकाया राशि

1612. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, घ्राय कर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क की कितनी राशि 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक बकाया थी ;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) से (ग). घ्रायकर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के बारे में सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

(क) 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का वसूल होने से बकाया रकम 1798.54 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) (i) अधिकतर रकम विवाद-पस्त कर-निर्धारणों के कारण बकाया है। इस प्रकार के बहुत से मामलों में निर्धारितियों ने अपीलें, नज़रसानी की दर-व्याप्त दायर कर रखी हैं या अदालतों में दिवानी मुकदमे चलाये हैं और मामले न्याय के लिये विचाराधीन होने से जब तक उनमें फैसले नहीं हो जाते बकाया रकम वसूल नहीं की जा सकती।

(ii) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत, राजस्व की बकाया के रूप में शुल्क की वसूल करने की कार्यवाही (राज्य राजस्व अधिकारियों के जरिये वसूली) करने में कार्यविधि सम्बन्धी विलम्ब होता है।

(ग) राजस्व की बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है :—

(i) विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित की को देय किसी भी रकम में से वसूल

होने से बकाया रही रकम काट-ली जा सकती है ;

(ii) निर्धारित के शुल्क लगने योग्य माल को जब्त किया जा सकता है और वसूली के लिये बेचा जा सकता है ;

(iii) जब अन्य उपाय विफल हो जाते हैं तो राज्य राजस्व अधिकारियों को ये प्रमाण-पत्र दिया जा सकता है कि वसूली की बकाया रकम को भूराजस्व की बकाया के रूप में वसूल कर लिया जा सकता है ।

(iv) जिस निर्धारित से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम वसूल होने से बकाया हो उसकी मालिकी के शुल्क लगने योग्य माल तथा सभी सामान, उनके निर्माण में प्रयुक्त सन्तन्त्र मशीनरी इत्यादि को शुल्क की बकाया रकम की वसूली के लिये रोका जा सकता है ।

(v) जहां कहीं निर्धारित ने बांड भरा हो, वहां निर्धारित तथा उसके जमानती के विरुद्ध बांड की शर्तों के मुताबिक कार्यवाही भी चालू की जा सकती है ।

बकाया के प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार ऊपर बताये उपायों में से एक या एक से अधिक उपाय अपनाये जाते हैं ।

World Bank Aid for Drainage Scheme

1613. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek aid from the World Bank for any drainage schemes in Andhra Pradesh as recommended by Mitra Committee; •

(b) if so, the names of schemes on which the aid is sought together with quantum of aid sought;

(c) whether any discussions have been held with the World Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A proposal in this regard is under consideration of Government.

(b) The schemes covered in this proposal, as formulated by the State Government, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7343/66]. The proposals of the State Government are under examination. No decision has yet been taken on the quantum of aid to be sought.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Ashram Schools for Tribal Students.

1614. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether any study has been made to find out the extent to which the Ashram Schools have been liked by the tribal students;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) whether a survey has also been conducted to find out the percentage of students who preferred to go back to their villages to practice the practical training got in the Ashram Schools and percentage of those who go in for higher education ?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. •

(c) No. •

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1615. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether the non-official organisations of all-India character, for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes have been able to create leadership among the tribal people;

(b) if so, which are the organisations which have been successful to do so; and

(c) whether all these tribal leaders are entrusted to do any constructive work?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Srimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. 2. Ramakrishna Mission. 3. University of Allahabad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Belgian Credit

1616. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether Belgian Government have offered a big credit;

(b) whether this has been accepted;

(c) the amount of credit offered by them;

(d) whether the offer is in cash or kind; and

(e) if in kind, which projects will be set up by this and when the actual movement of the machinery will start?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). The Belgian Government has offered a Government-to-Government credit of \$ 1.2 million (Rs. 9 million) for 1966-67. Our acceptance will be conveyed through an inter-governmental Agreement to be signed after the credit has been approved by the Belgian Parliament which is currently in session.

(d) In cash.

(e) Actual movement of machineries will start on the basis of orders to be placed on Belgian suppliers after the inter-government Agreement is signed.

Kosi Project

1617. **Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water supplied by the Kosi Project administration for paddy transplantation during this year; and

(b) the quantity of water going to be supplied during the ensuing rabi crops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 6,000 cusecs of water were supplied for paddy transplantation this year in about two lakh acres.

(b) The same quantity of 6,000 cusecs is expected to be supplied during the Rabi season also.

सरंस कर्मचारियों को बीमे की सुविधायें

1618. **श्री विद्याम प्रसाद :**
श्री बासुदेवन नायर :
श्री बारियर :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरंस कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों का काम वायु सेना तथा विमान कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों के काम की तुलना

में अधिक जोखिम वाला माना जाता है ;
श्रीर

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सर्वोच्च कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों का बीमा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वायु सेना तथा विमान कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों का जीवन बीमा किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) सर्वोच्च कम्पनियां, वायु सेना और हवाई कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों को, अपने अपने काम की भिन्नता के आधार पर भिन्न भिन्न जोखिमें उठानी पड़ती हैं। अतः इन कर्मचारी-वर्गों की पारस्परिक तुलना सामान्य आधार पर करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) सर्वोच्च कम्पनियों के कुछ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के काम में खतरा इतना अधिक होता है कि अतिरिक्त जोखिम का बीमा तभी किया जा सकता है जबकि अतिरिक्त प्रीमियम इतना ज्यादा लिया जाय कि बीमा कराना अव्यवहार्य माना जाय। इसलिए, जीवन बीमा निगम के लिए सर्वोच्च कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए बीमे की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

कर्मचारी अनुसन्धान एकक

1619. श्री विश्राम प्रताप : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन स्थापित किये गये कर्मचारी अनुसन्धान एककों में नियुक्त अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन भत्तों आदि पर प्रति मास कुल कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन एककों में नियुक्त अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर जो व्यय किया जा रहा है वह उनके द्वारा मुझाई गई बचत से कमी ज्यादा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मितव्ययिता के एक उपाय के रूप में इन एककों को बन्द करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1966 तक की अवधि में इस मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक में नियुक्त अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर, औषतन लगभग 50,000 हजार मानिक खर्च हुआ।

(ख) जी, नहीं उपर्युक्त खर्च की तुलना में, कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1966 तक की छः महीनों की अवधि में कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या में त्रिन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को फालतू घोषित किया है, उनके वेतन और भत्तों पर 59 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक बचत की सिफारिश की है। इसके अलावा इसी अवधि में कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों के कारण अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के पद-निर्माण के प्रस्ताव वापस लिये गये अथवा उनमें मंगाघन किया गया जिससे 63 लाख रुपये के प्रस्तावित वार्षिक व्यय का निवारण किया जा सका।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिये बिजली

1620. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरषा : क्या सिंघाई श्रीर बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को बिजली सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय समिति नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब, और

(ग) उसके निर्देश पद क्या हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम को ऋण

1621. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम को कुछ ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले ऋण की राशि कितनी थी ; और

(ग) अब तक कितना ऋण चुकाया जा चुका है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हाँ। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल मिला कर 6,96,50,000 रुपये का ऋण स्वीकार किया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम को और इसके पूर्वभूत उपक्रमों को 1965-66 तक कुल 30,16,37,374 रुपये का ऋण स्वीकार किया है।

(ग) 1956-57 से 1965-66 की अवधि के दौरान 60,94,138 रुपये की राशि मूलधन के रूप में वापस मिल गई है। मूलधन की वापसी की पहली किश्त केवल 1957 में देय हुई।

Moti Mahal Restaurant, Delhi

1622. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2051 on the 11th August, 1966 regard-

ing Moti Mahal Restaurant Delhi and state:

(a) whether the prosecution has been concluded;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, what stage the trial has reached?

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

(b) The accused was discharged.

(c) Does not arise.

Selling of Adulterated Honey by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

1623. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1343 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the court proceedings have concluded;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, what stage this trial has reached?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case is still pending in the court. The next date of hearing has been fixed for the 1st December, 1966.

Additional Funds for Irrigation Projects in U.P.

1624. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government have in addition to the Fourth Five Year Plan allocation approached the Centre for extra financial help to enable it to implement some of its irrigation projects which have spilled over from the Third Plan period; and

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

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

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals of U.P. State are yet to be finalised. The question of additional allocation over and above the Fourth Plan allocations does not arise at this stage.

Training in New Contraceptive Measures for Family Planning

1625. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established any Institute to train the persons in the technique of new contraceptive;

(b) if so, the number of the persons trained so far; and

(c) the number and the places where the Institutions have been started by Government?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is ready.

(c) The training in the technique of I.U.C.D. to trainers is provided at the following Regional Institutions:—

- (1) King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
- (2) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (4) Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madras.
- (5) Family Planning Training and Research Centre, Bombay.
- (6) Central Family Planning Institute, New Delhi.

The trainers in turn train other doctors in their respective States.

बम्बई में मोने तथा मुद्रा की बरामदगी

1626. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कश्यबाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1966 के अन्तिम गप्ताह में प्रायः कर अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में 80 तोला सोना तथा भागीय मुद्रा बरामद की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी चौधरी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Gold seized at Chittorgarh

1627. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold weighing 240 kg. valued over Rs. 30 lakhs hoarded by one Shri Chhagan Lal Godavat in Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), has been confiscated by the Central Excise, Delhi in September 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. Undeclared gold weighing 240.040 Kgs. valued at Rs. 12.50 lakhs (at the then prevailing international rate) seized from Shri Chhagan Lal Godavat at Chhoti Sadri in Rajasthan during July-August, 1965 for contravening the provisions of Rule 126-I of the Gold Control Rules, has been confiscated absolutely in September, 1966 by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

(b) A personal penalty of Rs. 25 lakhs has been imposed on Shri

Chhagan Lal Godavat in view of the gravity of the offence committed by him. Launching of prosecution against him under Defence of India Rule has also been ordered by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

Industrial Finance Corporation

1628. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the matter of helping the industrial cooperatives; and

(b) the criteria in the matter of giving financial assistance to industries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has since its inception upto the 30th June, 1966 sanctioned net financial assistance to 59 industrial cooperatives to the extent of Rs. 42.90 crores. This works out to about 14.6 per cent of the total financial assistance of Rs. 292.75 crores sanctioned by the Corporation to 430 industrial units.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7344/66].

Government Servants' Wives as Insurance Agents

1629. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistics are available about the number of Insurance Agents from the wives of Government employees especially in the Income-tax and Sales-tax Departments;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether any survey has been taken up to know if there is an increase of Insurance Agents from the wives of Government Employees; and

(d) if so, what is the assessment for this increase?

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

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

सिंचाई और विद्युत् योजनाओं की कांट-छांट

1630. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नियत की गई धनराशियों में कटौती करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी कटौती का विचार है; और

(ग) कितन-कितन परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित न करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ उन की चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावों के मर्मदां पर अभी विचार विमर्श हो रहा है ।

(ग) योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये स्वीकृत किसी भी परियोजना को छोड़ देने का विचार नहीं है जब तक कि कोई राज्य सरकार विशेष रूप से इस प्रकार की इच्छा प्रकट नहीं करती ।

Drinking Water Schemes in Punjab

1631. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of drinking water schemes which were sanctioned during the Third Five Year Plan period for rural and hilly areas in Punjab; and

(b) how many and which of them have so far been completed, district-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 135 rural water supply schemes were sanctioned for the State of Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period. Out of 135 schemes, 27 schemes pertain to the hilly areas of the State. A list indicating the name and estimated cost of each scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-7345/66.*]

(b) A Statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Transfer of Inspection Wing of Stationery Office

1632. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether Government have made a plan to transfer the Inspection Wing of the Stationery Office to the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, which has Zonal Offices in Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi;

(b) if so, the financial implications resulting from the said change; and

(c) the reaction of employees concerned thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken to transfer the Inspection Wing of the Stationery Office together with the Staff and equipment to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. The approach of the employees to the scheme has generally been unhelpful. They have, however, been assured that their service rights would be protected.

Iddikki Project

1633. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme proposed for continuous fresh water

supply in the Alwaye region through the Periyar river on completion of the Iddikki Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Kerala Government have submitted a preliminary report of Edmalayar Project in the Periyar system to provide for adequate discharge of water during the summer. A detailed report and estimate is under preparation and details will be known after this is received.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1634. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the whole amount has been spent; and

(c) if not, the shortages and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Shastri Nagar Colony, Delhi

1635. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to evict the residents of Shastri Nagar Colony;

(b) if so, the number of residents to be evicted;

(c) the number of buildings to be destroyed and their approximate value;

(d) whether the cost of buildings and land will be paid and alternative site given to the residents;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, how and when?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) In the Master Plan for Delhi, the area where Shastri Nagar Colony is situated is reserved for a district park. No residential colony can, therefore, be allowed to remain there.

(b) and (c). No survey has yet been conducted with regard to the number of houses actually constructed in the colony, their value and the number of persons living in them.

(d) to (f). The Delhi Administration had issued a warning through a Press note dated July 19, 1961, that constructions coming up after November 13, 1959, will not be regularised. Houses in Shastri Nagar have been constructed in spite of this warning and in violation of the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Therefore no compensation or alternative sites will be allotted to the owners of these houses when they are demolished.

A.I.C.C. Session at Ernakulam

**1637. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:**

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Kerala Government on building or repairing roads in connection with the recent All-India Congress Committee Session he'd at Ernakulam;

(b) whether any renovation works were undertaken in the Government Guest House and Tourist Bungalows; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred for that purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Committee set up by Education Panel to Study Education Problems

1638. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Panel set up five Committees to study major education problems;

(b) if so, their constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) the progress made by them in their work?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir. The Education Panel decided to set up five committees. Four of these Committees have been set up. The fifth will be set up a little later.

(b) The constitution of these committees and their terms of reference are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7346/66].

(c) One of these Committees has met and submitted its report. The meetings of other committees are being convened soon.

Prices of Drugs

**1639. Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision as regards the fixation of prices of new drugs under the Drugs Prices (Display & Control) Order, 1966;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether steps taken for quality control of drugs have been successful; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966 also applies to the new drugs.

(c) and (d). The statistics collected reveal downward trend in the sale and manufacture of sub-Standard and spurious drugs which gives an indication that the steps taken for quality control of drugs have been generally successful. However, to make the quality control of drugs more effective, the Government propose to take the following further steps:—

(i) Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Control Organisation are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. The major functions of the Zonal Officers are to ensure that standards of inspection of manufacturing premises are uniform, to investigate the movement of spurious drugs particularly in inter-State commerce and to ensure the proper standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce.

(ii) To bring about a more uniform and strict enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, training is proposed to be given to Drugs Inspectors as to the manner in which they should screen manufacturing firms and the facilities to manufacture, the procedure in regard to prosecutions etc. It is also proposed to provide Drugs Inspectors with technical and other literature necessary for keep-

ing themselves abreast of the latest manufacturing techniques and testing of drugs.

(iii) In the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to expand the testing facilities available in the country.

रक्त यूरिया की बीमारी

1640. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्त यूरिया की बीमारी आमतौर पर घातक बीमारी समझी जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बीमारी का इलाज करने के लिए अब तक क्या क्या औषधियों तथा दवाइयों का आविष्कार किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). रक्त यूरिया वृद्धि के कई कारण हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति किसी तीव्र प्रक्रिया के रूप में उत्पन्न हो सकती है अथवा यह गर्द के जीर्ण रोगों की प्रकट अवस्था हो सकती है। बढ़े हुए रक्त-यूरिया वाले रोगियों की कैसी व्यवस्था की जाय, वह उसके कारण पर निर्भर करता है। वैसे यह अपने में कोई रोग नहीं अपितु एक लक्षण मात्र है। बढ़े हुए रक्त यूरिया के कुछ रोगियों को कुछ समय के लिए आहार परिवर्तन अर्थात् बहुत कम प्रो। तन वाले भोजन पर रखा जा सकता है। ऐसी बहुत सी औषधियां हैं जिनका प्रयोग इसके लिये किया जा सकता है विशेषतया एनाबॉलिक होमोनिंस। कुछ गम्भीर मामलों में अथवा चुने हुए जीर्ण मामलों में डायलिसिस भी किया जा सकता है (पेरिटोनील डायलिसिस अथवा किमी कृत्रिम गर्दा मशीन द्वारा) और यह रक्त-यूरिया कम करने में मदद देता है।

Tuticorin Thermal Plant

1641. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 28th July, 1966 regarding thermal plant at Tuticorin and state:

(a) whether the Technical Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation Flood Control and Power Projects has since examined the scheme to set up a thermal plant at Tuticorin;

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) if not, when the study and scrutiny of the scheme will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The Technical Subcommittee have submitted their recommendations suggesting that it would be more economical to install additional generating capacity at Ennore. The Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects have decided that the matter would first be discussed with the State authorities before taking a final decision in the matter.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्य का निरीक्षण

1642. श्री विश्वम प्रसाद :
श्री धूलेश्वर मीना :
श्री दलबीर सिंह :
श्री रमापति राव :
श्री ज्ञ० म० केदरिया :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के एस० आर० यूनिट के उस प्रत्येक कर्मचारी की हिन्दी की धीमे-धीमे शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के काम का निरीक्षण किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनकी रिपोर्टों में भविष्य में हिन्दी के अधिक प्रयोग की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस दल द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट पर पुनर्विचार करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानेश्वर चौधरी):

(क) कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एक्क ने हाल ही में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जो समीक्षा की थी वह 789 पदों के बारे में थी और उनमें से 19 पद सीधे हिन्दी में सम्बन्धित थे। अतः उक्त समीक्षा करने के निमित्त, कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एक्क दल के लिए हिन्दी की विशेष योग्यताओं की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यों, वास्तव में इस दल के सभी सदस्यों को हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान था।

(ख) कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएँ वर्तमान कार्य-भार के आधार पर आंकी जाती हैं तथा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ चर्चा करके उनमें प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के लिए जाइश रखी गुंजाती है। वर्तमान मामले में भी ऐसा ही किया गया था। हिन्दी के विस्तृत प्रयोग का प्रश्न कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एक्क की रिपोर्ट की परिधि से बाहर होगा।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

Scarcity Area in Orissa

1643. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Irrigation and Power after his tour in the scarcity areas of Orissa has suggested taking up harnessing the Indrawati, Udarti, Sargade, Tel, Hathi and several other streams in order that vast rice growing tracts would be immensely benefited by the projects; and

(b) how many of these suggestions will be taken up for implementation.

during the current plan and what will be the Central aid?

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

(b) The new schemes to be taken up in the Fourth Plan of Orissa State have yet to be finalised. It is proposed to give priority to medium irrigating distribution of electricity in affected areas.

The question of Central aid will be considered along with the finalisation of the Fourth Plan proposals.

Distribution of Electricity in Kerala

**1644. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1302 on the 4th August, 1966 regarding distribution of electricity in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have considered finally about the distribution of electricity in Kerala; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration, and no final decision has yet been taken.

Edamulayar Project in Kerala

**1645. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1303 on the 4th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered finally the project report which was submitted by the Central Water and Power Commission regarding Edamulayar Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what is result of it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The State Government has been advised to recast the

estimate providing for an earthen dam instead of masonry, as proposed earlier.

Annual Foreign Exchange Budget

1646. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government draw up an annual Foreign Exchange Budget, both for expected and anticipated receipts from all possible sources, so also the likely expenditure to be incurred in that year; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be announced and if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There is no Foreign Exchange Budget as such. What is for convenience called a foreign exchange budget is a review made at half year intervals of the resources in foreign exchange likely to be available in the succeeding period, of the demands for foreign exchange that are likely to accrue and of the manner in which the estimated resources could be deployed to best advantage over the competing demands.

(b) No. However, the Import Policy announced every half year is based on the conclusions of this review.

Improvement of Statistics During Fourth Plan

1648. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to spend Rs. 180,000,000 on the improvement of statistics during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount which will be spent by the Centre and how much by the States; and

(c) the amount spent during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes Sir. This represents the proposed outlay on Statistics under the

development head 'Other Programmes' for the Centre and the States/Union Territories in the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The distribution of proposed outlay of Rs. 18 crores in the Fourth Plan between the Centre and the States/Union Territories will be as under:

(Rs. crores).		
Centre	States	Union Territories
10.6	6.5	0.9

(c) The expenditure during Third Plan on Statistics under the head 'Miscellaneous' in the Centre and States/Union Territories is of the order of Rs. 6.5 crores.

Vacant Houses

1649. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of quarters for Government employees in Delhi, which have been fully constructed, are lying vacant for want of essential amenities and services like water and electric supply;

(b) if so, the number of newly constructed quarters lying vacant;

(c) when they are likely to be ready for allotment; and

(d) the steps being taken in that direction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Construction of about 800 quarters in Ramakrishnapuram was completed some time ago by the C.P.W.D. but it has not been possible to allot them because water and electricity connections have not yet been given. Measures to give the water connections are still under consideration by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. As regards electricity, Government were committed, by the arrangements in respect of Sectors of Ramakrishna-

puram earlier constructed, to pay to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the full cost of street lighting within the Sectors, half of the cost of low voltage mains and for service connections in excess over the first 100 feet of lead. In respect of the 800 quarters lying vacant, the Undertaking has however increased its demands to include the full cost of sub-station building and equipment, the whole of the cost of low voltage mains and the whole of the lead in service connections. As these increased demands of the Undertaking are considered unreasonable, steps are being taken to ascertain the limits, if any, imposed by the Indian Electricity Act on such increasing demands. In the meantime, the Undertaking has refused to agree to Government's proposal that the work of giving electricity connections be taken up immediately, to minimise the delay in the allotment of the quarters, pending a settlement of the financial issues between the Government and the Undertaking.

Central Engineering Service Examination

1650. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state the number of candidates who have been selected in the Central Engineering Service, Class I for which an examination was held in 1965?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): For appointment in the Central Public Works Department, ten candidates have been nominated to the Central Engineering Service (Civil)—Class 1 or two the Central Electrical Engineering Service—Class I.

Second Thermal Power Station in Gujarat

1651. **Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to have second

Thermal Power Station near the newly oil-find areas in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) There is no proposal at present to have Second Thermal Power Station near the oil bearing areas in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन

1652. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शिंदरे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान तथा पंजाब में काम करने वाले जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के संघ ने मांग की है कि उनका वेतन तथा महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने 21 नवम्बर, 1966 को प्रदर्शन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

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

(ग) निगम ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही करने के लिए पूर्णतः सक्षम है, और इतलिल सरकार ऐसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती

दिल्ली की अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले डाइवरों के लिये बर्दियां

1653. श्री शिंदरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले डाइवरों को पूरी बर्दियां नहीं दी जा रही हैं ;

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

(ग) उन्हें पूरी बर्दी देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में डाइवरों के लिये सुविधाएं

1654. श्री शिंदरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले डाइवरों को स्वयं ही रोगियों के शवों को कमरों से बाहर लाने, उन्हें गाड़ियों में रखने तथा ले जाने का काम करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कामों के परिणामस्वरूप डाइवरों को किसी प्रकार का रोग लगने से बचाने के लिये कोई विशेष सावधानी नहीं धरती जाती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) (क) सान्त्वयिता अस्पताल की एम्बुलेन्स शर्तों को ले जाने के काम में नहीं लाई जाती। फिर भी विलिंगडन अस्पताल में कभी कभी शर्तों को सड़क के किनारे स्थित बेरिकों से लाशघर तक ले जाना पड़ता है। इस काम के लिए एक पुरानी गाड़ी काम में लाई जाती है। लाश को बाईं से गाड़ी तक नर्सिंग-स्टाफ और अन्य श्रेणी कर्मचारी ले जाते हैं और ड्राइवर भी उनको सहारा देता है।

(ख) और (ग) अस्पताल के पूरे स्टाफ को रोग निरापद होने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

Allowances to Employees posted at Hindon Airfield

**1655. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees posted at Faridabad are getting all allowances as admissible at Delhi whereas the Central Government employees posted at Hindon Airfield including those who reside at Delhi do not get the same when both the places are situated at the same distance from the Delhi Municipal limits; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. Central Government employees serving at Faridabad do not get all allowances at Delhi rates. However, in consequence of the shifting of certain offices from Delhi, the staff have been allowed to draw City Compensatory Allowance at Delhi rates for one year after which the rates are to be gradually reduced to nil over the next 18 months.

(b) Does not arise.

M.B.B.S. Condensed Course

**1656. Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Umanath:**

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

(a) whether she has personally advised the U.P. State Government to implement the scheme of M.B.B.S. condensed course for the integrated students;

(b) whether the students of State College of Ayurveda (Ancient and Modern medicine) of Lucknow University went on strike in support of the said scheme;

(c) whether the College Authorities have announced closure of the college *sine die* and if so, the reasons given by them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to settle the grievance of students?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. The Central Council of Health had recommended a condensed licentiate course for students qualified from integrated Ayurvedic institutions.

(b) The students went on strike in support of their demands which included studies in modern medicine.

(c) and (d). It is understood that the U.P. Government have announced final closure of the college as only two students had attended the college after its re-opening on the 24th October, 1966, in spite of their efforts to settle the strike. Detailed information from the State Government is awaited.

M.B.B.S. Condensed Course

**1657. Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Health has approved the scheme of M.B.B.S. condensed course for the integrated graduates;

(b) if so, the names of States which have not implemented the scheme and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to persuade the State Governments to implement the scheme;

(d) whether the Government of U.P. have expressed their inability to implement the scheme; and

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

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

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

Rodent Eradication

1658. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back her Ministry appointed a Committee for Rodent Eradication;

(b) if so, the work which this Committee has put in so far in this regard; and

(c) the recommendations, if any, which have been made by it to bring about an effective control over the rodent menace in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A Committee for Rodent Control was appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

(b) and (c). The Rodent Control Committee has prepared its draft report, and sent it to its members for their comments.

Land in Minto Road and D.I.Z. Areas, New Delhi

1659. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dispose of by public auction the land vacated, in Minto Road and surrounding areas and D.I.Z. area in New Delhi with the demolition of old quarters meant for Government employees;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction and which specific areas are to be so put to auction; and

(c) the reasons for not replacing the old quarters with new ones for Government employees as previously proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The land will be utilised in accordance with the land use prescribed in the Zonal plans of the areas. The Zonal Plan of the D.I.Z. area which has been approved provides *inter alia* for construction of residential units and, in fact, some residential units for Government employees have already been constructed in this area. Construction of some residential units in the Minto Road area for Government employees has also been sanctioned but actual construction will be taken up after the Zonal Plan for this area has been approved and funds are made available.

General Duty Medical Officers

1660. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different sets of rules for General Duty

Medical Officers Grade I, have been framed, one for direct recruits and another for departmental promotees; and

(b) if so, whether these have any adverse effect on the prospects of promotion of the Departmental candidates?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Appointments to General Duty Officers, Grade I, by promotion and by direct recruitment are made in accordance with the provisions of Rules 7, 7-A and 8 of the C.H.S. Rules, 1963, as amended by the C.H.S. (Amendment) Rules, 1966, copies of which are available in the library of Parliament. These Rules have no adverse effects on the prospects of promotion of departmental candidates.

Polio Vaccine

1661. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Polio-Vaccine was not available at Kalavati, Irwin and Safdarjang hospitals in Delhi in September, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the position of supply of the said Vaccine in the various hospitals in the country?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Not all the hospitals stock this vaccine. In Delhi, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang and the Kalavati Saran Children's hospital supply this vaccine to children who need it. In the month of September, the Kalavati Saran Children's hospital had run out of stock.

The Safdarjang Hospital had adequate stock.

Irwin Hospital does not stock polio vaccine.

This is a specialised vaccine and cannot be administered without proper medical care. Adequate supply of vaccine is available with the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, under special storage conditions. While the availability of the vaccine in the various hospitals in the country is not known, this vaccine is supplied on request from the Director of Medical Services of the States concerned from the Central stocks at the Haffkine Institute. It is also available with the Trade.

Rural Electrification in Mysore State

1662. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for rural electrification in Mysore State in the Third Plan;

(b) the amount spent during the above period;

(c) the programme of rural electrification in Mysore State in the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) the number of villages electrified so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Rs. 1,235 lakhs inclusive of Central assistance.

(b) Rs. 966 lakhs.

(c) The programme is still under finalisation.

(d) 4,136 villages up to 31st March, 1966.

Draft Bill to amend Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order

1663. **Shri D. S. Patil:** 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;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced and whether it is likely to

be enacted before the dissolution of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The draft Bill for amending the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order has not been finalised and the matter is still under consideration.

Tube Wells in Bihar

1664. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have already submitted an emergency scheme envisaging energisation of 4,000 tube wells;

(b) if so, the total amount required by the State Government to meet the situation created by the recent drought in the State;

(c) whether the State Government have also requested the Centre to approve of the emergency medium irrigation schemes costing about Rs. 20 crores; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Rs. 3 crores for the energisation of the 4,000 tubewells referred to above in addition to the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 2.75 crores for 1966-67.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been requested to furnish detailed proposals (Project Reports) for the medium irrigation schemes to be taken up under the emergency programme.

Jalsindhi Bundh on River Narmada

1665. Shri D. J. Naik: Shri Chhotubhal Patel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments has been reached to construct Jalsindhi Bundh on Narmada river; and

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

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

(b) Gujarat, which is also a riparian State of Narmada, is not a party to this Agreement. Efforts are being made to arrive at a satisfactory settlement among the concerned States for the optimum development of the entire Narmada River System.

Central Institution for Research and Training in Public Cooperation

1666. Shri D. J. Naik: Shri Wadiwa: Shri Chhotubhal Patel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Institution for Research and Training in Public Cooperation has been recently established by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the functions thereof; and

(c) the annual expenditure to be incurred by Government?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes. The correct name of the Institution is the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the general objects of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7347/66].

(c) The annual expenditure will depend upon the actual requirements of the Institute and will vary from year to year. For the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates of the Planning Commission to be given to the Institute as grant-in-aid.

Civil and Electrical Engineers in Kerala

1667. **Shri Mohammed Koya** : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Engineering Graduates recruited and number of Diploma holders and certificate holders promoted to the cadre of Junior Engineers (Electrical and Civil Wing separately) in the Kerala State Electricity Board from the 1st October, 1963 to 1st June, 1966;

(b) whether the conditions contemplated in G.O. No. MS-449/63-PW dated the 21st October, 1963 of Government of Kerala have been strictly observed in the matters of their recruitments and promotions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) : (a) The position is as follows:—

	Elec.	Civil
Graduates	45	59
Diploma holders	26	5
Certificate holders	24	32

(b) and (c). It has not been possible for the Board to implement the orders/fully as it experienced certain practical difficulties in this behalf. While the matter was under consideration of the State Government an industrial dispute arose between the Executive Employees Union and the State Electricity Board in which "Promotion and appointment to the cadre of Junior Engineers" was one of the items of dispute. This issue along with two other issues were referred to adjudication on 18th August, 1964 by the State Government. The final award of the Industrial Dispute is awaited.

वित्त मंत्रालय में अनुवादक

1668. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती : क्या वित्त मंत्री 14 अप्रैल, 1966 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3654 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्व विभाग के लिए कितने प्रशिक्षित अनुवादकों की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) कुल अनुवादकों में से कितने अनुवादक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अथवा रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर से मांगे गये थे ;

(ग) पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी अनुवादकों की भर्ती करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग तथा आयकर विभाग से सम्बन्धित स्थायी आदेश अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में जारी करने की व्यवस्था कब तक की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द् चौधरी) :

(क) कार्यभार के आधार पर संख्या का का निर्धारण अभी होना है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

(घ) कोई मियाद निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृति तथा भर्ती में जितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है उतका निश्चित रूप से अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम

1669. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में इलेक्ट्रिशियनों, कम्पाउण्डरों, टेलीफोन ऑपरेटरों आदि

कर्मचारियों को एक समान वेतन-क्रम नहीं दिये जाते हैं और एक ही ही योग्यता वाले तथा एक ही प्रकार का कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भिन्न-भिन्न वेतन-क्रम दिये जाते हैं ;

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

(ग) इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्तमंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में बिजली मिन्त्रियों, कम्पाउण्डरों और टेलिफोन-आपरेटरों के दो-दो पदक्रम है। इन पदक्रमों के वेतनमान राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण (बैंक विवाद) के फैसले के आधार पर निर्धारित किये गये हैं और इन्हें निर्धारित करते समय अलग अलग पदक्रमों में शामिल पदों के काम के स्वरूप, जिम्मेदारियों और कार्य-भार को ध्यान में रखा गया है। उदों के इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण का अर्थ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं है जिसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा किसी कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता हो।

Training to Nurses and Compounders for Service in Rural Areas

1670. **Shri Brij Basi Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet team of nurses and doctors at present on visit to India have suggested that Government should train qualified nurses and compounders for service in the villages where doctors are reluctant to work; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning, (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government has no information.

2073 (Ai) LSD—5

(b) Does not arise.

Statue of Late Rashbehari Basu

1671. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state whether there has been any progress in the execution of plans to instal a statue of the eminent revolutionary leader, the late Rashbehari Basu at a suitable site in Delhi, the venue of some of his most celebrated exploits?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The proposal was considered by the Committee for Installation of Statues in Delhi at its 3rd meeting held on 10th December, 1965 and was deferred. Since then no meeting of the Committee has been held.

Observance of Refund Week by Income Tax Department

1672. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a refund week was recently observed by the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, the number and amount of refund allowed in the Agra region during this period; and

(c) the number of refund cases pending at present for (i) over one year, (ii) over two years, and (iii) three years or more in this region?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The various Commissioners of Income tax were directed to observe a 'refund week' for the clearance of refund cases.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Laxmi Commercial Bank, Delhi

1673. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any enquiry/investigation has been carried out by the Income Tax Department in the recent past in the matter of deposits in the Laxmi Commercial Bank Ltd., Delhi;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) the steps taken to realise income-tax from spurious depositors?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. The enquiries are in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of realisation of tax will arise only after the investigations are completed and assessments made.

न्यू मोती नगर कालोनी, दिल्ली में
जल-सम्भरण

1674. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री 28 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 536 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पानी का दबाव बढ़ाने से जल सम्भरण की स्थिति में किसी प्रकार का सुधार नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई मोती नगर कालोनी के निवासियों के लिये जल सम्भरण की उचित व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या जलाशय से लगी हुई बिछाई जा चुकी पाइप लाइनों को जोड़ने का कार्य पूरा हो गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। स्थिति कुछ हद तक सुधर गई है और सलूइस वाल्वों के विनियमन द्वारा इन निवासियों को और आगे राहत दी जा रही है।

(ग) जी हां। जलाशय से पाइप लाइनों को जोड़ने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और इस लाइन में अब पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है तथा इसका रोगाणुनाशन किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद इस लाइन को चालू कर दिया जायेगा और पानी का दबाव बढ़ा दिया जायेगा। इस काम के दिसम्बर, 1966 के मध्य तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है जिससे स्थिति में और सुधार हो जायेगा।

Irrigation Projects in Mysore

1675. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stages at which the following irrigation works are at present in Mysore State along with their estimates:

- (i) Hemavathi project in Hassan District;
- (ii) Thirumani in Kolar District;
- (iii) Harangi and Kambadakode in Coorg District;
- (iv) Kangice in Bidar District; and
- (v) Hogenekal in Bangalore District;

(b) the area likely to be irrigated or the quantum of power likely to be generated, as the case may be, by them;

(c) the reasons for the delay in their execution;

(d) whether they have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, when they are likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) None of these Projects has been sanctioned so far.

(b) The area likely to be irrigated or the quantum of power likely to be generated will be known only when the scope of the Projects is finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Harangi and Hemavathi have been proposed for execution in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(e) The dates by which they are likely to be completed will depend upon the funds to be provided for these two Projects during the Fourth Plan period. The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास

1677. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटेल आयोग ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के बारे में अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार इन चार जिलों में अर्थात् आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर तथा देवरिया में कितना काम किया गया है और यदि कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटेल आयोग ने घोसी-मुहम्मदाबाद और निजामाबाद-फरिहा-आजमगढ़ मड़कों पर तमसा नदी के ऊपर पुल बनाने के लिये भी एक योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ये पुल कब तक बन जायेंगे तथा उन पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री श्रीशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख) जो, हाँ ।

लोक सभा में 1 सितम्बर, 1966 को पूछे गये अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4058 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये नं० LT—7348/66] जिसमें विकास के चूने हुए क्षेत्रों में हुई प्रगति प्रदर्शित की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ 292 पर नीचे लिखे 3 पुलों का उल्लेख किया गया है ।

पुल का नाम	लागत (लाख रुपये)
1. टोंस नदी पर मुहम्मदाबाद गोमना में घोसी-मुहम्मदा- बाद मड़क पुल	14.00
2. छांटी सरज पर घोसी- मुहम्मदाबाद मड़क का पुल	1.60
3. टोंस नदी पर निजामाबाद में महाराजगंज बिलारीगंज जौनपुर का पुल	10.00

राज्य सरकार से इन स्कीमों की कार्यान्विति के बारे में सूचना देने को कहा गया है ।

Cauvery Drinking Water Supply Scheme

1679. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No-3401 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the implementation of the Cauvery Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Bangalore City;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) whether the World Bank has financed the scheme and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the financial assistance made available by the Central and State Governments so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The consultants of this projects M/s. Binnie & Co., London have submitted their detailed report including the estimates of cost for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme. On the basis of that report, the Government of Mysore have requested the

Government of India to approve the revised estimate of Rs. 38 crores. This is under examination.

(b) The State Government had anticipated an outlay of Rs. 256 lakhs during the Third Plan. Necessary information in regard to the amount actually spent so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

(c) The proposal is still under negotiation with the World Bank.

(d) Central assistance for urban water supply schemes is given by way of loan to the extent of 100 per cent. The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 300 lakhs for the scheme during the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget for this scheme.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED PROTEST BY THE DEFENCE AUTHORITIES OF 'EASTERN ZONE AGAINST MISMANAGEMENT OF THE RAILWAYS IN THAT AREA.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैगना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“पूर्वी क्षेत्र (ईस्टर्न जोन) के प्रतिरक्षा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में रेलवे के कुप्रबंध के प्रति विरोध (प्रोटैस्ट) का समाचार।”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) : The occasion for the subject under discussion is obviously a report in a section of the Press that following the recent derailment of a Military Special on 11th November, 1966, the Defence authorities have blamed the Railway

Ministry for mismanagement of railways. I have already made a statement on the floor of the House on 14th November, 1966 on this accident.

I can, unhesitatingly, say that the Press report is entirely unfounded, malicious and devoid of facts and neither I nor the Railway Ministry nor the Northeast Frontier Railway Administration have received any such communication from the Defence Ministry, the Army Headquarters, the Eastern Command or the Corps Commander in the area. The Defence Ministry has also stated that neither they nor any of the above army authorities have any knowledge of the alleged complaint.

The Calling Attention Notice refers to the neglect of track and signals by the Railways. The track structure, signalling equipment and the maintenance thereof on the Northeast Frontier Zone are up to the accepted standards for the speeds permitted. The track and signalling equipment are regularly inspected by the supervisory staff and kept in good trim and are not allowed to be neglected in any manner.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the various statements made by me on the accidents which have happened from time to time. There has been no contradiction of any kind in the statements made by me as alleged by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

When accidents are attributed to sabotage, this is always based on solid grounds. The proceedings of the Parliament would bear me out when I say that whenever an accident has happened due to failure of the railway staff, there has been no hesitation at any time and at any level in accepting it as such.

A section of the Press has also made a reference to the withdrawal of patrolling of railway track over the section on which the Military Special derailed. I may inform the House that security patrolling against tampering with track and acts of sabotage is a

responsibility of the State Government. The section where the accident occurred was being continuously patrolled by the West Bengal State Police from September, 1965 and this patrolling was discontinued with effect from 1st August, 1966 as the State Government did not consider the continuance of patrolling necessary any further. The Railway Administration, however, continued the usual monsoon patrolling by gangmen which was withdrawn from 15th October, 1966 on the cessation of the monsoons.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 197 के मातहत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह नियम कहता है कि कोई भी सदस्य आप की अनुमति से किसी सार्वजनिक महत्व की घटना की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिला सकता है और मंत्री महोदय उसके बारे में बयान देंगे । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, दो अनुच्छेदों को छोड़ कर वह ध्यानाकर्षण के विषय के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है । इतना ही नहीं, इसमें गलतबयानी भी है । कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को अपना पायंट आफ़ आर्डर बता रहा हूँ । अगर आप इस तरह से रोकेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा ? मैं संक्षेप में बता रहा हूँ । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक बात यह कही है कि इस बयान में कई बातें गलत हैं । इस पर पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बयान में ऐसी बातें भी हैं, इंजनका कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं आपको मोक़ा दूंगा, तब आप अपनी बात कहियेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब आप मुझे मोक़ा देंगे, उस वक़्त मैं यह बात थोड़े ही कह सकता हूँ । उस वक़्त तो प्रश्न किया जायेगा । अगर मंत्री महोदय गलत और इर्रॉरिबैंट बातें कहते हैं, तो मैं उनके बारे में पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठा सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है । —श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारी मिलिटरी वहां से गुजरती है, तो क्या मिलिटरी ट्रेन से पहले किसी पायलट इंजिन को भेजने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था को कब तक चालू किया जायेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हर जगह नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस जगह पर भी या नहीं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वहां नहीं थी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस को कब तक चालू किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The hon. Minister has completely denied that any communication has been received, whether that be in the form of a letter or by word of mouth. I take it that in no circumstances any warning or request for further better patrolling had been given by the Defence authorities. If it is wrong or right, I shall raise it later on. But at the moment I want to know whether his attention had been drawn to the Statesman report which has appeared today where the police have stated that the investigation officers have found that one nut of a fish plate had been missing for a long

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty] time but it was quite clear that it had taken place long time back the hole was full of cobwebs and whether it is also a fact that the area in which the particular accident took place was a heavily guarded area because the Seyoke bridge is constantly guarded and on the left flank of the track is the unfordable Tiesta river while on the small hillock on the right there is a military camp. So, from all points of view the information given in the paper is that the police investigation and enquiry officials felt that there is little visual evidence of sabotage according to senior police officials. Has his attention been drawn to this and if so would he like to clarify how it is that they have come to this understanding and the Railway ministry says that it is a case of sabotage and as far as Shri S. K. Patil is concerned, he has made a thundering speech on that point in Calcutta.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Very much so. My attention has been drawn to it. In the first place, I do not know who is this police official. An individual Police official in this business has nothing to do with this, because whenever such accident occurs, the responsibility of determining it is with the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): rose—*(Interruption)*.

Shri S. K. Patil: The police are a party to this business just as the railways are a party. Therefore, *(Interruption)*—this is not the first time.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा कानून पढ़ कर आइये। ऊटपटांग जवाब से काम नहीं चलेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would ask Shri Priya Gupta to sit down.

Shri S. K. Patil: Therefore— in regard to such things from the police—of course, in the first place, we have not received it. The report said some police official has said it, and the hon. lady Member has given so much credence to it. She is not prepared

to wait. The removal of the fishplate there, finding the fishplate there, is a material evidence, but the ultimate report will be, as I said, naturally, in the hands of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One more question.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not think there are many signatories to this. So, you could allow one more question.

Shri Priya Gupta: I raise a point of order. *(Interruption)* Let me submit it हमारा कहना है रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब पाटिल साहब ने

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : आप सब को तो रूल पूछते नहीं हैं। मेरे से पूछ रहे हैं। मधु लिमये को तो रूल पूछा नहीं

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेसी लोग रूल नहीं जानते हैं। मेरा नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं? मैंने तो नियम बताया था।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since the Prime Minister is present here, I want to ask whether it is under the contemplation of the Government, in view of these conflicting reports,—whether a judicial enquiry into this whole affair will be instituted.

Shri S. K. Patil: No, Sir It will not be instituted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want the Prime Minister to answer. Shri Patil is in the dock. It is a question to be answered by the Prime Minister. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let me submit what I want to say.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): We want an answer from the

Prime Minister. It is a very serious thing.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want the Prime Minister to answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Very serious things are happening and we would definitely like to have the answer from the Prime Minister (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: This is not the manner, Mr. Mukerjee. I think the answer has come. The Prime Minister is also here. If she wants to say anything, she might, but when the answer has come, I cannot force her to give an answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Very serious things are happening and the Government is in the dock. They are trying to take shelter behind verbal pyrotechnics. The Prime Minister says nothing. She is sitting quit. (*Interruption*).

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I endorse what has been said by the Railway Minister, who is the Minister concerned with the matter (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The same answer she supports.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है 197 में। हमारा कहना यह है कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर को यह जानकारी है या नहीं क्योंकि वह कह रहे हैं कि रेलवे आफ़र जो असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर आफ़ सेपटी हैं उन्हें सिर्फ़ एन्क्वायरी करने का हक़ है जब कि इंडियन रेलवे ऐक्ट के अन्दर साफ़ तौर से लिखा हुआ है कि जो भी एक्सीडेंट होता है उसमें उसका कागनिजेंस पुलिस ले सकती है और सी०प्रो० ले सकता है, यह बात ऐक्ट में है, तो यह प्रिविलेज आफ़ दि हाउस है या नहीं Whether it is contempt of the House or not.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): Let him reply, Sir. It is a relevant point. He may put it in his own way, but that is a relevant point which must be replied to by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to depart from this: that only the signatories are allowed. If in this manner some others also rise to put questions I shall not be compelled to allow them.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Minister is deceiving the House.

Mr. Speaker: He may send me in writing that that is a wrong answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के स्टेट्समेंट में यह रपट है, उसका एक वाक्य मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ :

"The investigating officers generally discount the theory of political sabotage on the basis of available information while criminal sabotage is unlikely in view of the fact that military personnel alighting from undamaged bogies immediately after the accident found no traces of attempted looting."

अभी कलकत्ता में मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण किया है कि राजनीतिक दल और राजनीतिक तत्व इस तोड़फोड़ के और दुर्घटना के पीछे हैं। अब कहते हैं कि जांच का काम रेलवे के असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर का है। राज्य सरकार का कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन खुद अपने स्टेटमेंट में उन्होंने क्या लिखा है, यह आप देखिये :

"I may inform the House that security patrolling against tampering with track and acts of sabotage is the responsibility of the State Government."

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**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City) : Is it right to say like that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो करें वरना मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा। (ध्यवधान) यह कमेंट की इजाजत मैं नहीं दूंगा और मुझे निकालना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब इस तरह से निकालते जायेंगे, कल भी इसी तरह आपने निकाल दिया, इस तरह निकालने का आप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछिये वरना . . . (ध्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नियमों के अन्दर काम करिये और हमें भी नियमों के अन्दर काम करने दीजिये। . . . (ध्यवधान) कल भी आप ने इसी तरह हमारा कार्यवाही से निकाला

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल ही पूछता हूँ। तो मेरा यह सवाल है कि जब कि यह इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग अफसर कहते हैं कि इसका कारण तोड़-फोड़ नहीं था और खुद मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह जो तोड़-फोड़ होती है यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, राज्य सरकार की है, राज्य सरकार पर यह थोप देते हैं तो फिर मंत्री महोदय ने राजनीतिक तत्वों पर किस आधार पर हमला किया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन से माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार हैं ? इन को कानून का और सत्य स्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवे सेफ्टी के बारे में . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप क्यों नहीं जवाब देते हैं ? कलकत्ता में तो बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते थे (ध्यवधान) वह क्यों नहीं जवाब देते हैं ? उनके बारे में मैंने पूछा है राम सुभग सिंह के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। . . (ध्यवधान) . . . राम सुभग सिंह को** न बनाया जाये . . . (ध्यवधान)

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मिस्टर स्पीकर, उन्होंने ** लब्ध इस्तेमाल किया है,

I want that it must be promptly expunged.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : एक सेंटेंस उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वह नालायक मंत्री हैं, वह भी निकाल दिया जाए। . . . (ध्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्कम्पिटेंट के अर्थ में मैंने इस्तेमाल किया है . . . (ध्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : आपकी व्यवस्था है कि मेरी बिना इजाजत के जो बोलेगा वह निकाल दिया जायेगा और सी पर मैं हाउस से निकाला गया था। यह लगातार शोर कर रहे हैं और मिनिस्टर को लायक नालायक कह रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा अब इसका जवाब आये।

Shri S. K. Patil : Not taking into consideration the abusive language of the hon. Member to which I paid no attention, so far as the investigation machinery is concerned, this is not the report of investigation machinery. Some official somewhere has said it. Therefore, although the police is making an enquiry, the ultimate responsibility will be fixed after the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, who is not an officer of the Railway Ministry has also held his enquiry. He is an officer of the Transport Ministry.

(C.A.)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker : I have asked Mr. Priya Gupta more than half a dozen times not to interrupt.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं आया। मैंने कहा कि खुद मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, अब वह ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर को ले आये; यह तो बड़े विचित्र आदमी हैं, अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागने में बड़े चतुर हैं... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker : There are two distinct things. One is security and the other is investigation. Both are being done by different departments.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐक्ट आफ़ सैबोटेज का सवाल है। . . . (व्यवधान) आप दीजिये न जवाब। अगर वह नहीं दे सके तो आप जवाब दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐक्ट आफ़ सैबोटेज की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है? . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : Since preliminary investigations into the Siliguri accident reveal that it is neither an act of God nor an act of sabotage and since there have been as many as 13 accidents of a serious nature since Shri S. K. Patil took over the responsibility of administering the railways, may I know from the Prime Minister—I do not want her to change her pack horses in mid-stream—but why is it that she has not subjected some of the erring horses to the order of the whip, so that the people's safety may be ensured?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. This is not the question to be put on a calling attention notice.

Shri Hem Barua : Why, Sir?

Mr. Speaker : That is my opinion.

Shri Hem Barua : May I submit in all humility that there have been 13 accidents of a serious nature during the tenure of office of Mr. S. K. Patil and he does not have the moral compunction to resign. Therefore, I addressed my question to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker : As a supplementary it cannot be allowed.

Shri Hem Barua : She has not taken this matter into consideration. Because of one accident, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : श्रीमान मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें प्रकृत किया है कि—

"I can, unhesitatingly, say that the Press report is entirely unfounded, malicious and devoid of facts and neither I nor the Railway Ministry nor the Northeast Frontier Railway Administration have received any such communication from the Defence Ministry, the Army Headquarters, the Eastern Command or the Corps Commander in the area."

इस से स्पष्ट है कि जो समाचार समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है, वह बेतुनियाद है, निराधार है, मनगढ़न्त है तथा उनके कारण हमारी सरकार और मंत्री महोदय के प्रति राष्ट्र में असन्तोष फैल रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन देंगे कि ऐसे अखबार के विरुद्ध कोई जांच-समिति बनायेंगे ताकि सब चीजें मालूम हो जाय और आइन्दा अखबारों के प्रकाशक इस तरह से समाचार अपने अखबारों में न छापें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो लम्बा
भाषण शुरू कर दिया, बैठ जाइये ।

Shri S. K. Patil : It is a very good suggestion for action.

Shri Ranga : May I know whether, if not on this occasion, on earlier occasions the defence people—the special security people—who are there have made any complaints to the Government regarding the inadequacy of the steps that were being taken or whether they have suggested any improvements to be made and the Government has not been able to comply with their request?

Shri S. K. Patil : The responsibility in this matter is rather delicate, because it goes beyond the normal routine of the railway's responsibility. It is a different type of track with which other people are concerned. Wherever there is any emergency or danger, the responsibility is shared by Defence, State Government, Home Ministry and Railways; joint action is taken. This particular place is about 25 miles from Siliguri; it is not exactly near the Nagaland. (*Interruptions*). I am talking of the general question of responsibility. The responsibility was shared by the Bengal Government and ourselves, the patrolling, because this is also a difficult area, but the Bengal Government, after sometime, found that the patrolling was not necessary because it did not serve any purpose and for some time it was not done. We can take up that matter with the Bengal Government. But this has nothing to do with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : In the statement which has appeared in the *Statesman* of today, a portion of which was read out by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, it is said that a preliminary police inquiry into the derailment of a military special train was conducted by a senior police official. Now, while saying that there is no question of sabotage, it says :

"On the other hand, there was indication of negligence or at least

bad maintenance of the railway track which could have accounted for the derailment. A goods train on the same section was derailed the same night. On the spot investigation of the rail track showed that one nut of a fishplate had been missing for a long time..."

This is the statement which has appeared in the *Statesman* of today. So, since a senior police official has made a preliminary inquiry and he has found out that this is neither a political sabotage nor any sabotage with the criminal motive or arson, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a high-power commission will be appointed—it may not be a judicial inquiry as such—to investigate into the whole affairs and till the commission gives the report, will the Minister resign peacefully and gracefully.

Mr. Speaker : That has nothing to do with this. Only the first part of the question may be replied to.

Shri S. K. Patil : So far as the first part of it is concerned,—this is one of the many accidents that take place and the accidents occur and as much as the Railways, the police are also the party—the hon. Member is reading something from today's paper and joining it on to the Call Attention question which arose out of different circumstances. As I told in the beginning, this is said to be from some official of whom he knows nothing and whose report has not come to us and at best, even if it is so, the ultimate report of it will be in the hands of the A.C.R.S.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I want your protection, Sir. I referred to the statement in today's paper. This statement has nothing to do about America. This is what happened on that day. I think, the hon. Minister should read morning papers apart from the Congress paper. This is in connection with the same accident. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen this statement and, if not, at least his deputy or assistant must have read it and it was expected that he would reply to this. This is about the police investigation.

Mr. Speaker: He said that one police officer has said it and that the inquiry is still going on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The inquiry is going on. I admit that it is under a different Ministry, the Transport Ministry—it is not under the Railway Ministry. My suggestion is that since there are differences of opinion between the statement given by the hon. Minister either on the 14th or even today and by the police authorities and where two Governments are concerned, the Central Government and the State Government....

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether a high-power commission would be appointed.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have said it. This is highly unnecessary. As regards the statement to which the hon. Member draws attention about some goods train derailment, it was miles away from this place.

Shri S. C. Jamir (Nominated-Nagaland): The hon. Minister mentioned about Nagaland or Nagas in every railway accident. Why does he reduce all these accidents to Nagaland? If he does so, I strongly resent this.

Shri S. K. Patil: My reference to Nagaland was not about the accident but it was about the general arrangement that we have got, whether it is Nagaland or other part—and, therefore, Nagas have nothing to do with it.

Shri S. C. Jamir: It is assumed.

Shri S. K. Patil: Not my assumption.

12.30 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: I have received another call-attention notice from Mr. Ranga about the order of shooting at sight in Delhi. We can take it up at the end of the day.

Shri Ranga (Chittor): The difficulty is this. I gave a notice of an adjournment motion and you were pleased to say 'no'. All right, I accepted that.

Then I gave the same notice as call-attention notice. You were good enough to admit the call-attention notice, but you cut out one portion of the text that I had given. I would like you to let me have the privilege of reading out the whole text as an when I read it out.

The second point is this. The experience in the House has been that after 4 O'Clock we are finding it very difficult to get a quorum and we do not know how long the sitting of the House is likely to be prolonged or to go on after 4 O'Clock. Therefore, I would request you to let me take it either now or at least at 4 O'Clock, so that I can discharge my responsibility in regard to this matter properly.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty now is that under rules only one call-attention notice can be allowed in a sitting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It can be admitted as a special case.

An hon. Member: The second has been allowed in the past.

Mr. Speaker: We took up the second at the end of the day. I can assure him this much that if it is not taken up today for want of quorum, then I will give it the first priority tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today there may be firing.

Shri Ranga: This question, as you know, refers to...

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees, we might take it up at 4 O'Clock.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Allright. We take it up at 4 O'Clock. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिये (मंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, और दूसरे श्री ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हैं और काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। लोगों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, अंधेर मचा हुआ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस की कार्यवाही को आगे चलने दें।

श्री मधु लिमये ३ ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस दिये हैं लेकिन एक को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस तरीके से लोक सभा चलेगी ?

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) NINETY-FOURTH AMENDMENT RULES, 1966, ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) : On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1689 in Gazette of India, dated the 5th November, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7335/66].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1690 published in Gazette of India, dated the 5th November, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7336/66].

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (PUBLIC HEALTH) AMENDMENT RULES, 1966

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy) : On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2741 in Gazette of India, dated the 17th September, 1966, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7337/66].

श्री शौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से नहीं सुन सकता। Mr. Maurya, I got your communication. चिट्ठी मुझे आपकी मिली है और मैंने उसे होम मिनिस्टर के पास भेजा है।

श्री शौर्य : जब तक चिट्ठी का जवाब प्रायेगा यह मुझे जेल में भेज देंगे। कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिनको कि आप को थोड़ा सा समय देना चाहिए। हम ने तो सोचा था कि चव्हाण साहब कुछ अच्छा करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने तो बिलकुल सत्यानाश ही कर दिया . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down. He will resume his seat.

श्री शौर्य : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मेरी पत्नी की बेइज्जती की गई है। मेरे घर की तलाशी ली गई तो वह कैसे ली गई और क्यों ली गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब बैठ जायें।

श्री शौर्य : आप का हुकम सिर माथे पर यह लीजिये मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I have received complaints from three of the hon. Members that they were harassed during the night and searches were made. They have written to me that protection should be provided. (Interruptions) If I say anything, then I am confronted with this insult—I am giving you 'Upadesh'. If I have to say a few words, I am not allowed to say those.

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब आप के लिए ऐसा कहा गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल कहा गया था कि मैं उपदेश देता हूँ ।

बी स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप आवेश में मत आइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों से इसकी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उन्हें हरेस किया जा रहा है । मैंने उसे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजा है । मुझे उनसे कुछ पता ले लेने दीजिये कि क्या बात है । मैं जो मेम्बरों की शिकायत है उसके लिए कोई वक्त रख दूंगा और उनको बोलने का मौका भी दे दूंगा लेकिन इस तरीके से हाउस की कार्यवाही को माननीय सदस्य इंटरप्ट न करें ।

श्री मौर्य : किसी की पत्नी की बेइज्जती हो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौर्य साहब अभी धीरज रखें मैं आज ही जवाब लेने की उनसे कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री मौर्य : किसी की पत्नी की इस तरह से बेइज्जती हो कौन ऐसा अपमान बर्दाश्त कर सकेगा ? मैं गृह मंत्री साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किस हैसियत से पुलिस को भेजा, किस हैसियत से मेरे मकान की तलाशी ली गई, किस तरीके से मेरे यहां पुलिस घर में घुस गयी और मेरी पत्नी की बेइज्जती की ? कैसे यह बात हुई ? रिपब्लिकन पार्टी एक पुराग्रमन पार्टी है । मैं और मेरी पार्टी हिंसा में यकीन नहीं करते लेकिन अगर इस तरीके से हम को चुनौती देना चाहते हैं तो उत्तको स्वीकार करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ । मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से क्यों किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप की शिकायत उनके पास जवाब के लिए भेज दी है आप अभी धैर्य रखें ।

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां इस समय हाउस में मौजूद हैं, बैठे हुए सब सुन रहे हैं वह अभी क्यों नहीं मुझे जवाब दे देते ? He should be asked. What is he doing?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीकेसे आप नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

12.37 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

(Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav)

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 16th November, 1966 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to state that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member Lok Sabha, was admitted in this Jail on the night of the 15th/16th November, 1966, under sections 107/150, Criminal Procedure Code, by the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi."

I have also received the following further communication, dated the 17th November, 1966 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

"In continuation of my letter to you dated the 16th November, 1966 intimating the arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member, Lok Sabha, under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, I beg to inform you that soon after the arrest the hon. Member was produced before me and on his failure to furnish the security he was remanded to judicial custody till the 28th November, 1966 and thereafter was lodged in Tihar Jail, New Delhi. I very much regret that in my earnestness and respect for the House, I immediately took action to intimate you about the arrest of the Honourable Member but inadvertently I omitted to mention the fact of the detention in Tihar Jail and also the date of his detention,

[Mr. Speaker]

i.e. the night of 15/16th November, 1966.

Furthermore, in my having referred to section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, I omitted to mention that the arrest was effected under section 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was taken into custody under sections 107/150, Criminal Procedure Code....." (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You cannot arrest under 150; perhaps it is 107.

Mr. Speaker: I may be allowed to read it.

"...as there was apprehension of breach of public peace on account of his open advocacy that students should defy orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which have been in force throughout the Union Territory of Delhi prohibiting meetings and processions.

The omission to give these details in my earlier communication is deeply regretted and I tender an unqualified apology to you for the inconvenience caused to you and to the members of the august body."

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Magistrate has intimated to you that he has effected the arrest under sections 107 and 150—I think it must be 151—of the Criminal Procedure Code. In support thereof he has mentioned the fact that his arrest has been effected because he had advocated to the students to defy the order under section 144. Sir, section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that an arrest can be made only if there is an imminent apprehension of breach of

peace and not if any sayings or utterances of a citizen have the tendency to result in a breach of peace. Therefore, this order is demonstrably *mala fide* and ostensibly wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order under rule 229. The point of order was raised by my hon. friend Shri Kamath also yesterday. Rule 229 reads thus:

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be...."

He also brought to your notice...

Mr. Speaker: The form was also mentioned or referred to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That form is set out in the Third Schedule. Now, what has come out today either from the sub-divisional magistrate or from the Superintendent of the district jail? This is the first time that a communication has been received from the superintendent of a district jail that such and such a Member of Parliament is detained in that jail. That is something unusual. I had also been detained several times but only the arrest order was conveyed to you or the order of release or release on bail. Now, here is something to justify the order of the sub-divisional magistrate; I think that this is a case of dual responsibility and I would submit that the sub-divisional magistrate should not try to....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of dual responsibility. Nobody has raised the point that it is a dual responsibility or that the magistrate's responsibility has been minimised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to hear him. But he should not bring in these matters that have no relevance. Whether the superintendent of the district jail has sent that information or not does not absolve the magistrate from the responsibility that he has to discharge under the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying that this is to justify the wrong deeds or misdeeds of the sub-divisional magistrate....

Mr. Speaker: That cannot justify it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even yesterday when the sections were clearly mentioned, I was very attentively listening to it. Section 107 followed section 151, or rather section 150, as it was read out. When we were arrested we were always arrested on the ground mentioned in section 151, namely apprehension of breach of peace or imminent danger to law and order; if the authority is satisfied that if I am not arrested there may be apprehension of the breach of the peace, then I am arrested, and arrested under section 107. For the ground mentioned in section 151 I am arrested but the arrest is under section 107 with provision for *muchalka* or *zafmanat*. Yesterday I wanted to raise it but I could not. Then there is the point about section 150. There is nothing in the order to indicate that he was arrested under section 151; I think there must have been a typographical error. So, I have a feeling that the FIR has been changed to suit the convenience of Government.

Mr. Speaker: How does that arise? How does he make this allegation that

the FIR has been changed, or that somebody else has tampered with and so on? I would not allow those things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may kindly protect us.

Mr. Speaker: I should protect others also; I should protect the other citizens also. Otherwise, he would go on recklessly saying whatever he wants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You know that yesterday...

Mr. Speaker: He has made that allegation now. What justification has he got to make that allegation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me finish my sentence. I am not an astrologer. Let me finish what I wanted to say. I can only substantiate my argument by arguing it out.

My point is that yesterday a communication was sent dated the 11th November, 1966 by the sub-divisional magistrate. From that it is clear that the magistrate had full knowledge that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was not an ordinary person but he was the leader of a party and a most important member of this august House, and so, naturally, he must have taken proper precautions to see that the proper section was mentioned in the communication. As regards the section under which he was arrested, how could there be any mistakes in it?

So, I would request you to kindly see that further investigation is made into this because there are cases in this country where the FIR is changed. That is my point of order.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The point that I want to submit before you is this. On the first day, the sub-divisional magistrate had sent a communication to you that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had been arrested. Being a sub-divisional magistrate, he should

[Shri Priya Gupta]

have known that until the charges were given, until the FIR was prepared and it was produced before him, he had got no business to look into the cases. He says that there has been omission in this respect. It is such an important thing; the section itself was not quoted on the first day; on the second day, he expresses his inability and sorrow and delinquency and begs to be excused saying that he could not give it on the first day and now he is informing you of the sections under which he had been arrested.

May I, now, therefore, request you to probe into the matter in order to see whether it is a concocted story or whether he was himself at a loss to say how he should be charged and how he should be arrested until he got some *ishara* from the Home Minister or somebody else?

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): My hon. friend is talking of matters which are pending decision in a court of law. Rule 352 reads thus:

A Member while speaking shall not—

“(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending.”

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has been arrested under section 107 Cr. P. C. All these facts which have been referred to are pending before the magistrate. My submission, therefore, is that all these matters of fact which are pending decision should not be permitted to go on record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I shall try to the best of my ability to put this matter in the proper perspective. Yesterday I had raised this matter and I dare say that your august self as well as Members on all sides of the House ought to be concerned over this matter, not just

because it touches my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia but because what has happened to him may happen to any one of us, any Member on this side of the House, to any one of us on this side of the House; any day, any fine morning or dead of night any one of us could be rounded up summarily and callously and cavalierly and locked up behind the bars. Now, what has happened in this particular case? The hon. Home Minister, who is new to the portfolio—I do not know whether he has got used to it—has seen to it that a correction or a supplemental information has been sent to you by the officer or officers concerned. Now, what does rule 229 say?

Mr. Speaker: That was read out yesterday. Would that not be enough?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even that has not been complied with fully. I am going to point out and prove to you to the hilt that even what was said yesterday by me and by my other friends has not been fully complied with, and the bureaucracy to which some Ministers do not pay as much attention as they should, is becoming more and more callous, cavalier and casual in this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He had already used those adjectives yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rule 229 must be read with the Third Schedule. What was the information given yesterday? I am reading from the records. Look at the way the communication is worded.

Mr. Speaker: That was read out yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were not here at that time, but it was read out by the Deputy-Speaker yesterday. But we did not have a copy of that at that time; otherwise, we would have pointed out the very casualness of the manner in which

they had done this thing. Kindly look at the wording. They do not take any pains, and they do not pay any respect to you or to parliamentary procedures, norms, values and standards in parliamentary life and public life, and here is the example...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not go into all that now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am at your service. What was yesterday's information which the Deputy-Speaker had read out? Please see how casual it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was sent out yesterday only for trying to point this out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The communication reads thus:

"I wish to inform you..."

Now, what does the Third Schedule say:

"I have the honour to inform you..."

There is a regular form prescribed or a regular proforma for this purpose; they could have got it printed also, but he writes only a casual letter to you and says:

"I wish to inform you that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member, Lok Sabha, was taken into custody under..."

No mention is made of the person by whom he was taken into custody. I shall presently read out the form set out in the Third Schedule and point out how important a matter it is affecting the rights and liberties of the Members of the House and I hope that you would not hustle this matter. The communication says:

"...Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Member, Lok Sabha, was taken into custody under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. He was required to execute a bail bond in the sum of Rs. 25,000

with two sureties in like amount..."

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): That is too much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was Rs. 25,000 for a Member of Parliament with two sureties in like amount. I am glad that even Shri Frank Anthony thinks that it is too much, and too much a thing to swallow.

The communication further reads:

"...Since he failed to do so, he was remanded to judicial custody till 28th November, 1966."

A moot point arises here. Rule 229 reads as follows:

"When a Member is arrested on a criminal charge..."

—criminal charge is No. 1—

"or for a criminal offence..."

—that is No. 2—

"...or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court..."

—that is No. 3—

"...or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest..."

and also the criminal charge.

Now, what does section 107 say? This is one of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is no criminal charge imposed by sec. 107. Section 107 reads...

Mr. Speaker: That we know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not everybody knows. You know of course perfectly. I know a little only. But very few here know what is section 107. My hon. friend, Shri

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Morarji Desai, knows. Some Ministers know, but I am sure not even all the Ministers know what that section is.

Section 107 says:

"When a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace. . . ."

Mr. Speaker: Would Shri Kamath allow me to say...

Shri Priya Gupta: Let him finish.

Mr. Speaker: No. I am putting this to him. Here we cannot go into these facts, whether the arrest was legal or illegal, whether 107 is the section under which he could be arrested. These are things for the court to see. Here we are only entitled to information. That has to be sent to us (Interruptions). We are only entitled to information, and information in the manner prescribed in the rules and in the form.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is exactly what he is going to say.

Mr. Speaker: That is all we are concerned with. He should only proceed and say that the information given is this and what should have been given is this. I cannot go into the question whether 107 has been applied, whether he would be acquitted, whether they could arrest him under that or not. That is not a question for me to determine here.

Shri Kapur Singh: Most respectfully, I beg to submit that the point which I tried to make out has not been disposed of by the ruling you have just now given.

Mr. Speaker: I have not disposed of it.

Mr. Kapur Singh: Could I make a submission or should I sit down?

Mr. Speaker: Just as he likes.

Shri Kapur Singh: My submission was that on the showing of the Magistrate himself in his report, he has made it manifest to this House that the arrest of Dr. Lohia has been made under a provision of law which does not apply. From this it logically follows that the arrest is *mala fide*. If the arrest is *mala fide*, it is a clear case of breach of privilege such as entitles you to take action under rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure. That is all the point I wanted to make.

Mr. Speaker: No. I cannot agree there. If it is *mala fide*, it has to be considered by the court, not by me.

Shri Kapur Singh: Manifestly *mala fide*.

Mr. Speaker: The question of *mala fide* also is to be determined by the courts, not by me.

Some Members have said that it would not be 150. I am also surprised how it could be 150. It might be 151. I do not know how that mistake has crept in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am deeply beholden to you for the guidance you have given. I entirely agree with you that we should not go into the merits of the issue. As to whether he has been rightly charged or wrongly charged, is all for the courts to decide. But as you have rightly said, the information that has been supplied to you, communicated to you, must be in total compliance, in strict compliance, with the rules of procedure and the schedule thereunder.

An hon. Member: Form.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Spirit and content—both. I am going to confine myself to the boundaries of

rule 229 and the Third Schedule. I would request you to kindly bear with me. Of course, you know it by heart. But I would refer to it. What does it say? First it speaks of a criminal charge—that is, arrested for a criminal charge; then arrested for a criminal offence. The third is, sentenced to imprisonment; this does not apply. The next is: detained under an executive order.

I did not follow the long rigmarole that is given today, I think the word used is 'detained' in jail, Tihar Jail.

Mr. Speaker: Detained.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We wish we could have a copy of it.

So far as the Superintendent is concerned, he has said that he is detained. He is arrested apparently under 107 and 151. Whether that applies or not, it is for the courts to decide—I leave the matter of *mala fide* or *bona fide* at that.

As regards arrest on a criminal charge, section 107 refers only to keeping the peace. I was about to read it. It only says:

“...the Magistrate may... require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond...”

He has not committed the offence; the police may think that he is on the verge of committing an offence and he should execute a bond. So it is not a criminal charge, in the sense that a man is accused of an offence under the Criminal Procedure Code and arrested on a criminal charge and criminal offence. He has not committed either. He has been arrested to prevent him from committing an offence.

So under rule 229, neither criminal charge applies, nor criminal offence applies. No sentence has been awarded, so the third does not apply. So if at all, only the last could apply, namely 'detained under an executive order', because I believe that is the tail end of today's communication.

First of all, I would request you to direct the executive, the Government,—because I do not want this Parliament to be the hand-maid of the Government, only a puppet show of the Congress Party—I would earnestly request you to direct the executive, with its vast army of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and others, not to go on dilly-dallying with our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, forms and so on. Even yesterday, I wanted to bring this to your notice. I am appealing to you because you are the custodian of the rights of Members; if you go under, Parliament goes under and democracy goes under.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The country goes under.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would appeal to you on two or three points. Why is it that the Minister and his—I do not say 'minions'—officers, could not look at the rules and act accordingly? This is a simple form prescribed. Why could not they send it yesterday in the prescribed form?

Mr. Speaker: That is one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We here work single-heartedly, without any secretarial assistance, without any stenographic assistance. I have given notice of a question of breach of privilege also I do not know whether you have held it in order because this is a breach of the rules...

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of breach of privilege.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have you given your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: Since he has referred to it, I have said that I have disallowed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought—may be you think wrongly—that it is a breach of rule 229 and the Third Schedule, with regard to the

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arrest of Dr. Lohia and, therefore, I gave notice of a question of privilege. Why was it that this proforma was not used by the officer concerned...

Mr. Speaker: That is one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ...and why did he do it in a casual manner?

Secondly, even today, according to the latest communication, he has been 'detained'. It is not mentioned under what Act he has been detained...

Shri Hem Barua: Why has he been detained?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: ...and why, for what reason? What is the Third Schedule?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): He has been put under division C, third class.

13 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The form prescribed in the Third Schedule reads:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers..."

Even today, having drawn the attention of the Minister concerned—I do not know which Minister was here at that time, because Ministers come and go as they like, I do not know who was here...

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some Ministers stay for ever.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy-Speaker was there to see that it is complied with. Even today, after their attention was drawn to it, they do not see that the proforma is complied with. They probably do not know that the form, the Schedule, exists at all.

This is the form prescribed:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers..."

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please don't be impatient.

Mr. Speaker: Am I patient here? I have been hearing him, and one point he has made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the second point now.

Mr. Speaker: He says I am getting impatient...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As I have said earlier, first the form and second the content, the spirit and the content. I am not a stickler for form only, I want both spirit and content. Please be patient a while.

It continues:

"...under Section of the (Act)..."

Even today I do not think he has done it.

"...to direct that Shri, Member of the Lok Sabha, be arrested/detained..."

It does not mention the section under which he has been detained, whether it is the Preventive Detention Act or DIR. I do not know whether the DIR is still in force in Delhi. Whatever it is, it must have been mentioned.

Finally, it says:

"... (reasons for the arrest or detention, as the case may be)."

The rule also mentions reasons separately. Charge is separate and then the reasons are separate. "Reasons" means that he has been preparing under section 107 or 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Yesterday the communication was that it was section 151. Section 151 refers to some sort of knowledge of a design with the police, that the police have got knowledge, information, that a design is brewing. Section 151 reads:

"A police officer knowing of a design to commit a cognizable offence may arrest without orders from the Magistrate, without a warrant, a person so designing..."

Yesterday, this was the section that was retailed to the House. Today, we have 114, 115, 150. Is it 150 or 151?

Mr. Speaker: I read 150.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday it was 151. Section 150 reads:

"Every police officer receiving information of a charge of a design to commit a cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police officer to whom he is subordinate."

That is a procedural matter.

It is very strange, it beats me. My intelligence cannot perhaps cope with this matter but it beats me, that there should have been such a big mix-up in this case, an incomprehensible mix-up. Whatever is convenient to the executive, they do, without any reference to law, to the rules. They are above the law, or beneath the law. God only knows. They are lawless or unlawful, whatever they may do is proper.

He was arrested on a criminal charge. Now he is detained because he did not furnish a bail bond and sureties for Rs. 25,000.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Repetition is not permitted.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath would conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am concluding in a minute.

The second point is the spirit of the rule.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has taken half an hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I may take one hour, there is the Speaker to conduct the business, not you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am a Member of the House, I have a right to ask the hon. Member not to waste the time of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall conclude in a minute or two. Finally. . . .

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : (उज्जैन) माननीय सदस्य एक नहीं, चार घंटे लें, लेकिन हम सब का इतना टाइम क्यों दिया जाये ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह इनका टाइम नहीं है,---यह इन का टाइम थोड़े ही है ?---यह हाउस का टाइम है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The House consists of all of us, not of those Benches alone.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House consists of not Mr. Sharma. (Interruptions).

These interruptions. I welcome them, I am fond of interruptions, but they will take the time of the House, I am sorry for that. I live on them, I thrive on them.

I will come to the last point now, the content of the rule and the Schedule. A Member has been detained during the session and without any specific charge as the rule requires, neither for a criminal offence, nor has he been detained, according to the communication communicated, under any particular section of a particular Act. No sentence, no charge, no criminal offence, no detention under a particular Act, that has not been mentioned. Therefore, I submit that on all these counts, keeping in view rule 229 which is very precise, unequivocal, unambiguous, read with the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I do humbly submit, in all humility, that these rules have been deliberately, callously, disregarded, flouted, not compiled with, and I would still and that even

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after 24 hours they have refused to comply with the rules. They have cant regard for Parliament, parliamentary procedure and to you, your authority has been flouted also. You have considered this question of privilege once and held it not in order, but in the interests of guarding parliamentary democracy, seeing that Parliament is supreme over the executive, I even now urge you to allow us, if not today, tomorrow to move this motion of privilege and to send it to the Privileges Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

Mr. Speaker: Endlessly I cannot go on.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें "एंडलेसली" का क्या सवाल है ? जब मैं खड़ा होता हूँ, तो आप मुझे दबाते चले जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दबाने का क्या सवाल है ? मैंने श्री कामत को सुन लिया है और अब मैं इस बारे में अपना फीसला दे रहा हूँ । इस वक्त यहाँ पर इस सवाल पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप दबाते नहीं, तो और क्या है ? आप हमेशा मुझे क्यों दबाते हैं ? मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है । आप मुझे इसको उठाने का मौका दीजिये । क्या आप मुझे हमेशा इसलिए दबाते हैं कि मैं अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह धमकी देने का क्या मतलब है कि चूँकि आप अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, इसलिए मैं आप को इजाजत नहीं देता हूँ ? अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव जब लिया जाना होगा, तब लिया जायेगा । **दंट विल हूब इर्ट्स नार्मल कोर्स** । आप इस तरह धमकी क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे धमकी दे रहे हैं । मैं कोई धमकी नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मैं तो यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि आप मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह धोटन कर के मुझ से कोई बात नहीं मन्ता सकते हैं । अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का इसमें कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । वह अपने वक्त पर आ जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मुझे क्यों दबाया ? मैं अपना पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ । आप मुझे मौका दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें दबाने का सवाल नहीं है । इस बारे में कल भी वक्त लिया गया है और आज भी आध घंटा हो गया है । आखिर मैं इस पर कितना वक्त दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इस बारे में कोई भी समय नहीं लिया है । मेरे दल का नेता पकड़ा गया है । आप मुझे पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाने का मौका दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपके दल का नेता पकड़ा गया है, तो उस पर इस तरह बहस नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मदन के मामले जो मुद्दे हैं, उनके बारे में मैं पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ । आप मुझे मौका दीजिये । आप क्यों ख़्वाह-म-ख़्वाह इस तरह गर्मी पैदा करते हैं ?

Shri G. N. Dixit: I object.... (Interruptions).

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): After arguing with the Chair so hotly, he cannot be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have often appealed and now I appeal again that I may not be browbeaten or coerced in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहां यह कर रहा हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं आप को रोकता हूँ, तो आप मुझे मृताने हैं कि चूँकि आप ने अविश्वाम प्रस्ताव दिया है, इसलिए मैं आप को रोकता हूँ। क्या मुझे आप को रोकने का अधिकार नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने सब माननीय सदस्यों को सुन लिया है। तो क्या वजह है कि आप मुझे नहीं सुनते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को इसलिए सुना है कि कल से उनका पायंट चल रहा है और डिपुटी स्पीकर ने कहा था कि इसको आज्ञा लिया जायेगा। लेकिन यह तो जरूरी नहीं कि हाउस में इस पर पूरी डीबेट हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह केवल मेरे बारे में क्यों होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह केवल आप के बारे में नहीं होता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरा पायंट आफ्रान्डर सुनिये।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपना निर्णय देने से पहले मेरा पायंट आफ्रान्डर सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कामा ने इस इशाल को उठाया था। उन्होंने आग्रह कर लिया है। अब इस पर और बहस की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने भी इसको उठाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही माननीय सदस्य को सुनना काफी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक दूसरे पहलु का मामला उठा रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इसका फ़ैसला देने दीजिये। अगर कोई दूसरा मामला होगा, तो मैं उसको सुन लूँगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पूरी बात को सुने बगैर अपना निर्णय दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि अगर आप का कोई दूसरा मामला होगा, तो मैं सुन लूँगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath has argued at great length, and he has read those sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. He has tried to argue that this is not an offence; this is not a charge. That is not what is required under the rules. I cannot go into that question except to the limited one, what is required by the rules. I am not to decide or adjudicate whether it is a charge or an offence or not. That is not my business. I cannot enter into it. Mr. Kamath also need not have dwelt at length on this because that was not relevant here at all. The only question is whether the information sent conforms to the requirement of the rule and form. That is all we are concerned with here. This much I must say that they do not conform to the rules and forms which are to be adhered to. Even today that form has not been adopted though there was so much of excitement yesterday also. At least the magistrate or whoever he may be, he should have looked into the form at least after that discussion and sent it according to that. When a form is prescribed, certainly it is needed. Those wards might be wrong there; of course they indicate some respect to this House and they must be there. Though the same thing can be said in another form, he has said it, the spirit has come; the information is there but in that case also...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The spirit is not there; I am sorry to say.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Mr. Kamath would let me proceed.

Shri Priya Gupta: Magistracy is getting blanket support.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Priya Gupta, you have to go out now. It is more than a dozen times now, I cannot allow this.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : अगर 11 हो तो ?
आप ने कहा कि डजेन टाइम्स, तो आप गिन लीजिये अपने रिकॉर्ड से और उसी के मुताबिक अपने आर्डर की रिव्यू कर लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप बाहर जाइये । मैं गिन लूंगा । . . . (व्यवधान)
मिस्टर प्रिय गुप्त, अब आप बाहर जायें । . . .
मिस्टर प्रिय गुप्त, आप बाहर जायें ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to raise a point of order on this.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am not going out.

Mr. Speaker: I am perforce naming him.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Sir, I move. . . .
(Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What do you move?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I would request you to consider this point.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order on your instructions to Mr. Priya Gupta.

* **Shri Parashar:** Under what rule?
. . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me do some business.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, these instructions to hon. Members are being given in this House lately in such frequency that it has become necessary for me to submit to you that they are not in order. A Member can be asked to go out of this House under rule 373 if my memory serves me well. Rule 373 says that a Member may be asked to go out of the House by the Speaker if he is grossly disorderly. There are three stages or degrees which the English language indicates about disorderliness. There is a degree, there is a state of affairs in which a person speaks when you ask him not to speak; that would be out of order; that man would be out of order because he is speaking against your instructions, against your permission. Then, there is the second degree or grade—that is disorderliness. Disorderliness would be something else, something more severe and not merely being out of order. To be grossly disorderly one has to go much beyond that. But in all those cases, including the case just now before the House, namely, the case of hon. Priya Gupta, there does not exist, as far as I can see, there is nothing manifest to the House where gross disorderliness has been shown or has been done for which action can be taken under rule 373. This kind of thing, I submit most respectfully, should stop in the interest of the dignity of this House itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I shall be very brief. Hon. friend Priya Gupta is my party colleague in this House and an earnest Member and takes a lot of interest in his work and diligently applies himself to his duties. Maybe that in this House during the last few days, as you must have noticed on all side tempers rise, tempers are frayed because of happenings outside as you said in the address to the Presiding Officers Conference at the end of last month, what is happening outside reflects here. That is what is happening here.

Today, just now, the gravamen of the offence, the charge against him now is that he said just two or three words. He may have said some words earlier, one hour, or half an hour ago. Now, what he said was just two or three words as compared to the shouting that has been going on continuously on that side.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may say: no, no; I say, yes, yes. I know.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
(Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Both shall be expunged—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Member on that side defied you half a dozen times. . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may not refer to that now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I can cope with the whole lot of them. Sir. Now, may I refer to rules 373 and 374? Since you referred to naming, I would refer to rule 374. My hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh has quoted rule 373; it refers to "grossly disorderly". I would say that what Shri Priya Gupta said five minutes ago cannot by any stretch of imagination be a case of having been disorderly. He mentioned only two or three words, by way of interruption. What does 373 say? The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly. Your opinion is final; we have to bow to it. If you think that it is grossly disorderly, we are helpless. The Speaker may direct him to withdraw immediately from the House. Naming comes under rule 374. You were about to name him; the naming process is given here. Now, 374 says that if the

Speaker deems it necessary—of course you are perfectly in order—he can name a Member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof. . . (Interruptions.) I know what is correct and what is not. What has happened is that Shri Priya Gupta interrupted you and you asked him to withdraw. It is felt, on this side—I do not know what their sense of justice is—many of us here feel that others sitting on that side have committed graver offences just before that; you in your wisdom did not ask them to withdraw. I do not question your wisdom at all but when he interrupted you, you asked him to withdraw. Being a youngish Member of the House he must have felt aggrieved by the sentence awarded by you. We are all fallible—none of us is infallible—and we lose our tempers and we lose many other things besides sometimes, and he naturally feels it. Perhaps at the first moment, on the spur of the moment, he said that "I feel I have been dealt with unjustly" and perhaps he declined to withdraw.

Now, I would only urge you, request you, to reconsider the matter—when he said just two or three words and you were pleased to pass a sentence on him—whether that sentence was in order, whether that is just and proper at all, when others on that side of the House were shouting.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we can continue that debate.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You can excuse him and drop the matter. (Interruption.)

Shri Priya Gupta: I am withdrawing if you feel so. I only objected to your saying "You have said a dozen times." If you feel so, I will go.

(Shri Priya Gupta then left the House)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I have this grievance against some of the Members in the Opposition. I exercise my patience to the utmost limit; and I go on bearing and tolerating, till I am compelled and sometimes the stage comes when I feel that I have borne too much. This case should not be taken in isolation: that because Shri Priya Gupta said those words I asked him to withdraw. The records must be seen to know what has been happening since this morning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not looked at that side.

Mr. Speaker: I do look at that side. That is an unfair charge.

I do look at that side also. Now, this is not a matter that should be taken up in isolation: that he had said those words and I had asked him to withdraw. Since this very morning, I have been asking him so many times, requesting him so many times, not to do what he had been doing. I requested him so many times not to persist in his behaviour and not to do that. But in spite of that, he went on. Therefore, it cannot be said that simply because at this moment I have taken action his conduct is not grossly disorderly. It cannot be interpreted in that manner. If I tolerate once, and I tolerate it again, when a fresh occasion occurs, just to take up that last instance, the one instance that occurred last and ask whether that amounted to grossly disorderly conduct or not is not the way. Then action can never be taken at all. That is not the way in which these things should be judged. I am sorry about this instance, but now that he has gone, we need not proceed any longer with that matter.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You have said that, "I am forced to name him."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is finished. Let us leave it there. Now, I have heard Shri Kamath at length. I do not find any ground there. He is under the misapprehension that

reasons have not been given. The reasons are detailed together with the offence. It says:

"Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was taken into custody under sections 107/150, Criminal Procedure Code, as there was apprehension of breach of public peace on account of his open advocacy that students should defy orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code..."

The reasons are given there. They are enough.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is concoction. (*Interruption*.)

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with it. I have said again and again. Therefore, the only question that remains is that the form has not been strictly conformed to. I will only ask the Home Minister to issue instructions to all the magistrates that this must be complied with and that the House is of that opinion and I also feel like that, that it should not be repeated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should express a formal regret.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): He has already expressed regret.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not he only; you must express your regret. (*Interruption*) Sir, the Minister is on his legs; he wants to say something perhaps.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Speaker's instructions certainly will be complied with immediately. I will take care.

श्री मधु लिनये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू है सदन का अपमान या सदन की अवहेलना और दूसरा पहलू है गिरफ्तारी से सदस्यों को संरक्षण या मुक्ति। यह तो मानी हुई बात है और "वे" में लिखा है कि—

"The privilege of freedom from arrest or molestation of Members of Parliament is of great importance..."

यह 26 जनवरी को मौजूद था, इसलिये हम को भी प्राप्त है। अब आप ने कहा कि इस स्वतन्त्रता की चार मर्यादाएँ हैं, जिनका जिक्र हमारे नियमों में है। 229 में क्रिमनल चार्ज, क्रिमनल आफेन्स

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा था कि आप डिफरेंट मामले पर बोलेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : जी हाँ, मैं उम्मी को बता रहा हूँ। डिटेन्शन होने पर विशेषाधिकार का भंग नहीं हो सकता, इसको मान कर आगे बढ़ रहा हूँ, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह भी गत है कि तुरन्त खबर देनी चाहिये और कारण बताये जाने चाहिये। अब मैं कारण पर आ रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने मैं दो अदालतों के मामले रखना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दो और अदालतों के मामले नहीं सुनना चाहता।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उनका इससे ताल्लुक है। मैं आप को पैरलल केसज बना रहा हूँ, जिससे आपको कैमला देने में सुविधा हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं पैरलल अदालतों की बात नहीं सुनना चाहता। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : देखिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे साथ किन्ने इम्पेशेन्ट हैं। मैंने 5 मिनट की अपने ऊपर मर्यादा बांध दी है, पाँच मिनट के बाद बैठा दीजिये, मेरा आधा वान्य भी खत्म नहीं हुआ लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि बैठ जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि दो पैरलल अदालतों की बात सुनना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिये कि उनका इससे सम्बन्ध है। इलाहाबाद अदालत का फंसला है, अगर केवल दफा बना दी गई है और कारण नहीं बताये गये हैं तो गिरफ्तारी अवैध है, उसको छोड़ देना चाहिये।

मेरा खुद का मामला भी पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के सामने आया था; और मैंने पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के सामने हैबियस-कार्पस पेटिशन दी थी, और काउन्टर एफिडेविट में कहा गया कि ये ये दफायें बता दी गई हैं, लेकिन गिरफ्तारी के कारण नहीं दिये गये थे। चूंकि कारण नहीं दिये गये थे, इसलिए उस गिरफ्तारी को अवैध माना गया था और फौरन मुझ को छोड़ दिया गया था।

अब मैं अपने मुद्दे पर आता हूँ। कारण नहीं बताया है, यह तो आप भी मानते हैं और सदन भी मानता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कारण दिये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज बतलाये गये हैं, कल नहीं बतलाये गये थे। शुरू में जो इतिला दी गई है, हम को उस पर जाना चाहिये। जैसे रिट-पेटिशन में होता है। यद्यपि बाद में उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं माफ़ी मांगता हूँ, तो इससे केवल यही साबित होता है कि इस सदन की जान-रूमकर अवहेलना करना उनका उद्देश्य नहीं था। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि चार्ज था या नहीं, ओफेन्स हुआ या नहीं, डिटेन्शन है या नहीं, मैं इसमें भी जानने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ। केवल कारण न दिये जाने को लेकर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की दृष्टि में उनकी गिरफ्तारी अवैध है, हमारे नियमों के अनुसार नहीं है।

इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप सब-डिवीजनल मॅजिस्ट्रेट को वारन्ट निकाल कर या उनको बिनती करके बहा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बुलायें और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को भी बुलायें। मैजिस्ट्रेट को कहें कि यह गिरफ्तारी हमारे नियमों के अनुसार नहीं है, चूंकि पहली दफ़ा आपने कारण नहीं दिये। 24 घण्टे के बाद जो कारण दिये हैं, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं होता है, उससे सिर्फ यही साबित होता है कि आपका उद्देश्य अच्छा था, उसमें भूल थी लेकिन आप अपमान नहीं करना चाहते थे।

अब मैं दूसरा सवाल उठा रहा हूँ—स्वतन्त्रता का। चूंकि डाक्टर साहब की स्वतन्त्रता गलत तरीके से छीनी गई है, हमारे नियमों के विपरीत जाकर यह काम किया गया है, इसलिये इस सदन को अधिकार है कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को बुलाये और मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब को सुने और उसके बाद फंसला करें। इस सदन को अदालत के सभी अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, मैं एक बहुत ही लिमिटेड सवाल रख रहा हूँ—ईमीडियेट इन्टीमेशन, तुरत इत्तिला आनी चाहिये थी, जो इत्तिला आई वह गलत आई तथा हमारे नियमों के अनुसार नहीं है। जिस तरह इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने और पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने मेरे पेटिशन पर मुझे छोड़ दिया, उसी तरह से इस सदन को अधिकार है कि अपने एक सदस्य की स्वतन्त्रता की हिफाजत करने के लिये मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ, इस पर विचार कीजिये और फिर फंसला दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने विचार कर लिया है। यह कोई एनालोजी नहीं है कि अगर रीजन्स नहीं दिये गये हैं, तो उनको छोड़ दिया जाय। यह अधिकार हम को नहीं है

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नियमों की ओर ध्यान दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नियमों की ओर ध्यान दे रहा हूँ। यह एडजुडिकेशन इस कोर्ट

का नहीं है, न जूडीशियल एक्शन का हमको अधिकार है। जो एक्जिक्यूटिव करे उसको स्कूटिनाइज करें और फंसला करें, वह अख्तियार भी हम को नहीं है और न हम देख सकते हैं। जो रीजन्स हैं वह कल उन्होंने नहीं दिये थे, इसी वास्ते मैंने कहा था कि

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिये डाक्टर साहब को छोड़वाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर भी मुझे छोड़ने का अख्तियार नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास छोड़ने का अधिकार नहीं है। इस सदन को अख्तियार है कि वह होम मिनिस्टर के बाँबिलाफ कोई सेन्सर मोशन लाये। लेकिन मैं या हाउस छाड़ नहीं सकते। यह नहीं कह सकते कि रिट्टा करो।

Arrest of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 16th November, 1966 from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Barabanki:

“Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha, arrested under sections 151/107/117, Criminal Procedure Code on the 16th November, 1966 at 6.20 P.M. at Haidergarh Police Station, Lonikatra, District Barabanki.”

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Again I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This is the telegram. The intimation will be coming.

13.31 hrs.

PETITION RE. PUNJAB MUNICIPAL
(DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब नगरपालिका
(दिल्ली संशोधन) विधेयक, 1966 के
बारे में एक याचिकादाता द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित
एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सिर्फ एक
पिटिशन पेश की है। उसके बारे में क्या
कहा जा सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नियम 357
के अन्तर्गत जो अर्जी दी गई है उसके सम्बन्ध
में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नियम 174 में
मैंने भी नोटिस दी थी लेकिन मुझे मौका
नहीं मिला। चूँकि माननीय सदस्य के
खिलाफ यह आरोप था कि वह प्रदर्शन में
मौजूद थे इस लिये उन की बात को स्वीकार
कर लिया गया। लेकिन मैंने 10 तारीख
को लिखा था कि हमें इस प्रदर्शन की आड़ में
सरकार की ओर से कितना बदनाम किया गया
है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डिस्कशन की
नोटिस दीजिये। हाँ, अगर आपकी कोई
अर्जी या पिटिशन है तो आप दीजिये कि
वह भी इसमें शामिल कर दी जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सूचना
दे चुका हूँ। लेकिन मुझे उसके बारे में सूचित
नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सूचित कर रहा
हूँ कि आप पिटिशन प्रेजेंट करें।
(व्यवधान) पिटिशन करने से हम उनको
कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे दल को
इतना बदनाम किया गया। मुझे उसकी
सफाई का मौका नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दल की सफाई नहीं
हो सकती। श्री कमल नयन बजाज।

13.33 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 नवम्बर को जो गोली
कांड हुआ उस बारे में सदन में बोलते हुए
श्री बागड़ी ने कहा कि मैं वहाँ मंच पर
था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
सही बात है।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : बाद में
दूसरों ने भी जिक्र किया। इससे सदन के
सदस्यों में और प्रेस में घाने से काफी गलत-
फहमी हुई है। उसको दूर करने के लिए मैं
यह वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

सदन के कुछ सदस्यों ने मिल कर गोबध
बन्द करवाने के लिए एक निर्बलीय गोमंच
बनाया है। उस की तरफ से श्री गोविन्द दास
जी, श्री प्रकाशवीर जी, डा० सिधबी तथा
मैं मीटिंग में व्यवस्थापकों से मिलने इस वास्ते
गए थे कि जिससे उनको सरकार से जो कुछ
निवेदन करना हो वह हमें दे दें सो वह हम
लोग सरकार तक पहुंचा देंगे।

जब हम जा रहे थे तब श्री रामेश्वरानन्द
जी का व्याख्यान हो रहा था ऐसा मुझे बाद में
मालूम हुआ। अचानक उसी समय कुछ
हुल्लड़ की शुरुआत हुई। **
हम लोगों ने भी हुल्लड़ करने वालों को
शान्त करने का प्रयास किया। वातावरण

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

एक बार शान्त सा हुआ। हम लोग मंच पर पहुँचे। वहाँ मीटिंग के नेताओं से चर्चा हुई। उन्होंने हम सब से मीटिंग में बोलने के लिए अनुरोध किया। श्री गोविन्द दास जी तथा प्रकाशवीर जी बोल पाये। ** हम लोगों में से भी जो प्रयत्न थोड़ा बहुत कर सके उसका नतीजा भ्राता नहीं दिखा। तब हिंसा का वातावरण बढ़ता देख कर हम लोग डा० सिधवी जी तथा मैं बिना बोले ही प्रकाशवीर जी के साथ मुश्किल से मंच के नीचे उतर पाये। सेठ गोविन्द दास जी पहले ही चले गये थे। ** अभ्रुंगस छोड़ी वह कुछ हम लोगों को भी लगी। मैं करीब दो बजे तक वहाँ रहा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसे देखूंगा। अगर निकालना हुआ तो निकाल दंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें बदनाम किया गया है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): Has he submitted a copy of that statement to you and you have allowed it?

Mr. Speaker: He has sent a copy to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will expunge that. I find that there are objectionable and controversial things. He would kindly see that this personal explanation is not in order. If that has been recorded, it will be put up before me, because I would like to expunge certain portions. They are not in order and they cannot be allowed by way of personal explanation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The only point which has been made on the floor of the House, as far as I know, is that a leading Congress Member like Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj was on the platform of that particular demonstration. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: He can only say why he was there; he should not comment on what has happened and make accusations against some members.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He cannot say why he was there; he can say either he was there or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): No debatable matter can be brought into a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: Let me scrutinise the statement. Let me see what ultimately comes before me.

Shri Kapur Singh: No allegation has been made whatsoever against the hon. member, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj as to why he was there and what he did there. The only allegation is he was there.

Mr. Speaker: The inferences were there.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही ऐलिंगेशन नहीं है कि मैं वहाँ पर था श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने यह भी कहा कि मुझको निरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिये था मुझको ही नहीं सेठ गोविन्द दास को गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिये था।

(व्यवधान)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I say it even now.

Mr. Speaker: Before it goes on record, I shall have to look into it and scrutinise it.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कमल नयन बजाज का उन संगठनों से क्या प्रयोजन था जिनको इजाजत दी गई थी प्रोसेशन निकालने की। क्या उसे चन्दा दिया था। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको भलाऊ नहीं कर सकता ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When I am not allowing him, how can I allow you?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am already waiting. Please don't be angry.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of my being angry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have allowed half of the statement to be read out.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it would not go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने नियम 174 और 115 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दी है ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot answer this question in this manner. He should not cause embarrassment like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें चारों तरफ से बदनाम किया जा रहा है, हमारे दल को बदनाम किया जा रहा है। हमें आप सफाई करने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। सरासर गलत बयानी मंत्री महोदय ने की है कि इसमें जन संघ का हाथ था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको मौका नहीं दे सकता जब तक कि रेगुलर नोटिस न हो । आप कोई पिटिशन लाना चाहें तो लायें । पर्सनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन दे सकते हैं, अगर आपकी निस्वत कुछ कहा गया हो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे दल की बाबत कहा गया है । आपके निर्णय के अनुसार नोटिस देते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक नोटिस नहीं आती है

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : श्री पाण्डेय ने पूछा है कि मेरा वहाँ के आर्गोनाइजर्स से क्या सम्बन्ध था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं आ सकता ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने हुकम दिया है कि जो स्टेटमेंट हुआ है उसे आप देखेंगे और जरूरी हुआ तो उसमें से कुछ निकाल देंगे । यहाँ रोजाना स्टेटमेंट होते हैं आप की इजाजत से लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि इस तरह से निकाला गया हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ पर पर्सनल एक्स्प्लेनेशन का जो रूल है उसके अन्तर्गत स्टेटमेंट को आना चाहिये । बाकी चीजों में मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं किमी डिबेट की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । आप अब मुझको शुक करने दीजिये दूसरी चीज ।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): I want to know for our guidance what portions of the statement..... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यहाँ पर बहस नहीं भलाऊ कर सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण क्या खत्म हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है । आप सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब नहीं सुन सकता हूँ । मैं ने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी तो आपको कैसे दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के बारे में नहीं है । नियमों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ । मेरा भी एक व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण है । आपने नामंजूर किया है । उनको इजाजत कैसे मिली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप नहीं कह सकते हैं । उनको मैंने इजाजत दी थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में मैं कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ । कोई काबिले एतराज बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ । अगर हो तो आप निकाल दें, मुझे एतराज नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पुनर्विचार करें । मुझे व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देने वीजिये । कोई आपत्तिजनक बात आप देखें तो निकाल दें । मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री कम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है । यहां चर्चा नहीं होगी । मैंने इसकी मांग की थी और आपने विश्वास दिलाया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं रुकेंगे तो मुझे कुछ कहना होगा । मैं आपको बार बार कह चुका हूँ कि आप इस तरह से न बोलते चले जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो तो मैं क्या करूँ । चूँकि वहां चर्चा हो गई,

इसलिए मैं इजाजत दे दूँ ? यह नहीं हो सकता है । मैं इस बात से मनासिर नहीं हो सकता कि राज्य सभा में हुई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गोलीकाण्ड हुआ है और उस पर यहां पर चर्चा न हो? आपने विश्वास दिलाया था कि आप चर्चा करवायेंगे । कब करवायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से वक्त जाया न करें । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब लेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं बता सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इधर भी नहीं उठा सकते हैं, बाहर भी नहीं बता सकते हैं, यह तो मनमानी हुई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चर्चा होगी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ । यह वक्त नहीं है बताने का ।

13.42 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT, 1966-67 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1963-64 IN R/SPECT OF RAILWAYS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67 and further discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1963-64. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya may continue his speech.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, yesterday I raised certain points regarding the retrenchment of the electrification project workers in Calcutta, Allahabad and Kanpur. In respect of that I mentioned that the agitation among the electrification project workers was continuing for a long time and ultimately in the Sealdah Section the workers had to suspend work and declare a strike. That strike continued from 12th September, 1966 to 19th September, 1966 on which day an agreement was reached between the railway electrification authority and the Railway Electrification Project Workers' Union in Calcutta. It was stipulated in that agreement that even those persons, who were declared surplus or to whom notices were issued on 1st January, 1966, would be absorbed on the condition of there being vacancies. It was also agreed upon that any retrenched worker, who volunteers himself to go to the Rourkela-Durg Section where expansion work is going on, would be transferred to that section.

But after that, as I mentioned yesterday also, retrenchment notices have been issued on 29th October, 1966, on near-about 70 workers in the Sealdah Section and certain points have been raised by the authority to the effect that they could not be transferred because the provision in the ID Act does not allow the railway authority to do so.

13.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know, the concerned union represented the matter to the authority and have sufficiently established that there is no bar to the railway authority transferring these persons, who have been declared surplus and on whom retrenchment notices have been served, to the Rourkela Section. But up till now nothing has been done.

There are many other grievances but the more serious one is that even

in spite of the fact that a representation was given to the Prime Minister, who assured that steps will be taken to see that these workers are not declared surplus and that retrenchment is not done in the electrification project, and after that the Railway Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, also assured the Allahabad and Kanpur workers as well as the Calcutta workers that the retrenchment will be stopped as far as possible, the railway authority is not giving any serious thought to this issue. It is my urgent request to the Railway Ministry that these workers, who are working there for a pretty long time and who know the job—in their memorandum originally submitted to the railway authority as well as to the Government they said that there is enough scope for absorbing these workmen in the Open Line Works as well as the expansion work—are not unnecessarily put to harassment when there is enough scope for their absorption.

Another assurance was given in the presence of myself, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Anandan Nambiar by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that the railway authority will request the police to withdraw all the cases that were pending against workmen of Allahabad and Kanpur sections in connection with participation in the strike and the incidental happenings during that time. But I have been informed that several cases are still pending. Although the workers have been taken back in service, the police cases are still pending. In connection with the Demands for Excess Grants, which the Minister has come forward in this House for sanction, I raise this issue.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have only two or three points to make.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था
चाहता हूँ। विरोधी दल के नेता बोल रहे
हैं और सदन में गणपति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.—

I find there is no quorum. The bell may be rung again.—

There is quorum now. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the last occasion when we can have an opportunity of saying a few things about a few local needs and grievances before the next General Elections.

As it happens now, there are two railway stations in my constituency which need some special attention from the Railway Minister and some improvement also. In regard to one of them, that is, Chittoor, I have already sent a letter to them. So little has been done if anything has been done at all. But now there is a more crying need for immediate action in regard to Kuppam railway station and I have already written to the Minister and the local people also have written to him. Because they have come to be exasperated by the neglect shown by the local administration in regard to their two very simple, elementary and yet urgent demands of their own, they have decided to go on *satyagraha* from the 24th of this month.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): What are those demands?

Shri Ranga: I will tell him. When they consulted me, I was convinced of the correctness of their stand. Therefore, I told them that I would have no objection to support them.

Their needs are very simple. The level crossing starts where the railway platform ends, not even there being a distance of 2 yards between the ending of the platform and the beginning of the level crossing. So much so, it has led to, in addition to so much of inconvenience to passengers and traffic and so on, a lot of

accidents and within the last 15 months, as many as 4 people came to be killed because of their vain efforts to cross the level crossing. This level crossing happens to be in the centre of the town. The town is split by this level crossing. On the one side, there is the town and on the other side also; the people have no other. . . .

Shri S. K. Patil: Which station?

Shri Ranga: It is Kuppam railway station. In fact, I drew the attention of the Government to a convenience which is already there and which is not being utilised. There is a subway, not far from the level crossing, only about 2 furlongs away. It has already been there fit, for traffic. It has come to be blocked by one or two pillars put underneath in order to prevent traffic. What we have been suggesting is that they should remove the obstruction and strengthen the bridge by putting one or two girders and then allow all traffic which can possibly and conveniently be allowed to pass through it so that the difficulty can be overcome. When the Railway people were asked by the Railway Board, they were told that it would cost them Rs. 2 lakhs and odd. Afterwards, the Railway Board themselves said that it might not cost more than Rs. 26,000. I could not get the local people to contribute this sum. Possibly, today because of the lowering of the value of the money, it may cost about Rs. 50,000. It will not cost more. I would like the Government to take up this matter and make that subway free for traffic and take necessary precautionary steps in regard to other things there.

Then, there is not even a foot bridge or, what you may call, over-bridge. For much smaller stations which are in the villages or in the rural areas, there are foot bridges. But here there is not even a foot bridge at this level crossing. Can you believe it that there is not even a covered platform there or even a raised platform there? Recently I was told that there is some proposal for raising the level of the

platforms. These are the only three simple things we have requested the Government to attend to, and I hope my hon. friend will be able to give us an assurance that these three things would be attended to at the earliest possible opportunity and that the necessary orders would be passed so that it would not be necessary for them to go on a *satyagraha* and I would not be obliged to have to go and keep company with them. This is the simplest possible local demand that anybody can possibly make from my place in this House about a local grievance of the people in his own constituency. This is the second time I am mentioning it. I hope my hon. friend will find his way clear to get these things done and that would save their face as well as my face.

श्री राबेलान घ्यास (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नम्बर 14 के अन्तर्गत सुपील-धरमीटा लाइन को बनाने के लिये, जिस को 1937 से पहले हटा दिया गया था, एक हजार रुपये की टोकन प्रांट की मांग की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि उस से वहां पर एथीकल्चरल प्राइव्शन बढ़ने की सम्भावना है—सिर्फ उम्मीद की जाती है। यह भी कहा गया है कि प्रयोग के लिए सुपील-भवतियाई सेक्शन के 26 किलोमीटर के टुकड़े में से फिलहाल केवल सुपील-धरमीटा लाइन के 13 किलोमीटरके टुकड़े को बनाया जायेगा, ताकि यह मालूम हो सके कि इससे उस क्षेत्र को क्या लाभ होंगे, वहां पर कितना खर्च होगा और उसके अपेरेशनल फ्रिनांशल रिजल्ट्स को देख कर यह नय किया जायेगा कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाये या नहीं।

मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इतनी पुरानी हटाई हुई लाइन की तरफ और गया है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं उन का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की एक ज्वलन्त समस्या की ओर ध्यानाना चाहता हूं। मैंने पहले भी कई दफ्ता इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, हम ने

इस बारे में कई दफ्ता यहां पर कहा है और एम० पी० का इनफार्मल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में कहा है लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर बिल्कुल नहीं गया है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में श्री पाटिल से बहुत शिकायत है। मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट में मैं सत्रह सालों से हूं लेकिन उनके जमाने में मेरी एक भी बात नहीं हो पाई है।

हमारे यहां रतलाम से सुबह जो गाड़ी भोपाल जाती है, हमेशा से—बी० बी० एंड सी० आई० रेलवे (वेस्टर्न रेलवे) और जी० आई० पी० रेलवे (सेंट्रल रेलवे) के समय से—पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस से उस का कनेक्शन रहा है, लेकिन तीन साल पहले उसको हटा लिया गया, जिस से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसबारे में मैंने कई दफ्ता कहा है। मैंने यहां तक आफर किया कि मैं इस बारे में सालाना बताने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यह कनेक्शन हो सकता है। वर्षों से—जब से रेल-गाड़ी शुरू हुई है, तब से—यह कनेक्शन था। उसको हटा लिया गया और अभी तक उसको रेस्टोर नहीं किया गया है, जिसका मुझे बहुत दुख है। यह एक छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन इससे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

जिस रेलवे लाइन को 1937 से पहले हटा दिया गया था, उस को तो बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने मध्य प्रदेश की नई स्टेट के बारे में जो यह सिफारिश की थी कि चूकि वहां पर प्रावागमन के साधन बहुत कम हैं, इस लिए वहां पर नई रेलवे लाइन्ज बिछाई जानी चाहिए, उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। उस ने गुना-शाजापुर—मकसी लाइन की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, जिसको रेलवे बोर्ड ने मंजूर कर लिया था। वह रेलवे लाइन सैकंड फ्राइव-यीअर प्लान में मंजूर हुई थी। उस समय से उसका कन्स्ट्रक्शन चल रहा है,

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ना है कि यद्यपि उस लाइन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर दिये गये हैं, लेकिन इस साल वहां से काफी स्टाफ हटा लिया गया है और वहां के निर्माण-कार्य को बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस लाइन की आवश्यकता को स्टेट्स रीऑर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन जैसी इंडिपेंडेंट एथारिटी ने महसूस किया था, जिसकी बहुत जरूरत है, जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं, उस के काम को इस तरह से बन्द करना उचित नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : आपने अपोजीशन के सदस्यों को इतना टाइम दिया है। मुझे और टाइम दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour is the time allotted. I cannot accommodate all Members. There are many Members who want to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Time may be extended.

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी से एक मेम्बर बोला है। आप मुझे पूरा तो कर लेने दीजिए।

तो मेरा यह उनसे निवेदन है कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों पर इसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ रहा है कि करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होने के बाद काम बन्द कर दिया। कहीं रेलवे लाइन बन चुकी है, कहीं प्ल बन चुका है तो इसका जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब दें कि यह आखिर कब तक पूरी होगी। यह रुपया फिजूल लगा हुआ है। उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, उस का उपयोग होना चाहिए, जल्दी से जल्दी उस काम को खत्म करना चाहिए। उसके बाद कई नई लाइनें जो

बाद में सैक्शन हुईं वह कम्प्लीट हो गईं और जिसकी सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी उस पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस प्रकार आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस पर वह अपना स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे जिसमें कि स्थानीय लोगों में जो गलतफहमी हो रही है वह दूर हो जाय।

14 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I first want to speak about construction of new lines under which railway electrification comes. I would like to support the plea made regarding the way in which retrenchment and absorption of railway electrification staff is proceeding. As you know, I have been raising this point in the Lok Sabha since 1963 and the last question which I asked was in August, 1966. regarding the retrenched railway electrification staff. In the Second and Third Plans, a part of the electrification work has gone apace and in the Fourth Plan, a bigger plan for electrification is afoot. In those circumstances, I am not able to understand why it is not possible to absorb all those skilled and unskilled staff who were working for 7 to 10 years on electrification projects. I am quite aware of the fact that casual labour is temporary labour and they are taken on project work, but our plea has always been, "last come first go". That particular slogan is accepted. Since work on other projects continue and new recruitments are made, the services of these workers who have worked on railway electrification projects can be easily utilised. In the present sector of railway electrification, the number of technical staff is 622 permanent employees and workers taken directly through Service Commissions; there are about 1,020 non-technical staff directly recruited; there are about 200 working supervisors and 295 material

checking clerks; the number of regular Class IV artisans stands at about 87 and that of casual labour, skilled and unskilled, stands at about 5,000. If there is direct recruitment for railway electrification and at the same time there is retrenchment, I think there is some contradiction. Those who are being retrenched can be taken over in the same category or nearby categories; they can be switched over to the work in the new project areas, if there is direct recruitment there. For example, it has already been stated that a new project work is going on in Durg area. In that area, they can easily be taken over. Some of them have been offered the job, but the difficulty is that they are being offered the job on the basis that they will again have to enter as new recruits. They have already spent 7 to 10 years of their life doing work on railway electrification and the work of railway electrification still continues. It is a simple matter of giving them their service benefits and seniority; let them just go from one project to another. We know that in the next two Plans we shall continue the railway electrification work.

As a matter of fact, I would also like to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry to the calling of volunteers for the South-Central Railway. The South-Central Railway has come in as a new zone. I am sure that large numbers of both open lines workers as well as technical staff will be recruited for this zone. In that case, I find that the Assistant Director (Establishment) of the Railway Board has issued a circular saying that—there is a clarification—it will only apply in the case of staff of the zonal railways and not any other railway organisation that is Railway Electrification workers are excluded; it means that if you belong to one of the regular zonal organisations, then only you can opt and enter into the South Central Zone. I would like to say that this is a very important matter. We have been urging the Government

and the Government has promised that they will look into the matter, and screening committees have been set up. I would request that those who have been given retrenchment notices should, as far as possible, be kept on and nobody should come and say, "the railway electrification work is going on, but we are not able to keep our jobs, although we have been in service doing this work for about 8 to 10 years".

I have no time; otherwise, I would like to talk about so many other things.

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री ने यह जो मांग रखी है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह तो बहुत कम रकम रखा गया है सिर्फ 21 हजार ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है। कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य भाषण प्रारम्भ करें।

श्री फ० गो० सेन : मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जो 21 हजार रुपया रखा गया है, 20 हजार तो डिग्री में चला जायगा। बाकी रहा एक हजार रुपया। यह मारी मुपोल भवनियाही लाइन के लिये है। यह बहुत पुरानी लाइन थी जिसे अंग्रेजी सरकार ने सन 37-38 में उखाड़ दिया था और यह हम लोग पहले समझते थे कि लड़ाई की वजह से यह उखाड़ दी गई थी लेकिन बताया जाता है कि फ्लड की वजह से उखाड़ी कर गई है। यह बहुत ही उज्जाऊ एरिया है, जूट पैदा करने वाला और फारिन एक्सचेंज अर्नर एरिया है। इसके अलावा आबादी में भी हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा डेंसिटी ग्राफ पापुलेशन यहां है, यहां की आबादी इतनी ज्यादा है कि कहने के लायक नहीं। यह बड़ी खर्शों की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने

[श्री फ० गो० मेन]

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के निर्देशानुसार एक हजार रुपये का टोकम रखा है। आगे चल कर बहुत ज्यादा रुपया वह इस काम को और आगे लगायेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता कि यह कोमी प्रोजेक्ट एरिया है और कोसी प्रोजेक्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कैनल वगैरह वहां बना दी है और उससे फ्लड कंट्रोल वगैरह का सवाल बहुत कुछ हल हो गया है। इरिगेशन चैनल वगैरह जो बना दी है उस से खेतिहर लोग वहां बहुत खुश हैं बल्कि जिनका पानी बाफी मिल गया है उनकी जमीन इतनी उपजाऊ हो गई है कि वह लोग अब उठलने लग गये हैं। मगर पानी बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है। ज्यादा पानी नहीं दिया जा सका। ताहम मैं कहूंगा कि सुपोल भवतिपाही लाइन को फारविश गंज तक बढ़ा दिया जाये जो कि नेपाल बोर्डर पर है। तो इस से नरपतगंज, भवतिपाही सुपोल दरभंगा, सबको सर्विस मिल जायगी। वह एरिया जूट पैदा करने वाला एरिया है, इससे उसका निर्यात टिकाने से हो सकता है।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि हमारे कोसी इलाके में कटिहार में ब्राड गेज स्टेशन और मीटर गेज स्टेशन यह दोनों एक दूसरे से बहुत दूर हो गए हैं। इतने दूर हो गए हैं कि पैसेंजर को रिकशा कर के मीटर गेज स्टेशन से ब्राड गेज स्टेशन या ब्राड गेज स्टेशन से मीटर गेज स्टेशन आना पड़ता है। इसलिए अगर यह दोनों स्टेशन एक जगह कर दिये जायें तो यह दिक्कत दूर हो सकती है और यदि यह न हो सके तो कटिहार मीटर गेज से बरीनी मीटर गेज तक 112 मील की दूरी को ब्राडगेज कर दिया जाय। इससे दूसरी समस्यायें भी हल हो जायेंगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will be called to reply at 3 O'clock.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 21,000.

Demand No. 2 is for a token amount of Rs. 1,000 for the restoration of a dismantled line in the North-Eastern Railway. The new line covers about 13 k.m. and is expected to cost about Rs. 22 lakhs.

In this context, I want to plead with the hon. Minister that he should be kind enough to take up the implementation of the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Nagercoil railway project which has been pending for a very long time, for over thirty years now and which is long overdue. I have been pleading for this for the past five years, and I have been writing several letters to the Minister, and frequently contacting the Minister and still nothing has come out. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister and his colleagues to take immediate steps for the construction of this most necessary and important line. This line is important both commercially and strategically. Kanyakumari is a world-famous tourist and pilgrim centre. The line may be taken up in the first stage from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari and Nagercoil, and later on in the Fifth Plan, it could be extended from Nagercoil to Trivandrum. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take immediate steps in regard to this line, because it is so necessary for the two districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, as a number of industries are coming up and there are valuable minerals in these two districts to be exploited.

I would also appeal to the hon. Minister to take up the implementation of the broad gauge line from Tiruchirappalli to Tuticorin. The Tuticorin port is becoming a major harbour and the Sethusamudram canal project is also coming up. A number of industries are coming up in the hinterland. So, I would appeal to the Government to take up these two important schemes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मांग रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

मेरे मित्र श्री राधेलाल व्यास ने अभी जो जिक्र किया है, मैं उसके ही सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । रतलाम से लेकर भोपाल तक के बीच में कई महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन हैं, उज्जैन जैसा प्रमुख नगर है, लेकिन वहाँ कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं है, इससे वहाँ के यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । उज्जैन न केवल एक बड़ा शहर है, बल्कि एक प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थान भी है, जहाँ पर दूर दूर से यात्री आते हैं, बम्बई से जो गाड़ियाँ नागदा आती हैं, इन गाड़ियों के अन्दर कोई भी उज्जैन का कोटा रिजर्वेशन का नहीं होता है, जिससे यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का समना करना पड़ता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उज्जैन से आगरा तक जो लाइन है, वह नैरो-गेज है, इस को मीटर गेज करना चाहिये । गुना-मगसी जो रेलवे लाइन डाली जा रही है, उसको बढ़ा कर देवास से मिला देना चाहिये, जिससे गुना से आने वाला व्यक्ति सीधे इन्दौर पहुँच सके । इस समय यह होता है कि इन्दौर से देवास आना पड़ता है, वहाँ से उज्जैन, फिर मगसी, फिर वहाँ से गुना आना पड़ता है । इतना घूम कर आने में समय और पैसे की बहुत बरबादी होती है तथा जनता को काफी असुविधा होती है । इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि 22 मील के इस टुकड़े को मगसी से बढ़ा कर देवास से जोड़ देना चाहिये ।

एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि उज्जैन एक बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है, मजदूर एरिया है, उसके आस पास रेल लाइन को कास करने के लिए केवल एक ही पुल है ।

उज्जैन 2 लाख की आबादी का शहर है, वहाँ पर फाटक कास करने में लोगों को काफी समय तक परेशानी होती है । मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वहाँ पर कम से कम दो पुलों की व्यवस्था, एक तरफ तथा दूसरा दक्षिण में, की जाय, जिससे लोगों को लाइन काम करने में पैदल जाने में या सायकल ले जाने में कठिनाई न हो ।

रेलवे के अन्दर जो गाड़ें लोग हैं, रेल के अन्दर जो इनके जो डिब्बे होते हैं, वे इतने खुले होते हैं कि उनको काफ़ी हवा लगती है । उनके डिब्बों की ठोक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ । इन्दौर से उज्जैन जो मीटर-गेज चलती है, यह गाड़ी इन्दौर से उज्जैन आने में और उज्जैन से इन्दौर जाने में कम से कम ढाई घंटे लेती है, इस वजह से यात्री रेल से कम सफर करते हैं, मीटर ट्रैफिक उस एरिये में काफ़ी ज्यादा चलता है क्योंकि मीटर के द्वारा 1 घंटा 10 मिनट में पहुँचा जा सकता है । इस गाड़ी की रफतार तेज की जानी चाहिये तथा बीच बीच में जो गाड़ी 15-15 मिनट फालतू रुकती है, उस समय को कम किया जाय, ताकि गाड़ी जल्दी पहुँच सके तथा इसको दो मर्तबा की बजाय तीन मर्तबा चलाया जाय जिससे ज्यादा ट्रैफिक पहुँच सके ।

भारत देश में जिस प्रकार से रेलवे की दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है, मंत्री जी ने जैसी आशंका प्रकट की है कि ये घटनाएँ किसी के द्वारा कराई जा रही हैं, मैं इसमें उनका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ । इसके पीछे जो दल तोड़फोड़ करवाते हैं उनके ऊपर सरकार को कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है, जिससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

सरकार सतर्क नहीं है, या यह सरकार की ढीली नीति का परिणाम है। मैं इस बारे में सरकार के साथ हूँ कि ऐसी कार्यवाही करने वालों को सख्त से सख्त दण्ड दिया जाय।

एक बात मैं सरकार से और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो दल सरकार को सहयोग देना चाहता है, जो शान्ति चाहता है, प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखता है, उसको किसी बात को लेकर घसीटा जाय, उसे बदनाम किया जाय, इस प्रकार की बात को मैं कतई बरदाश्त नहीं करूँगा। यदि जनसंघ को बदनाम करने की साजिश की गई तो उसका डट कर मुकाबला किया जायगा।

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल शाम से इस रेलवे की सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पर जो बहस हो रही है, उसको सुन रहा हूँ, कोई एक टुकड़ा मांगता है, तो कोई दो टुकड़े मांगता है। मैं रेल मंत्री से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बड़ी गम्भीर परिस्थिति है, मैं कछवाय जी का समर्थन करता हूँ कि जो दल आज सेवोर्टेजिंग करा रहे हैं, अगर इनको चेक नहीं करेंगे, आपके अधिकारी अगर इन को चेक नहीं करेंगे, तो वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैंने पिछले साल भी यही बात कही थी और आज भी कहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर रेलवे की जो गाड़ी नेफा को जाती है, वह सिंगल लाइन है, छोटी लाइन है, वहाँ पर सेवोर्टेजिंग ज्यादा हो रही है— जो लेफ्टिस्ट एलॉमेन्ट है, जो सरकार को बदलना चाहता है, जिसकी एक्जाम्पल हमने 7 तारीख को राजधानी में देखी, मैं सरकार को उनसे सावधान करना चाहता हूँ, सरकार को गफलत में नहीं रहना चाहिये—

मठे साठ्यम रामाचरत्

इस नीति को पार्टिल सहव को भूल नहीं जाना चाहिये, शासक को कभी रियायत

नहीं बरतनी चाहिये, धर्मराज वाली नीति अब यहाँ पर चल नहीं सकती है। क्योंकि आप के देश में आज एक जयचन्द नहीं हजारों जयचन्द पैदा हो गये हैं। मैं उनके साथ हूँ जो इस देश की गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, इस देश की मसीबतों को हल करना चाहते हैं, और अपने राष्ट्र के अंडे को ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये मैं अपने देश के रेल मंत्री से कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि आज सारे देश की यूनिटी की रक्षा करने वाली कोई चीज है, तो वह रेल है, रेल देश के सारे मूबों को, सारे केन्द्रों को मिला कर इन्टीग्रिटी का एक शानदार नमूना पेश करती है, रेल के द्वारा हम मद्रास पहुँचते हैं, बम्बई पहुँचते हैं, कलकत्ता पहुँचते हैं। रोज इस हाउस में हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी का झगड़ा देखते हैं, लेकिन मैं त्रिवेन्द्रम गया, कलकत्ता गया, सब जगह टूटी-फूटी लंगडी हिन्दी सब बोलते हैं और समझते हैं, लेकिन हमारे मित्र लोग, नेता लोग इस झगड़े को उठाते हैं, वना बंगाल में लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, तामिल में लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, आसाम में लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, कन्या-कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक हिन्दी, उर्दू सब बोल लेते हैं, इस लिये मैं रेल मंत्री से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री स० का० पार्टिल : रेलवे की वजह से बोलते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : जी हाँ। छोटी-छोटी लाइनें सब ने मांगी हैं, लेकिन मेरी स्पीच आप रेलवे बजट पर निकालकर देख लीजिये, मैंने बराबर यही डिमांड की है कि कानपुर से मिलीगुड़ी तक की लाइन को डबल कर दीजिये, वह लाइन पुरानी हो गई है, जब गाड़ी खट-खट कर के चलती है तो जान घबराने लगती है कि रेल कहीं उलट न जाय। इसलिये मैं दस्तबस्ता गुजारिश करता हूँ कि आप इन कम्प्यूनिस्ट एलॉमेन्ट्स को देखें, जो हमारे देश से बगावत कर रहे

हैं, देश को सेवोटाज करना चाहते हैं, चीन और रूस की लाली के नीचे हमारे देश को धाखा देना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं रेलवे मन्त्री से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि इस मुल्क की एकता को बनाये रखने के लिये आप के पास रेलवे विभाग हैं जो लोगों को खाना, कपड़ा, हर चीज पहुंचाता है। श्री बनर्जी कान खोल कर सुन लें, कलकत्ते में जो फूड कण्ट्रोल चला, उस वक्त अगर किसी ने गल्ले की दूकान लुटवाया होता, लोगों को हैरान किया होता, तब मैं मानता कि भुखमरी की वजह से ऐसा हुआ, लेकिन लोगों ने रेल की पटरी को क्यों उखड़वाया। इसी लिये न कि जहां आवश्यकता हो वहां गेहूँ न पहुंच पाये। क्या यह सेवोटाज नहीं है? अगर सेवोटाज नहीं है तो क्या है। इस हाउस के अन्दर घमकां दा जाती है कि कल यह होगा, परसों यह होगा। क्या इस तरह के लोग देश के शुभ-चिन्तक और देश के रक्षक हैं? यह देश के भक्षक हैं, देश की रक्षा चाहने वाले नहीं हैं।

मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार से दस्तबदस्ता गुजारिश करता हूँ कि रेलवे विभाग को मज-बूत किया जाये और नई लाइनों का दिया जाये। यह हमारा बहुत पुरानी मांग है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे प्रतिष्ठान एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है जो निश्चित रूपसे देश की तमाम दिशाओं को जोड़ता है और रेलवे के माध्यम से हम एक दूसरे के निकट पहुंच पाते हैं। इसी सन्दर्भ में यह भी स्पष्ट है कि जहां पर रेलवे की पटरियां न हों वहां हम चाहते हैं कि रेलवे लाइन हो। मैं आपका ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र के उस इलाके की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि कुरवई, सिरिज, लटेरी, मधुसूदनगढ़, जापनेर का 100 मील लम्बा इलाका है वहां पर करीब करीब 10 लाख की जनसंख्या है। वहां के बहुत से लोग जब मिलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमने कभी रेल देखी

नहीं है, कभी रेल पर चढ़े नहीं हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे करा लिया जाये और सर्वे करने के बाद यह प्रावधान किया जाय कि वहां रेलवे लाइन मिल जाये। मैं जो यह रेलवे लाइन चाहता हूँ वह सिर्फ यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये नहीं, बल्कि इस लिये भी कि वह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां अनाज पैदा होता है, गेहूँ है, चूना है, बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं, इन सब चीजों के लिये सुविधा मिल सके। किसी भी गांव के विकास का माध्यम, छोटे छोटे नगरों के विकास का माध्यम बढ़िया रेलवे है।

मैं यहां पर यह भी कहूँ कि तमाम प्रदेशों में मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसमें रेलवे लाइनों की बहुत कमी है। ट्रंक रूट्स को छोड़ कर यदि आप देखें तो आठ ऐसे जिले हैं जहां एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। कई तो ऐसे जिले हैं जो कि तीस, बत्तीस और पैंतीस मील की दूरी पर हैं लेकिन ट्रंक रूट्स रेलवे लाइनों से मिले हैं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की टैक्नो-एकानमिक सर्वे के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसने यह रिपोर्ट भी दी थी कि मध्य प्रदेश बड़ा नैगलेक्टड प्रदेश है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश का कम्प्लीट सर्वे करा लिया जाये। उससे आपका पोर्टेन्शल बढ़ेगा, आप की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, अनाज बढ़ेगा, खनिज पदार्थ बढ़ेगा और लोगों की सुख सुविधाएं बढ़ेंगी। उसका कम्प्लीट सर्वे करवाइये। मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से। वहां पर बिपुल सम्पत्ति है, खनिज पदार्थ भी हैं, लेकिन हम उन को एक्सप्लायट नहीं करते हैं। आज इतना पोटेन्शल होते हुए भी जो मा इन सुविधा कह-लाती है, अर्थात् रेलवे वहां पर अधिक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका पूरा सर्वे करवा लिया जाये और उसके बाद उसका इम्प्लै-मेंटेशन करने का प्रावधान किया जाये।

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode):
I shall be very brief and shall touch on only one point concerning new lines in the Supplementary Demands put before the House. I refer to the neglected part of Malabar in Kerala State which did not get even a single inch of railway after the country became independent.

For the last ten years, we have been urging the Railway Ministers and also this House to take up the question of the Melatur-Ferok railway. When we approached the hon. Railway Minister in connection with this, he was raising a technical objection, that the Kerala State Government did not recommend this particular line. As a matter of fact, this is not a new line; this is only an extension of the existing Shoranur-Nilambur line to Calicut. If this is not done, the Shoranur-Nilambur line which is now running at a loss will be dismantled. That is what we are afraid of.

Therefore, in view of the fact that we were not given even an inch of railway after independence and in view of the fact that the Kerala Government has now recommended it—we raised this matter in the consultative committee and the Kerala Government has promised that the minutes of the meeting would be sent to the Central Government—we request the Central Government to take this up. Even if it is not given top priority by the Kerala Government, the Central Government can take it up because it is a very short line of 24 or 25 miles, and it is only an extension of an existing railway line to make it a profitable proposition.

This is the only point I would make. I do not touch on any other point because by that the importance of the matter I have raised will be lessened.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जिस अनुदान की मांग की है, मैं उसका हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ उन्हें

बघाई भी देता हूँ कि इस मन्त्रालय ने और रेलवे विभाग ने जो प्रगति की है वह सन्तोषजनक हुई है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं एक निवेदन करूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का, जिसकी आबादी दस करोड़ है, एक पूर्वांचल भी है जिसकी आबादी तीन करोड़ के करीब है। वहाँ पर वाराणसी एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान है। वाराणसी से कलकत्ते के लिये, दिल्ली के लिये और बम्बई के लिये तो आपने ट्रेन दिया लेकिन मद्रास के लिये कोई ट्रेन नहीं दी। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि इस पूर्वांचल में सारे देश के भागों से लोग वाराणसी में जाते हैं इसलिये आवश्यक है कि एक ट्रेन वाराणसी से मद्रास के लिये भी दी जाये।

साथ ही यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वांचल का एक इलाका बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है इस लिये भटनी जंक्शन से वाराणसी तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाई जाये।

बहुत से ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जो कि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जैसे कि सतरांव स्टेशन है। वह अंग्रेजों के वक्त में बना था। लेकिन अभी तक फ्लैग स्टेशन ही है। उसको पूर्ण स्टेशन बना दिया जाना चाहिये। उसको सिगनल दिया जाये, टेलीफोन दिया जाये, तार दिया जाये। केवल वही एक उत्तम स्टेशन है जो कि भटनी और बरहज के बीच में पड़ता है लेकिन वह बहुत उपेक्षित है :

बेलथरा रोड तुरतीपुर के बीच में एक बड़ा प्रसिद्ध रेलवे पुल है जो कि भागलपुर का पुल कहलाता है वहाँ से होकर ही देवरिया आदि को जाते हैं। बनारस इलाहाबाद आदि को भी जाते हैं। इसलिये उसको रेल कम रोड पुल बनाया जाये जिसमें लोग मोटर, साइकल और पैदल यात्रा कर सकें।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक और चीज की तरफ भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कई बार डा० राम सुभग सिंघ

से प्रार्थना की। वह सुनते भी हैं, लेकिन फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ट्रेन इलाहाबाद एक्स-प्रेस गोरखपुर में इलाहाबाद जाती है। उसके बीच में सलेमपुर स्टेशन है जहाँ पर 6 हजार आदमी रहते हैं। वह तहसील है और इलाके का सदर मुकाम है। एक व्यावसायिक केन्द्र भी है। पहले यह ट्रेन वहाँ पर रुका करती थी, लेकिन कुछ समय से उसका रुकना बन्द हो गया है। अगर यह ट्रेन इस तरह से चलाई जाय जो कि गोरखपुर से इलाहाबाद तक जाय और बीच में सलेमपुर पर न रुके तो इस से वहाँ की जनता का, जिसकी संख्या काफी है, कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये इस एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन को सलेमपुर स्टेशन पर भी रोका जाये।

इसी तरह से एक स्टेशन भाटपार है जो कि व्यावसायिक केन्द्र है और बिहार बाईर से मिला हुआ है। वहाँ पर लाखों आदमी उतरते हैं। पहले जो कानपुर एक्सप्रेस है वह उस पर रुका करती थी, लेकिन अब नहीं रुकती है। इससे जो बेचारे लोग कलकत्ता, कानपुर, बम्बई आदि नगरों को जाते हैं उनको बड़ा कष्ट होता है। इस गाड़ी को वहाँ पर भी रुकना चाहिये।

भांसी कानपुर के बीच में एक नई ट्रेन पास हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक वह चलाई नहीं गई। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उसको चलाया जाये क्योंकि इस लाइन पर काफी बोझ है। बिना नई रेल चलाये हुए वह हलका नहीं हो सकता है।

बरहज स्टेशन पर काफी समय पहले सर्वे हो गया था, लेकिन उस पर कोई छज्जन नहीं है। जो लोग वहाँ पर आते हैं वहाँ प्लेटफार्म पर ही पड़े रहते हैं इसलिये और प्रबन्ध अच्छा होते हुए भी उनको वहाँ ठहरने की सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। इसी तरह से लार स्टेशन पर भी छाजन नहीं है। उसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। साथ ही लार स्टेशन

के रेलवे ठाले से लेकर रेलवे स्टेशन तक की सड़क बहुत खराब हो गई है। आदमी नहीं चल सकता है, बैलगाड़ियाँ नहीं चल सकती हैं। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि ये साधारण सी बातें हैं और इन पर तो आप आसानी से विचार कर सकते हैं। आप अपने जनरल मैनेजर जो गोरखपुर में हैं, एन० ई० आर० के जो जनरल मैनेजर हैं, उनको कह सकते हैं कि इन छोटी छोटी बातों पर तो वह ध्यान दें और इन छोटी छोटी शिकायतों को दूर करें इन बातों को सुन लिया जाए और कुछ किया न जाए तो इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है। अगर पत्र लिखे जाते हैं तो जवाब आ जाता है कि बातचीत हो रही है, विचार हो रहा है लेकिन बाद में क्या होता है इसका पता नहीं चलता है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि ये जो बातें हैं इनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाए।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): I congratulate the hon. Minister and his able colleague for having administered the railways in an efficient and effective manner. I am in complete agreement with Mr. Hanumanthaiah in what he said regarding railway accidents and the responsibility of the Ministers, and I do not want to go further into it in detail.

I also thank the Railway Minister for creating the South Central Zone which was inaugurated on 2nd October. It has created a very good impression that this new zone will enhance the administrative efficiency of the railway and also offer new facilities to the passengers and other commercial interests. In this connection I would only bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the fact that the South Central Zone will not be complete unless the Kuntakal Division is included in it, and I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

With the creation of the new zone, a circular has been issued instructing all the employees working in every zone to apply if they want to opt for the new zone. Certain representa-

[Shri Vishwanath Pandey]

tions also were made that this option should be restricted only to two zones, Central and Southern Zones. I would request the Minister not to open the floodgates by inviting everybody from all the parts of the country, but restrict it only to those who are affected, that is those in the Southern and Central zones.

For the last four or five years I have been writing that there should be an overbridge constructed at Adoni, which is in my constituency. It is a very important commercial place with a population of more than one lakh. The local municipality as well as the State Government have come forward, agreeing to share the expenditure involved. I have been writing letters, and I would only urge the Minister to take up this matter as early as possible.

I may not be dubbed as parochial-minded if I plead for a separate Railway Service Commission for this new zone. All along there were well-founded fears that the employment potential or employment opportunities were not equally given to the areas in this zone. I do not plead that there should be a separate railway service commission for the South Central Zone only, but I only request the Minister if that is not administratively possible, to see to it that equitable justice is done to the areas involved, that employment is given to the various regions concerned.

Every State Capital is connected with New Delhi by direct train. It is most unfortunate that Hyderabad does not have a direct railway train connecting it with Delhi. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and connect the State Capital of Hyderabad with Delhi by a direct train.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय : मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।
पिछली बार भी सदन में यह सवाल उठाया

गया था कि इलाहाबाद से भटनी वाली लाइन पर गोविन्दपुर एक रेलवे स्टेशन है। यह स्टेशन बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। इसके बारे में कई बार मन्त्री महोदय को पत्र लिखे गए हैं। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। जब कहा जाता है तो इसको मान भी लिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि इस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ कोई रेलगाड़ी खड़ी नहीं होती है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जाए और गाड़ियों को वहाँ खड़ा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेशनों के नजदीक बिजली है वहाँ पर मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि रेलवे प्रायोरिटीज को कह दिया गया है कि उन स्टेशनों के लिए बिजली ले ली जाए। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से स्टेशन हैं, खास तौर से मेन लाइन पर जहाँ बिजली नहीं है और उनके नजदीक बिजली अवेलेबल भी है। इसके कारण मुसाफिरों को सख्त परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मिसाल के लिए जमानिया स्टेशन कलकत्ता से दिल्ली जाने वाली लाइन पर है। यह एक मुख्य बाजार है। गाजीपुर की सबसे बड़ी मण्डी है। एक तरफ डिग्री कालेज है और दूसरी तरफ बाजार है। न वहाँ पर बिजली है और न ही स्टेशन पर ओवरब्रिज है। इसके बारे में कई बार कहा गया है लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं गया है।

इलाहाबाद कटिहार लाइन के ऊपर बलिया जिले का मुख्य केन्द्र है। आधा शहर एक तरफ पड़ता है और आधा दूसरी तरफ और बीच में से रेल गुजरती है। वहाँ पर हमेशा आदमी मरते हैं, हमेशा मारपीट होती है, झगड़े होते हैं। आज तक लगातार मन्त्रियों का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाने के बावजूद भी वहाँ पर कोई लेवल क्रॉसिंग नहीं बनाया गया है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब रेल-

गाड़ियां आती हैं और शंटिंग उसी जगह करती हैं तो जनता को बहुत सख्त परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है वहां जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक लेवेल क्रासिंग बनाया जाए ।

बहुत सी जगह जहां गांव पड़ने हैं वहां रेलवे क्रासिंग रेल मन्त्रालय द्वारा इस आधार पर नहीं बनाये जाते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें आधा खर्चा देने को तैयार नहीं होती हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां ऐसे स्टेशन हों जहां पर कि लेवेल क्रासिंग बनाने की जरूरत हो वहां आप चाहें तो गांव वालों से पैसा लेकर इन को बना सकते हैं । इस मामले में मैं चाहता हूं कि रेल मन्त्रालय पहल करे और सर्वे करे कि यहां यहां लेवेल क्रासिंगज की जरूरत है और अगर वहां गांव वाले पैसा देने को तैयार हो जाएं तो लेवेल क्रासिंग बना दिये जाएं ।

अब मैं मरुवाडी के डी० एल० डब्ल्यू० के कारखाने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मरुवाडी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक सेंटर है । वहां पर जब कारखाने की स्थापना हुई थी तो मन्त्रालय की ओर से आशवासन दिया गया था कि जिन लोगों की ज़मीनें इस कारखाने के लिए ली गई हैं उनको काम में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी । आज हालत यह हो रही है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम लोगों को छोड़ कर वहां के मैनेजर श्री चक्रवर्ती और दूसरे लोग बाहर के लोगों को लाकर रखे हुए हैं और वहां के जो गरीब आदमी हैं और जिन की ज़मीनें छीन ली गई हैं, उनको काम नहीं मिला है । अभी पिछले दिनों वहां पर भूख हड़ताल भी हुई थी । मैं स्वयं वहां गया था । मैंने उन से कहा कि उनके मामले को मन्त्री जी के सामने रखा जाएगा, उनके बारे में यहां बात कही जाएगी । लेकिन आज तक भी उनकी तकलीफों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । जिनकी ज़मीनें ले ली गई हैं, छीन ली गई हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता है और बाहर के लोगों को लाकर रख लिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें ।

दूसरी बात वहां यह हो रही है कि जो लोग रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन से सिर्फ इसी प्रॉजेक्ट के लिए चुने गये थे, जिनके बाकायादा इम्तिहान हुए थे, जो इंजीनियर हैं या दूसरे टेक्नीकल आदमी हैं उनके बारे में वहां के मैनेजर ने लिख कर भेजा है कि ये सरपलस स्टाफ है और इसे दूसरी रेलवेज में भेज दिया जाए । जब इसके बारे में प्रश्न किया गया तो जवाब दिया गया कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ है और मेरे पास जनरल मैनेजर का सैक्यूलर मौजूद है जिसमें कहा गया है कि तमाम रेलों को लिखा जाए कि जहां रेलवे में स्थान हो इन लोगों को उन रेलों में भेज दिया जाए और इनकी सीनियोरिटी भी तय करने का काम अफसरों ने अपने हाथ में ले रखा है । सीनियोरिटी इस बेसिस पर तय नहीं होती है कि कौन ज्यादा दिन से काम करता है बल्कि इस बेसिस पर तय होती है कि अधिकारियों की नज़र में कौन अधिक अच्छा है । जो उनकी नज़र में अच्छा होता है उसी को सीनियर बना दिया जाता है । बाकी लोगों को अलग हटाया जा रहा है । मरुवाडी के लोकोमोटिव के कारखाने में काम करने वालों के इन प्रीवेंसिस को आज मैं उठा रहा हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप इनको देखें, इनकी परमनली जांच करें और पता लगायें कि यह बात सही है या गलत है ।

गाजीपुर जिले में लगातार इस बात को कहा गया है कि गंगा पर पुल बना कर छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन को मिला दिया जाए । गाजीपुर जिले का हेडक्वार्टर है और इतना पिछड़ा हुआ वह जिला है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई जिला भी उतना पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है । एक किनारे से बड़ी लाइन जाती है और दूसरे किनारे से छोटी लाइन जाती है । हमने निवेदन किया था, पेटिशन भी दी गई थी, प्रार्थना भी की गई थी और जब श्री जग-जीवन राम जी रेल मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने वादा भी किया था कि मैं यहां पुल बनवाऊंगा ।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

लेकिन कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकला है। टाल टैक्स के बेसिस पर ग्राप बना सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन को ग्राप कनेक्ट कर दें। इसके बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन भी दिया गया था। वहाँ की जनता की यह मांग है कि गाजीपुर पर गंगा पर पुल बना कर छोटी और बड़ी लाइन को कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरी इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy (Chickballapur): While supporting the Demands of the Railways placed before the House, I would like to say a few words about the Bangalore-Chickballapur narrow gauge line which I have been requesting the hon. Minister for the last one year to be converted into a broad gauge line. It is a very important line, connecting important trade centres like Devanahalli, Chintamani, Bangarpet etc. It goes to a distance of about 150 miles. It runs in the arid zone of Bangalore and also two important districts and runs into Andhra and Madras States also. People have been requesting the Government for a long time and the State Government has also been urging that this line should be converted into broad gauge line because the speed of the train is so slow as it is a narrow gauge line. Hence, because of its slowness, people are not travelling sufficiently and there is loss. Government surveyed the line a number of times to see whether it should be converted into metre-gauge or broad-gauge line but so far no action has been taken. There is heavy traffic in this route and it is necessary that attention should be paid to this.

There is another request of the people here to link Chintamani to Madanapalli which is in the arid zone. Chintamani is a business centre and if this link is established, it will connect two States. This is an area

where there is heavy traffic. I request early action with regard to Guntakkal-Bangalore broad gauge line. We have been requesting for a long time but no action has been taken.

I had written a number of letters to the hon. Minister with regard to the opening of gates on either side of Elahanga station on Devanahalli-Bangalore line and the hon. Minister was pleased to look into them and the gates are opened now and then. But permanent arrangements should be made so that the ryots may take their manures, etc. If gatemen are posted at these places, this could be done. The Hasan-Mangalore line is moving at a snail's pace. Sufficient amounts have not been placed at the disposal of the people there to carry out the work. This work may be expedited early.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले जब भी रेलवे मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स या बजट इस हाउस में आता रहा है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव रखता रहा हूँ। इस समय मैं फिर उन बातों पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ, ताकि रेलवे मिनिस्टर उनके बारे में दिलचस्पी लें और उनको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैं श्री पाटिल और डा० राम सुभग सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में नांदेड़ स्टेशन को एक्मटेड करके अच्छा बना दिया गया है और पूर्व तथा पश्चिम में रेलवे क्रासिंग के दो अच्छे ब्रिज बना दिये गये हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की जनता की तरफ से उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इससे पहले मैंने जो छोटे छोटे सुझाव दिये हैं, उनको भ्रमल में लाया गया है, जिससे लोगों को सहूलियत हुई है। इस दृष्टि से मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें खर्च का कोई मवाल नहीं है। अगर उसको भ्रमल में लाया जायेगा, तो लोगों की तकलीफ़ दूर

होगी। बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर जब मेल या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी आती है, तो वहां पर खड़े पैसेंजर्स में से किसी को यह पता नहीं होता है कि फ्रस्ट क्लास का डिब्बा कौन सी जगह आने वाला है और थर्ड क्लास का डिब्बा कौन सी जगह आने वाला है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि गाड़ी के आने पर पैसेंजर्स इधर-उधर भागते हैं, लोग गिर जाते हैं और उनको चोट पहुंचती है और साथ ही सामान की भी हानि होती है। ट्रेन में इंजन के पीछे जितनी भी बोगीज लगी होती हैं, उनकी संख्या के अनुसार स्टेशन के शोड पर लटकते हुए हैगिंग बोर्ड लगा दिये जायें, जिन पर नम्बर लिखे हुए हों और लाउड-स्पीकर से एलान किया जाये कि अमुक नम्बर पर फ्रस्ट क्लास का डिब्बा खड़ा होगा और अमुक नम्बर पर थर्ड क्लास का डिब्बा खड़ा होगा, इत्यादि। इस प्रकार पैसेंजर्स अपने अपने स्थान पर खड़े हो जायेंगे और उनको आगे-पीछे भागने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

जब राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर किसी स्टेशन पर आते हैं, तो ट्रेन के डिब्बे निश्चित स्थान पर खड़े किये जाते हैं। कुछ समय पहले जब मंत्री महोदय, श्री पाटिल, शोलापुर आये थे, तो रेलवेज के डी० एस० और किसी भी अधिकारी को यह पता नहीं था कि उनका डिब्बा कहां है। उनका डिब्बा आगे निकल गया और वहां पर जो पचाम, सौ लोग हार ले कर खड़े थे, उनको भी आगे भागना पड़ा। हम देखते हैं कि डिब्बों के बारे में ठीक जानकारी न होने के कारण पैसेंजर्स इधर उधर भागते हैं, औरतें और बच्चे भीड़ में गिर जाते हैं और बहुत असुविधा होती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस मुद्दाव पर अमल किया जाये। इसमें खर्च का कोई हवाल नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने शोलापुर-औरंगाबाद लाइन बनाने को प्रायर्टी दी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक पता नहीं चला है कि उसके बारे में

क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस काम को शीघ्र हाथ में लिया जाये।

कुर्डुवाडी-गमगुंडम लाइन का एस्टीमेट 1949 में हो चुका है और लोगों ने बार-बार मांग की है कि उस लाइन को जल्दी तैयार किया जाये। उस लाइन के बन जाने से मराठवाड़े के पांच डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, औरंगाबाद, बीड, परभनी, उस्मानाबाद और नांदेड़ ग्रामप में जुड़ जायेंगे।

लातूर और लातूर रोड में बीस मील का फासला है। जब श्री पाटिल शोलापुर आये थे, तो उन्होंने यह कुबूल किया था कि लातूर सिटी और लातूर रोड के बीच जो बीस मील का फासला है, वहां पर रेलवे लाइन बन जाने से मराठवाड़ा और दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र जुड़ जाते हैं, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि नार्थ इंडिया और साउथ इंडिया का ग्रामप में सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाता है। इस काम को भी हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए।

मिरज-लातूर छोटी लाइन पर जो कोयले का इंजन चलता है, उसका काम मन्तोषजनक नहीं है। फ्रन्टियर मेल के साथ जो डीजल इंजन लगाया जाता है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। मैंने कई बार उस गाड़ी में प्रवास किया है। वह गाड़ी अपने टाइम से दो घंटे पहले आ जाती है। वह बहुत अच्छी गाड़ी है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मिरज-लातूर नैरोगेज पर कोयले के इंजन फल हो जाते हैं। इसलिए वहां पर डीजल इंजन चलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

बारामती स्टेशन पर शोड न होने की वजह से बरसात में लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है। इसलिए वहां पर शोड तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।

जो साउथ सेंट्रल जोन बनाया गया है, अभी श्री वैकटासुब्बया ने उसका समर्थन किया। अगर किसी का घर अच्छा हो जाये,

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

तो उसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन अगर किसी दूसरे के घर की ईंटें तोड़ कर अपने घर को अच्छा बनाया जाये, तो वह उचित नहीं है। शोलापुर डिवीजन के लोग उम जॉन से निकलना चाहते हैं और हुबली और गुंटकल डिवीजन के लोग उसमें शामिल होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो नहीं चाहते हैं, उनको शामिल किया जाये और जो चाहते हैं, उनको शामिल न किया जाये, यह न्यायसंगत मामला नहीं होता है। इसलिए उस जॉन में हुबली डिवीजन को शामिल कर दिया जाये और शोलापुर डिवीजन को निकाल लिया जाये।

इंकेन क्वीन और दूसरी गाड़ियों में फ्रस्ट क्लास के पैसेंजर्स के लिए बड़ा अच्छा इन्तजाम होता है, उनके लिए एटेंडेंट और पानी आदि की पूरी व्यवस्था होती है। मैंने रायचूर पैसेंजर गाड़ी में प्रवास किया है। उसमें फ्रस्ट क्लास के बहुत पुराने डिब्बे लगे हुए हैं। आठ दिन पहले जब मैं उस गाड़ी से आया, तो बरसात का पानी डिब्बे के अन्दर आ रहा था, जिसके कारण मैं सो नहीं सका। बहुत पुराने डिब्बे होने के कारण उस गाड़ी में फ्रस्ट क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। उस गाड़ी में इंजिन भी बहुत पुराने लगाये जाते हैं, जो फ़ेल हो जाते हैं, जिससे गाड़ी दो-तीन घंटे लेट हो जाती है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे प्रशासन फ्रस्ट क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को जो चाहे सुविधायें दे, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ उसको थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को भी पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अधिकतर पैसेंजर्स थर्ड क्लास में प्रवास करते हैं। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि पैसेंजर गाड़ी के डिब्बे और इंजिन अच्छे होने चाहिए।

इस समय रेलवे विभाग में बहुत से कर्मचारी दस-दस बरस से टेम्पोरेरी हैं।

उनको परमनेंट कर देना चाहिए, उनको उचित सुविधायें देनी चाहिए और उनकी ज़रूरतों को पूरा करना चाहिए, ताकि हमारी ट्रेन्स एफ़िशेंटली चले और एक्सिडेंट्स न हों।

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Sir, in the matter of construction of railway lines, Kerala has been neglected for a considerable time; no railway lines have been constructed in the last ten years. The demand to construct new railway lines such as Tellicherry-Mysore and Alwaye-Ernakulam Kayangulam coastal line had been there by the people of Kerala for the past ten years. We find that no provision has been made during the fourth Five Year Plan to construct a railway line in Kerala. Several Ministers have presided over this Ministry during the past 10 years, and we find that unless a Minister comes from a particular State, no other new railway line will come to that State where there is no Minister from that particular State. Therefore, I want the present Railway Minister to consider our legitimate demands and construct at least one of the two new railway lines suggested by me; either the Tellicherry-Mysore railway line or the Ernakulam-Kayangulam coastal railway line.

Secondly, in the Consultative Committee as well as in letters, the people of the Malabar region of Kerala had requested the authorities to restore the original timing of the West Coast mail. This train was introduced to benefit the people of the west coast, but unfortunately, the present timing does not benefit any travelling person on the west coast mail. I want the Railway Minister to consider seriously and restore the original timing. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister that all the *panchayats*, municipalities, Development Councils, etc., in the Malabar region of Kerala had unanimously requested that this present timing is most unsuitable for them

and that the original timing should be restored. I have written letters to the Railway Minister to which I received a reply saying that if the timing is changed, then the Kerala Express will reach Cochin at an odd hour. Unfortunately the present West Coast mail reaches Calicut, the most important city in the west coast, at about 1 A.M. or 2 A.M. If odd hour is the consideration, I do not know why this odd hour is not applied to the Malabar region of Kerala. Formerly, the West Coast mail used to halt at Badagara. After the change, the halt has been abolished. I request the Railway Minister to restore the halt at Badagara also.

Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister that there is a lot of corruption in the matter of granting contracts for catering. Within one month or two months after the catering contract is given to the contractors, the contract is unceremoniously terminated by a simple note saying that the contract is terminated. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. Whenever the officers wanted to benefit a particular individual, a notice of termination is given. Justice has been denied to the catering contractors. I request the Railway Minister to look into the Jalarpet non-vegetarian catering contract, where, within two months after the contract was given, another note was given saying that the contract terminates within a particular date and that they must give vacant possession. Some time back, in the month of April, I came to know about it and I wrote to the General Manager, and after that, the contractor was given an extension of two months. Now, I again find that a tender has been invited for the Jalarpet non-vegetarian catering contract, and I am sure this has been done to benefit a particular individual. Thus, the catering contractors are harassed unnecessarily, and I want the Railway Minister to look into these things and see whether it has been done to benefit a particular contractor.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद (भिड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे रेलवे अनुदान पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। पिछले समय में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ काम किया है वह बहुत बढ़िया किया है और वह सराहनीय है। अपने इलाके के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मुझे कहना है। ग्वालियर से भिड, ग्वालियर से शिवपुर कला और ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी यह तीन नैरोगेज की गाड़ियां चलती हैं जो बहुत पुरानी स्टेट के जमाने से यह हैं। इसके लिए कितनी दफ़ा कहा गया है कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा प्लान होना चाहिए जिससे यह मालूम हो जाये कि यह जो गाड़ियां हैं कब तक इनको ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा? अभी यह डेफिसिट में चलती हैं। आप देखें कि ग्वालियर से शिवपुर कला के लिए जो गाड़ी चलती है वह 13 घंटे में 120 मील चलती है जबकि रोडवेज की बस चार घंटे में पहुंच जाती है तो डेफिसिट में नहीं चलेगी तो और क्या चलेगी। रेलवे मंत्रालय ने यह पालिसी बनायी है कि यह जो नैरो गेज की गाड़ियां हैं इनको हम दुबारा नहीं चलायेंगे। चलते-चलने जब वह घिस जायेंगी तो हम ब्राड गेज चला देंगे। लेकिन इसकी कोई हद होनी चाहिए कि कब तक यह बदली जायेंगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर मुरैना है, वहां पंजाब मेल के लिए कितनी दफ़ा कहा गया कि पंजाब मेल वहां ठहरनी चाहिए। उसके नीयरबाय धौलपुर है, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर नहीं है, लेकिन वहां पर रिक्वेस्ट पर पंजाब मेल ठहरती है। विदिशा में ठहरती है तो मुरैना में भी अगर ठहर जाये तो उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

शिवपुर कला में रेलवे के लिए पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए कुएं से चरस से पानी निकाला जाता है जिस पर 6 सी रुपये का खर्च

[श्री सूर्य प्रसाद]

आता है। अगर बिजली लगाकर पानी निकालने का सिस्टम बदल दिया जाये तो मुझे दिखता है बहुत एकानामी हो सकती है। इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

पैसेंजर ट्रेन के बारे में जाधव साहब ने याद दिला दिया। पैसेंजर ट्रेन में फ्रस्ट क्लास के जितने डिब्बे जाते हैं उनमें या तो रेलवे के एम्प्लॉयी जाकर बैठते हैं या बर्थ क्लास पैसेंजरों के बिना टिकट घुस जाते हैं। उनका फुल यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता। अगर उनका फुल यूटिलाइजेशन करना है तो उनका किराया घटाया जाये। मेल ट्रेन के फ्रस्ट क्लास के किराये में और पैसेंजर ट्रेन के फ्रस्ट क्लास किराये में बहुत कम फर्क है जब कि पैसेंजर ट्रेन में ज्यादा समय लगता है और मेल ट्रेन में कम समय लगता है। इसलिए कोई भी आदमी जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचने के लिए मेल ट्रेन पकड़ता है। तो मुझे दिखता है कि नारे देश में जितनी पैसेंजर गाड़ियां हैं, अगर उनका फ्रस्ट क्लास का किराया कम कर दिया जाये तो उनका फुल यूटिलाइजेशन हो सकता है।

ग्वालियर की एक वान मुझे और कहनी है कि ग्वालियर का प्लेटफार्म वगैरह तो आप ने सब ठीक ठीक बना दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन वहां फॉर्मिंग तारों का लगा दिया गया है जिससे लोकल स्टाफ को भी बहुत भारी परेशानी होती है। चैंकिंग ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है। यह रेलवे के लिए बड़े फायदे की चीज है अगर फॉर्मिंग ठीक हो जाये तो मुझे दिखता है कि जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत डब्ल्यू० टी० रह गया है वह भी खत्म हो जायगा। अन्त में जितना भी रेलवे ने काम किया है, उसके लिए मैं बहुत बहुत बधाई देना हूँ।

श्री राजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :
लोक को सभी पिछली रेलवे कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी

में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन स्टेशनों को जिनके पास से बिजली जाती होगी उनको बिजली दे दी जायगी। मैं कई दफा छगन प्राकषित कर चुका हूँ कि सेंट्रल रेलवे में चौरा एक स्टेशन है जहाँ से दो फर्नांग की डूरी से बिजली की लाइन जाती है। यद्यपि वह बिजली की लाइन 11 के०बी० की है तो भी उसमें से बिजली इस स्टेशन के लिए टेप की जा सकती है क्योंकि चौरा स्टेशन वार्टरिंग स्टेशन है। वहाँ पर एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर लगा कर और केवल ब्राइवर नियुक्त करके, अभी कोयला ढोने वालों और और तरह के आदमी रख कर वह स्टेशन मेंटेन किया जाता है। एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन होने से यह बचन हो जायगी। बिजली ले ली जाये तो सस्ते में यह सारा काम हो जायगा। वह स्टेशन आबादी से दूर है। इसलिए वहाँ बिजली होनी चाहिए और वहाँ बहुत बड़ा गांडाउन है। कालपी के पास आजकल जो जमुना का ब्रिज बन रहा है उनमें काम करने वाले कई-कई ही आदमी टेम्पोररी बरक बना कर चौरा स्टेशन के यार्ड में रखे गये हैं, उनको ही उससे रोगनी मिल जायेगी। और उनको अपने काम के लिए भी बिजली की रोगनी मिल जायगी जो वह गार्ड्स में ठेक वगैरह करते हैं। बजाय इसके कि उस काम के लिए वह अपने जनरेटर वगैरह लगावें और उससे बिजली पैदा करें, केसा की इसी बिजली से उनका काम चल जायेगा। अगर यह बिजली ले ली जावे तो हमेशा के लिए हो जायेगी और यह जमुना का जो ब्रिज बन रहा है, रीगर्डरिंग वगैरह हो रही है उसके लिए सुविधा हो जायगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मन्त्री महोदय अपने आदेश द्वारा यह दोनों काम आसानी से कर सकते हैं जिससे चौरा स्टेशन को परमानेंट बिजली हो जाये और वह जो कालपी में जमुना का ब्रिज बन रहा है रीगर्डरिंग हो रही है उसमें वह इस्तेमाल हो जायेगी।

मेंटल रेलवे में एक स्टेशन के बारे में मैं कई दफा कह चुका हूँ और माननीय डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी से उनके आफिस में जाकर भी मैंने अनुरोध किया है, एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन कानपुर से बांदा के लिए जो आप ने छोड़ी है उसमें एक स्टेशन कठारा रोड पड़ता है। वहाँ पर लोगों की मांग है कि आप उन ट्रेन को दो मिनट के लिए रुकवा देने की व्यवस्था कर दीजिये। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह हर जगह ठहरे, लेकिन मैं हर जगह के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं केवल इन जगह के लिये ही कह रहा हूँ। इस जगह पर ब्लाक का हैड क्वार्टर है, स्कूल, इण्टर कालेज है, बाजार लगती है, इन गाड़ी के वहाँ पर रुकने से जनता का बहुत सुविधा हो जायगी। इस समय लोग वहाँ पहुँचने के लिये बसों से सफर करते हैं। उन्हें काफी पैदल चलना पड़ता है।

15 hrs.

छोटी लाइन में एक स्टेशन कानपुर जिले में मन्वाना है, वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन क्रॉस करने के लिये बहुत दिनों से ब्रिज की मांग थी, लेकिन यह कह कर कि बहुत पैसा लग जायगा, उसका माल दिया गया। मैं फिर बिनम्र प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि आप इन पर फिर विचार करें, करीब 800 बच्चे रोज उस लाइन को क्रॉस कर के स्कूल जाते हैं, वहाँ पर अभी हाल में एक हायर मैट्रिक स्कूल बन गया है, स्कूल के लिये उनको मुक्त जमीन मिली है, आस-पास के गांवों के विद्यार्थी उस स्कूल में पढ़ने आते हैं लेकिन जी० टी० रोड से रेलवे लाइन को क्रॉस कर के वहाँ जाना पड़ता है। अक्सर वहाँ पर एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरी प्रार्थना पर विचार होगा।

यात्रा जो ओवर-ब्रिज बनाते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है। कानपुर में ओवर-ब्रिज की एक मांग कई जगह है, लेकिन यह स्कीम इनलिये पूरी नहीं होती

कि म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड का रूपया उसमें अधिक लगता है। आपका शेरर उसमें कम पड़ता है। यदि इसमें 50-50 परसेन्ट का इन्तजाम कर दें तो ठीक रहेगा।

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I just want to make a few suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; I have called the Minister.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. member can send those suggestions to me and I will look into them.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for the observations they have made. Though the supplementary and excess demands are very ordinary, the occasion has been used—and very rightly so, because this is the last session of this Parliament—to make demands as if it was a budget session. I hope many of these demands will be repeated at the next budget session. I would like to see all these faces once again here.

My friend, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, referred to the accidents. That I will take up last. Before that, let me say I am grateful to him for the sentiments he has expressed. He wanted a broad gauge line from Guntakal to Bangalore. I think the time has come when these demands must be granted. But we cannot go beyond the budget of the railways. The resources are so much limited and priorities have got to be fixed. The suggestion he has made is a very welcome suggestion because it opens up the whole line and I shall give my earnest consideration to it.

My friends Mr. Bhattacharya and Mrs. Renu Chakravarty referred to retrenchment as a result of electrification that is going on. That is a question which has been discussed on the floor of this House many times. I understand its importance. I can assure them that this question and the consequent unemployment which is going to be caused fills me with

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anxiety too and something has to be done. After all, it is a human problem. But withdrawing the notices as suggested by them is not the remedy. Of course, these people must get some other job if not in the same place, at least in other places. Mrs. Chakravarty suggested that in the South Central Zone there would be some vacancies where they can be absorbed. I shall give my earnest consideration to this suggestion. I can only promise. But if we treat the temporary people in one place in a particular manner, that casts a responsibility on us to treat all of them in other places also wherever they are in the same manner. Their number may be tens of thousands not one or two. They are temporary because they are engaged for temporary job and when the job is over, they are asked to go. Of course, they also must be given some employment. Sometimes there is a disinclination to go to the places that the railways suggest; they want to be in a particular place and that also becomes difficult sometimes. Taking into consideration all these difficulties, I can assure the hon. members that I shall do everything in my power to see that these people are provided alternative jobs elsewhere.

Prof. Ranga has made two or three very excellent suggestions. Without going into details, I may say that all of them are capable of being immediately put into effect. He referred to the contiguity of the level-crossing and the platform. The proximity itself is dangerous because when people go there to cross, there is a likelihood of their being run over. There have been casualties also. I think it calls for action on a priority basis and I will look into it. He is an old friend of mine for a number of years. I may tell him that there need not be a *satyagraha* for such small things. I know he is not doing it; other people are doing it. I have got great love for my friends in Andhra; I have lived with them and shared bread with

them and I like them. But there should not be a *satyagraha* for everything. I do not know yet how many crores of rupees the railways have lost. 30 stations have been burnt. Apart from that, the loss of revenue might probably run into crores and crores. As it is, the budget showed a very small surplus, to which we have added Rs. 10 to 15 crores' expenditure because of increased cost of living, which was not budgeted. To this, if you add the losses due to these violent disturbances not only in Andhra, but in West Bengal and other places also, but particularly in Andhra, I do not know how much it will come to. I do not know how I am going to raise these 30 stations again. If anything like a punitive tax is suggested, at once there will be a hue and cry. I have not made up my mind as to how to cope with this problem.

Prof. Ranga also suggested about opening of sub-way, footbridge, raising the platform, etc. They come out of the amenities fund. It is a question of priority and I will look into it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas made a friendly accusation. I do not take it as an accusation at all. He said a lot was given to M.P. when other Ministers were there, but ever since I have come, I have not been able to give him something. If that is so, I am extremely sorry. He is such a good man and he should be kept in a good mood. His suggestions also will be taken into consideration. So far as railway communication is concerned, M.P. has been left as a backward area. Commission after a commission have said so. It does not require a commission to say that. Parts which were never before under one administration have now been brought under one administration. If they are to be integrated geographically and territorially, something surely has to be done. It is a question of priority of a different type. Under the plan,

there are priorities of a different nature. They do not have any political colour. For instance, wherever there are larger export they get first priority and things like that.

Sir, many people have suggested many things. I have no time to go into every one of them. But I can assure them that all these suggestions would be looked into carefully.

Surely, two or three months before the elections is not the time for everything, although people will be very happy if something could be done easily because that helps in their election. Of course, I am as anxious for their success as I am for my own and I would surely like that they should get it. I do not think in terms of Opposition or Government; I want everyone of them to come back because remaining here for five years we have really formed a kind of a brotherly feeling and I think that that will be reciprocated. I would like to see the faces of many of them in the next Parliament too.

My hon. friend, Shri Kachhavaia, who is not here—and I am glad that he is not here because often he raises the question of quorum—talked about the Bhopal-Ratlam express train. I am quite sure that it is a suggestion which also is very important. I would give my earnest consideration to it.

There are so many other things. If I am not referring to them, it does not mean that I do not want to reply to them or that I have no reply for them. It is because I do not want to take more time of the House and because they have been taken note of. Everyone of them would be considered and Members would be individually informed as to what could be done about them, although I can tell them that between now and the elections it is rather a difficult time for something to be done.

My friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah is not satisfied only with a new zone;

naturally so, because it has whetted his appetite. Now he wants a separate Railway Service Commission, Guntakal Division and so on and so forth. It is a responsive co-operation of the late Lokmanya Tilak: Get what you want and fight for more. Surely, he may fight for more, but the question is that while giving him one thing I have to take it from somebody else. Therefore, my friend, Shri Tulshidas Jadhav, will not agree to what he agrees. Therefore both are cancelling each other's demands. Shri Jadhav wants that Sholapur Division should not go; he wants something else should happen. Both of them say that some parts should be taken away from the Southern Railway. But I do not know what will remain of the Southern Railway when these parts are taken away. Therefore the solutions suggested are not so easy and nothing could be done. When we have a new zone we do not have new troubles. We have passed through those troubles. For God's sake, let us not invite new troubles.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah also wanted a direct train from Delhi to Hyderabad. Everybody is proud of his capital and why should he not be! Hyderabad is a beautiful city. We also want that if sometimes we have to go to Hyderabad by train, why not go by a direct train. So far as that is concerned, we would do that because that is a suggestion which is very practical. Because these are two big capitals, I do not understand why that should not really be done if some such thing could be done.

So far as electricity for stations etc. is concerned, which my hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey has suggested, these are matters which are small but important. I can quite understand that because these are conveniences to which the people look and they will be looked into.

As I said, if I have left out anything, it is not because I do not want

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to or I have no answer about it, but because it will take a lot of time and I have one or two important questions to discuss.

A reference was made to accidents. There are two aspects of it. So far as accidents are concerned, they are there and some explanation must be there. When political colour is sought to be given to them, it is a different matter. Therefore I treat it separately. Political undertones is a different thing that happens to be there. But, because I am the Railway Minister, my main job and responsibility to this House is the Indian Railways and I have got to see that they function effectively; therefore, I am responsible for that.

When we talk about accidents—I am not merely quoting these figures, in order to just whitewash anything that might have happened, but the figures or statistics sometimes speak for themselves so far as major accidents are concerned, these figures are really very revealing, although sometimes as during the last few weeks appearances seem to be different. During 1961 and 1966, five years, you will find that in 1960-61 there were 2,131 major accidents; they fell to 1,953 in the next year; and to 1,637 in 1962-63; in 1963-64 they were 1,678—slightly more; in 1964-65 they were 1,325—only 1,325—and only 1,234 in 1965-66, that is, the year we are in.

Now I shall give you comparative six-monthly figures so that the comparison may be complete. In 1965-66 between April and September there were 627 accidents and between April and September 1966-67—the period that we have just passed—the accidents were 584.

Then, you will ask me why it is that there is such a hue and cry. When there are accidents and when human life is involved in a big way, there is a hue and cry. I think, nearly 40 or 50 accidents happen everyday over all the lines everywhere in

the world. In the gradation, India is almost at the bottom; our accidents are less than the accidents in United States of America, Canada or Japan. And these are the countries where the railways are more progressive and sophisticated because a lot of new technique has come there. In spite of that these accidents happen.

Now, when there is human life involved, it is a different story. My hon. friends will be surprised to know that in fact nearly half the papers that I get every day from the Railway Ministry are about accidents. But first of all what I see is whether human life is involved in an accident. The loss to the Railways is there, but first I see that because when human life is involved there are banner headlines in the newspapers and that makes it a different thing. But if you gather them and take them for a six-month period, you will find that they are much less this year than last year. But that is no satisfaction to me because everybody becomes extremely unhappy when there is such an accident; it is not that I have caused that.

I may tell you, Sir, that as the Food and Agriculture Minister I used to see in the papers every morning whether rain is falling or not. As Railway Minister I have forgotten that; that chapter is closed. Now I look whether there has been an accident somewhere. Therefore let there not be any misunderstanding that because I am a politician and something is engaging my attention I am giving less attention to the Railways. It is really something which is not fair; it is not true that because I am not paying any attention or my colleague is not paying any attention, this happens. That is not so. We do see whether it is due to any remissness on the part of the railway administration or it is because our track may not be in a sound condition etc.

I shall tell you that for the track to be detected, whether it is sound

or not, there are sophisticated things in the world today. The French, English or German railways have trains with meters and mapping out devices so that when they go they do the work in five minutes which normally cannot be done in five years by our old system. That requires money. We also have got one train specially brought for that purpose but that train is not enough for 58,000 kilometres of track that we have. We should have at least 20 such trains so that we can find out what is wrong with the track and the track can be repaired. So also about the other things like signalling and other equipment. If you do the track circuiting, it gives notice and if a train is standing in one place, another train, in spite of the signal, would not move because it would automatically stop. But all this requires a lot of money and time.

We have now a programme of track circuiting about 200 stations every year and even to have track circuiting of 6,000 to 7,000 stations it will take really several years before we do that. Therefore we have got to live with this for a long time and it is not in anybody's power to short-circuit this time or do anything so very quickly.

Then, my friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, while saying that although in some of the countries accidents happen, gave the illustration of Great Britain where the great man who invented the railways was himself a victim of an accident. Surely that should not happen anywhere although it did happen in this case. I have recently got two or three letters—one from France, another from Switzerland and another from United States—and they are very revealing documents. Two years ago there was an accident in the United States where 200 people died but there was nothing in the papers because somehow or other an automobile accident becomes important there and that is in the papers; about any railway

accident they do not care. Many of their crossings are not manned but they think that it is the responsibility of the pedestrian to see. They do something; they create some obstacle so that the speed is lessened. But beyond that they do not care and if anything happens, that does not go to the press.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Shall we also do that?

Shri S. K. Patil: It was opposed by many transport people from the States by saying that it affects their operation. You may have a kind of obstruction, low and high and so on, so that automatically your speed becomes less. We are trying to have it in few places. That does not get publicity there and therefore nobody says there that something has happened and Commerce Minister must resign because there is no Railway Ministry there, or because something else has happened therefore somebody must resign. Then, you could only have a Railway Minister, who is either an astrologer or who every morning prays to God that accidents should not happen, because that is the only Ministry where accidents of this kind may happen. Therefore, it is not a fault of that Minister that it is so. If the administration is wrong, something has got to be done. That is a different matter.

Now, it has always been pointed out to us that such and such a thing has happened, even sabotaging. Out of 8 accidents, 4 or 5 have been judged as such, as sabotages even after inquiry. Some of them are doubtful. But I am quite sure that in some of these cases, the fishplates have been removed. These fishplates are not edible—it is not fish that they remove and somebody keeps it. Unless sabotage is meant, this cannot happen. Who could do the sabotage? May I ask that simple question? I do not charge anybody. Who is interested in doing the sabotage? Is it the ordinary gangman who does

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this business? Sabotage can be done in five minutes. Many people talk of patrolling. I ask: What is this patrolling? There are two men in a one-mile area, one goes this direction and another goes that direction. He must take about 20 minutes in coming from that direction, and in the dead of the night with a little lantern he moves, if he moves at all—I do not know whether he moves in the dead of the night although he is supposed to do that—and the sabotage can be done in five minutes. Any gangman who can put the fishplate can also remove it and it is a simple procedure. When two or three fishplates can be removed in five minutes, the rail alignment changes so that the bogie goes or the engine goes outside the rail and the accident occurs. Therefore, this can be done unless the patrolling is done in every furlong and that means, perhaps—I do not know how many crores of rupees hundreds of crores of rupees will be required all over the country. It is not only one infested area that we can think of. We have to do it all over the country. It is impossible. I say, if you expect miracles from this Ministry, those miracles are not going to happen.

This brings me to the political question. I cannot understand that. I have been the Minister for Railways for two years and six months. From June, 1964 to June, 1966, there were no accidents and if there were any, they were small accidents and they were never reported and nothing happened and the Railway Ministry got a *shabash* from everybody on the nice administration that they have been having. What has happened from June to date? There were accidents of different types, the signalling failure or any other thing, for which the railway administration was wholly responsible and the rest of the accidents were either of bombs or some such thing. Even yesterday or two days back, some 59 bombs have been found somewhere—God knows for what purpose they were intended

—and 7 persons have been arrested. This is another sabotage. The cases are going on simultaneously. There are two or three sabotage cases which are going on in a court of law just now. I am not responsible for how much time the court takes. But, unfortunately, the court takes its own time. If anybody thinks that by having these accidents and sabotages, the Minister's duty is to resign, I shall tell them once and for all time to come that my duty is not to resign but to stay and to find out all those causes that are responsible for sabotaging and to see that they are eliminated. No Minister will take that responsibility if his responsibility is only for somebody doing sabotage for whatever purpose it is; some may be dacoits or somebody may do for personal vengeance, one gangman against another, whatever liberal interpretation that I may put on the sabotage, and all that, when this kind of blood-curdling process is there by which they do not know whether hundred people will die or thousand people will die. Some of the accidents were caused in such a cold-blooded manner that the fishplates were removed at the end of the bridge so that the whole train should go to the bridge and fall down in the ditch or into the river. Normally, it was expected by those who were the saboteurs that hundreds of people should die. If that is so, I say that by doing this thing, they are not going to succeed. If they have got this idea that this Minister will go, I shall tell them once and for all time to come that this is not the method by which this Minister or that Minister will go. It is a wrong thing. I can say that any Opposition has got a legitimate right and aspiration and ambition that sometimes they will be the Government. Do they really require or do they really want that through sabotages the Government should change? There is a ballot box by which it can be changed. All these violent methods are not necessary. When I say so, it is not because I am angry; it is not out of anger; but I am making it as a policy of this

Government, where I am not personally concerned, that there would not be any Minister worth his salt who because some accidents have taken place of this type simply goes away and he just flinches from his responsibility or ignores his responsibility. That kind of a thing would not happen. I say that, with your permission, Sir, because these questions are being raised time and again and it has got to be done. Even the administration loses its morale because they think that while they are doing everything in their power to do that and while they are trying even to track saboteurs in order that these things should not happen, they are not only not encouraged but the people think otherwise.

With these words, I commend these demands for grants for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14 to 16 and 18.

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants in respect of Railway which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

*Supplementary Demand for Grant,
1966-67.*

**DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW LINES.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the president to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines."

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS,
1963-64.**

**DEMAND NO. 3—REVENUE—PAYMENTS
TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS.**

That a sum of Rs. 1,033 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—payments to worked lines and Others for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

**DEMAND NO. 5 REVENUE—WORKING
EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.**

That a sum of Rs. 30,00,285 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

**DEMAND NO. 7 REVENUE—WORKING
EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL).**

That a sum of Rs. 30,84,805 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

**DEMAND NO. 8 REVENUE—WORKING
EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN
STAFF AND FUEL.**

That a sum of Rs. 60,17,172 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of

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Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND No. 12 PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES.

That a sum of Rs. 91,90,396 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Payments to General Revenues for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND No. 14 CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

That a sum of Rs. 78,86,806 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Construction of New Lines for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

That a sum of Rs. 7,26,36,901 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND No. 16 OPEN LINE WORKS—DEVELOPMENT FUND.

That a sum of Rs. 19,50,965 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Open Line Works—Development Fund for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

DEMAND No. 18 REVENUE—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND.

That a sum of Rs. 11,48,54,317 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Revenue—Appropriation to Development Fund for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964.

e

15.27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1966-67.

AND

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1962-63 AND 1963-64.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1966-67 presented on the 1st August, 1966 and on the 7th November, 1966 and the discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1962-63 and for 1963-64.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1966-67.

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XXX Harijan Welfare."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XL Miscellaneous."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,85,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. L. Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes".

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. LV. Loans and Advances by the Government".

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XVI University Education."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XVII. General Education".

DEMAND NO. XIX—MEDICAL.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XIX Medical".

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XXV Animal Husbandry".

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XXVI Co-operation".

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XXVII Industries".

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XXXII Irrigation."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XLIII Capital Outlay on Public Health."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. XLVI Capital Outlay on Irrigation."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Demand No. XLVII Capital Outlay on Public Works."

DEMAND No. LV—LOAN AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Demand No. LV Loan and Advances by the Government."

*Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala)
for 1962-63*

**DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME
TAX AND SALES TAX.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 68,421 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. I Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,39,707 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XII Jails for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH
ENGINEERING.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 35,05,360 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXI Public Health Engineering for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,64,780 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXII Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 8,53,463 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXIII—Public Works for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. XXXV—TRANSPORT
SCHEMES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,768 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXV Transport Scheme for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,98,191 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXVII Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 67,73,571 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLV Capital Outlay on Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. LI—COMMUTED VALUE OF
PENSIONS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 76,183 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

No. LI Commuted Value of Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1963-64

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURE INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,03,865 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. 1 Agriculture Income Tax and Sales Tax for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 39,835 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. X District Administration and Miscellaneous for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,36,409 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XII Jails for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 28,75,164 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXI Public Health Engineering

for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,01,844 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXII Agriculture for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,00,502 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXV Animal Husbandry for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,23,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XXXVII Pensions for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,60,020 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLIII Capital Outlay on Public Health for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,07,59,677 be granted to the President out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Demand No. XLVI—Capital Outlay on Irrigation for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1964."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): What about the cut motions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions Nos. 1 to 10 are out of order.

The other cut motions by Shri Raghavan on Supplementary Demands (Kerala) presented on 1st August, 1966, may be moved.

The following cut motions on Excess Demands (Kerala) for 1962-63 may be moved:

Cut Motions Nos. 1 and 2—by Shri Koya.

Cut Motions Nos. 3 and 4—by Shri Gopalan.

Cut Motions Nos. 5 to 8—by Shri Koya.

The following cut motions on Excess Demands (Kerala) for 1963-64 may also be moved:

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 6—by Shri Raghavan.

The Demands and these cut motions are before the House.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Ambalapuzha): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 in respect of Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanction scholarships to all the dependants of ex-servicemen. (1)]

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 in respect of Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make education free in schools and colleges for children of ex-servicemen. (2)]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 in respect of Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to ex-servicemen to construct houses. (3)]

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,82,400 in respect of Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nominate an ex-serviceman from the ranks in the Special Services Fund for reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen Committee. (4)]

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 68,421 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Harassment of people by the officers at the Sales-tax check posts. (1)]

(ii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 68,421 in respect of Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check corruption in the Department (2).]

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):
I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,39,707 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of water in Cannanore jail and other jail conditions in Kerala. (3)]

(ii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 35,05,960 in respect of Public Health Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate supply of water in Ponnani and other cities in Kerala. (4)]

Shri Mohammed Koya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 35,05,960 in respect of Public Health Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite rural water supply schemes in Tanur, Ponani, Kalpukancheri, Tirurangadi areas of Kerala. (5)]

(ii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 35,05,960 in respect of Public Health Engineering be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a drainage scheme for the Calicut corporation. (6)]

(iii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 5,64,780 in respect of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking up the Kootayi canal scheme in Kerala. (7)]

(iv) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 5,64,780 in respect of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in evolving an irrigation scheme for the Chaliyar river in Kerala. (8)]

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 39,835 in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring the claims of Government servants who have been working in a temporary capacity prior to their absorption in the permanent cadre. (1)]

(ii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,36,409 in respect of Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve conditions in the jails. (2)]

(iii) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 31,23,600 in respect of pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pension of retired Government servants. (3)]

(iv) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 31,23,600 in respect of pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in sanctioning old age pension. (4)]

(v) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 19,60,020 in respect of capital outlay on Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allowing amounts to lapse under the water supply scheme. (5)]

(vi) "That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 19,60,020 in respect of capital outlay on Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the Telli-cherry-Cannanore and Badagara water supply schemes. (6)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, a few days back, we had an opportunity to have a debate on the situation that exists in our State while we were adopting the Resolution on the extension of the President's Rule in Kerala for another six months. This again gives us another opportunity and we are really glad that we have the occasion again although our remarks and references do not have much response from the Government benches. But still it is our duty to air the views of our people and to draw the attention of the Government to some of the burning problems. This gives us an opportunity for that. But this time I am compelled to speak on certain specific questions that come up in the Demands that are before the House.

15.30 hrs.

[**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** in the Chair]

There is the Demand No. 16 on University Education. After a lot of hesitation and vacillation, the Kerala Government and the University have taken, according to me, a sound decision to have evening classes in some of the major colleges in Kerala. We have always pleaded for the expansion of educational facilities by opening correspondence courses and evening classes. As a matter of fact, the University of Delhi has done a pioneering work by opening such correspondence courses and evening classes a few years ago. But somehow or other, some of the educationists in my State seem to think—maybe so-called educationists; anyway, some of them at least thought—that the introduction of evening classes will bring down the standard of education. When they speak about the standard of education, naturally it sounds very reasonable because we all know that these days the standards have dep-

lorably fallen. But we have to combine, we have to co-ordinate, the two questions of keeping up the standards of education as well as expansion of educational facilities. Ultimately our University and the Kerala Government have also decided to have these classes and they are going to open the classes at Ernakulam in the Maharaja's College.

But, Sir, I am surprised to see that the Government have taken up a position that they need not have additional staff for the same. Only two days back I read a Resolution passed by the Government College Teachers' Association of Kerala criticising this particular decision of the Government. Of course, they have welcomed starting of evening classes, but they have put on record that the idea of not having a separate staff for the same is not a sound idea. The Government thinks that that work also can be entrusted to the existing staff. I fail to understand how the authorities can keep up the standards by putting too much of a load on the existing staff. The Kerala Government College Teachers' Association have made a definite request to the Government that there should be a separate staff for the evening classes. So, while welcoming the decision of the Government and the University to start evening classes and also requesting the Government to proceed with this idea in other centres also, I should at the same time urge upon the Government to provide the necessary and suitable staff for the same. You can have plenty of them in my State. I do not say that our problem of unemployment can be solved by this, but still the Government should know that we have enough qualified hands there; may be in some other States that may be a problem; you may not have suitable hands for such work, but we have qualified post-graduates, even people with doctorates, and so, there is no dearth of teaching staff. So, there should be a separate staff for evening classes.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

I have found it very difficult to support another decision of the University and the Government, i.e. their decision to have a special B.Sc. course in Kerala. This subject had been a topic of a lot of debate and discussion in my State. The newspapers said many things about this particular scheme of special B.Sc. Course. Many public men and educationists who are not connected with the University have opposed this idea of special B.Sc. Course. But in spite of all the criticisms and the adverse comments, the authorities have gone ahead with the scheme. I do not know whether anything can be done at this stage. But it is always better to have one single course as far as graduate education is concerned. I fail to understand why there should be several categories of graduates. There can be graduates and post-graduates. But the idea of having several categories of graduates is a kind of an artificial division among people who seem to have the same kind of qualification. I would, therefore, request Government to have second thoughts over this matter. I am not in a position to support this particular Demand.

Demand No. 19 relates to the giving of a grant of a lakh of rupees to the Thirumala Dewaswom Medical College. This college has a history behind it, a notorious past behind it. So much has happened about it. Actually I come from the place where this college is situated. This is a medical college in the private sector. This was the first venture of a medical college in the private sector. At the time when this college was started, the management claimed that they had sufficient finances at their command and they could manage sufficient finances, but now it has turned out that all those claims were false and they began to receive large amount of money as capitation fees from the students. I have received

so many letters from students who claim that they have paid Rs. 10,000, Rs. 15,000, Rs. 20,000 and so on for admission which they may get after two or three years. But the enlightened public as well as the newspapers, educationists and political parties have come down upon this system of capitation fees, and the university had also to take some decision and the Government had also to come into the picture. Now, there is a committee formed where the management, the university and the Government have their representatives. At one stage, it even came to this pass that the college might be closed down because it could not move forward. But then I could understand the feelings of the people in that area because they never wanted that to happen. Whatever may have happened, a big institution has come up there, and they do not want the institution to come down because of the fault of the management. So, some *via media* was worked out between Government and the management. I understand—I am subject to correction—and I am told that some interested groups inside the university refused to respect the decision arrived at between the management and the Government. The idea was that the number of seats in the college would be increased to 120 so that those who had already paid the capitation fees would not be allowed to suffer. Of course, you may ask why they paid Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 and whether it was not immoral for them to seek admission by paying such a large sum as capitation fee. I agree on that point, but they have paid the amount and they have been waiting for admission. So, Government have thought that during the coming two or three years, those boys would be given some preference in regard to admission, but now I understand the university is standing in the way. I am interested in seeing that this institution flourishes, and it does not go down. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pass on this recommenda-

tion to the Kerala authorities that some formula should be evolved to see that those who had been promised admission and who have been refused admission will get admission, and at the same time this evil practice of capitation fee should definitely stop and there should be some interim arrangement between Government and the management to see that the college exists and goes ahead.

I come to Demand No. XXVI. It appears that the idea of the super bazar of Delhi is now being imitated, so to say, by various State Governments.

An hon. Member: Infection.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It may be an infection.

Anyway, on the face of it, the idea looks very laudable. Personally, I confess I do not know what the impact of opening a few department stores in some cities in Kerala State is. The proposal is to have 4 department stores and 40 primary stores. The Government claim that this step is intended to arrest the rising prices. But from the experience we have till now, with all the tall talk about super bazars or department stores, the prices are rising. The Ministers may have some statistics in their pocket. I do not know who prepares these statistics. These may appear to be the other way round. But the fact remains that every day the prices of essential commodities are shooting up and the situation remains the same in all the States in India; there is no State that is different in this respect and Kerala also falls in line. It is because of this that even after the pay revision, the employees in Kerala State are so much agitated. There are so many grievances put forth by them. I may tell the Minister that whenever there is a meeting of the Kerala Consultative Committee, there is a procession of deputations before the MPs of so many sorts of people. As the hon. Minister knows, recent-

ly there was a Pay Commission, pay revision and all that.

What is happening now is this. If you go to Trivandrum, everyday you will have at least half a dozen satyagrahis before the secretariat. One may be representing gram sevaks, the last grade employees; then there may be the hospital employees, the PWD people and so on. It is difficult to enumerate. There are so many groups of government employees who are even now agitated over this particular question.

So we, the MPs in the Kerala Consultative Committee, unanimously recommended to the Governor and the Advisers that some kind of a tribunal may be appointed to rectify the anomalies in the Pay Commission Report or the pay revision. On the face of it, we are convinced that there is a lot of anomalies and there is scope for genuine grievance. As a matter of fact, we were surprised to see that in the case of a particular class of hospital employees, after the pay revision, their pay was reduced by Rs. 5. Of course, the Advisers explained to us that the present incumbents will not suffer, but the incoming ones, the new ones will have a scale lower than the original one fixed by the Pay Commission. Even such very patent anomalies are there. So, we suggest that the Government should not leave these things to agitation, demonstration and all that. Government these days consider these things as nightmares, but they should take some positive and concrete steps to rectify the real anomalies that exist in the pay revision. Unless that is done, or unless the Government succeeds in really arresting the rising prices, the situation will not improve. As far as we are concerned, we have absolutely faith in the capacity of the Government to really arrest the rising prices. They have failed miserably. Naturally, people who live on salaried income will go on demanding more dearness allowance and more salary. Economists and planners may say that this is no

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

solution to the problem, that this is a vicious circle, but then what can be done when the Government sits tight, is helpless, or is rather incapable of tackling the real problem in the country today?

I wish to make use of this opportunity to request the Government to allot more funds for irrigation schemes. I am glad to see that a little more allotment is made for a major irrigation scheme in Kerala. Rupees thirty lakhs have been allotted to the Kerala irrigation scheme. The Central Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, himself has proposed that if Rs. 30 crores can be allotted during the fourth plan for the irrigation projects in Kerala, the food problem of Kerala can be solved. Already an allotment is being made in the plan. So, he thinks an additional Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores may be allotted. He is not only a Minister, he is an expert on the subject. I need not explain the importance of the allotment for irrigation, because we are so highly deficit, 50 per cent deficit, in food-grains. The Kerala Government have, in their plan memorandum before the Planning Commission, suggested certain schemes which will help fill up the gap to a great extent, if not wholly.

The Kerala Water Transport Corporation is in liquidation, and in its place they have an Inland Water Service. There is a lot to say about the liquidation of the Corporation and the injustice done to the workers, large numbers of whom have been thrown out, and are rotting. Even the share money that was contributed by them when the Corporation was formed in 1959 was not returned to these retrenched workers. We have taken it up on so many occasions in the Consultative Committee. The Government pleads that the liquidation proceedings are not yet over. It may be in the High Court, but still they can make use of their good offices to see that the liquidation proceedings are completed as soon as

possible and the workers get their share back. A promise was made by the Government for absorbing the workers who are now in the waiting list. They had been working for many years. Government has promised that whenever there is a vacancy, the seniormost workers will be taken. That promise should be kept and the workers should be absorbed.

There is another category of retrenched employees who were serving the Government for many years, six or seven years, in the Census Department. This, again, is a subject which we have taken up in Parliament as well as in the Consultative Committee, and it remains a shame for the Government that even after the unanimous decisions of the Consultative Committee, they could not give alternative employment to eight people who were retrenched. It is not a large number, it is only eight people. There are vacancies in the Census Department. If only there is an instruction from the Union Government, they can be absorbed back in service. I request that they should take steps to see that the people who worked for many years in Government service and are thrown out not because of their fault, should be taken back.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यपः : सभापति महोदय, सदन म गण-पति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Vishwanath Pandey.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय चेयरमैन महोदय, जो अनुदान केरल के सम्बन्ध में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की गई है, मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ । यह बात सही है कि केरल राज्य में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, लेकिन मजबूरी है । राष्ट्रपति का शासन कितना भी अच्छा हो, सुन्दर हो, लेकिन उसको वह स्थान नहीं मिल सकता,

जो स्थान उस शासन को मिलता है जो जनप्रिय निर्वाचित व्यक्ति किसी राज्य की शासन पद्धति को चलाते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भ्रवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शासन पद्धति आज वहाँ चल रही है, वह बहुत अच्छी है, केरल राज्य के लिये बहुत ही उत्तम है।

जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उनमें मांग 17, जो शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केरल राज्य में शिक्षा की बहुलता है, वहाँ पर अधिक पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, लेकिन उसी के साथ-साथ वहाँ पर बेकारी भी अधिक है। जितने शिक्षित व्यक्ति हैं, वे उसी राज्य में नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक राज्य में जाकर नौकरी करते हैं सेवा का काम करते हैं, इसलिये आवश्यक है कि उनकी नौकरी के लिए वहाँ पर उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

मांग सं० 19—मैडिकल के सम्बन्ध में है और विशेष कर आयुर्वेद के लिये मांगी गई है। आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति है, जिसका उत्थान होना बहुत आवश्यक है। कई बार यहाँ पर प्रश्न आया है कि त्रिवेन्द्रम में एक आयुर्वेद विश्व-विद्यालय खोला जाए, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जहाँ पर आयुर्वेद का इतना विकास हो रहा है, वहाँ के निवासी उस पर अधिक ध्यान दे रहे हैं, वहाँ पर जड़ी-बूटियों का भण्डार है, इसलिये आवश्यक है कि वहाँ पर आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाये, ताकि जड़ी-बूटियों का ठीक प्रकार से भण्डारण हो सके और उससे आयुर्वेद को लाभ हो।

केरल समुद्र के किनारे है, इसलिये आवश्यक है कि वहाँ पर मतस्य पालन का काम विशेष रूप से हो। मतस्य पालन और मतस्य उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में भी मांग की गई है, लेकिन उसका वहाँ पर ठीक प्रकार से विकास नहीं हो रहा है। मुझे वहाँ जाने का अवसर मिला और मैंने वहाँ पर देखा कि जिस तरह से मतस्य उद्योग की प्रगति होनी

चाहिये, वैसी नहीं हो रही है। इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे, क्योंकि इससे भोजन की पूर्ति करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अनुदान सं० 30—हरिजन कल्याण के लिये है। हरिजन कल्याण के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित आदिम जाति, पिछड़े वर्ग इसमें शामिल हैं। हमारे संविधान का यह मौलिक सिद्धान्त है कि पिछड़े वर्गों की प्रगति के लिये खास तौर से काम किया जायेगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इन जातियों का विकास वहाँ पर पूर्ण रूप से नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिये सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि महात्मा गांधी ने इन हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों को उठाने के लिये जो काम हिन्दुस्तान में किया, उसे हम सब की मदद से तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये तथा इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, जिससे इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों का विकास अधिक तरीके से हो सके।

कृषि के सम्बन्ध में भी अनुदान मांगा गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ। केरल में खाद्य समस्या बड़ी भयंकर और विकट है। कृषि उद्योग में काफ़ी प्रगति होनी चाहिये, उसमें काफ़ी भ्रन्वेषण होना चाहिये। वहाँ के लोग कैश-क्राफ़्ट की तरफ अधिक ध्यान देते हैं, जिससे उन्हें विशेष धन प्राप्त होता है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ भोजन भी उतना ही आवश्यक है, जितना पैसा। इसलिये कृषि की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए एक विशेष चीज की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर बहुत से स्थान ऐसे हैं जो पर्यटन के स्थान हैं, जैसे आदि-शंकराचार्य का जन्म स्थान कालडी है, जहाँ पर केवल हिन्दुस्तान से ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे संसार से लोग जाते हैं— वहाँ की सीन-सीनरी और प्राकृतिक दृश्यों को

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

देखने के लिये, आदि-शंकराचार्य जिन्होंने सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी विद्या के बल पर एक सूत्र में बांधने का प्रयास किया, उनका जन्म स्थान पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसका विकास नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ पर यात्रियों के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं हैं इसलिये मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि कालड़ी जो पर्यटन का स्थान है, सरकार उसके विकास के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो अनुदान केरल के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Ranga.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before he speaks on the Calling Attention Notice—I am not on the merits of the issue—I wish to say one thing. I am told now—if I am wrong the Minister will correct me—that a similar Calling Attention Notice was tabled in the other House, and the Home Minister or the Deputy Minister has made a statement there at 1 P.M. This House is always treated shabbily. I am surprised. Why should there not be simultaneous statements? At that time they were not prepared for it. I would only request that such a thing not repeated. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: We had one notice, and the second one could not be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was made there at 1 O'clock. After all, this is not the only time that it has happened. Several times, everytime, it happens, and I would request the Speaker to look into this. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, could you not direct the Ministers? After all, the Minister knew very well that at 4 O'clock this same matter was going to be taken up in this House to which alone they are responsible, and the Minister has the gumption to go and behave in that kind of fashion before the other House and come here to this House to which alone they are utterly responsible. This is going on for far too long and too repeatedly, and unless they are reprimanded sternly enough by yourself nothing will emanate out of this.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked so many times that this House must also be given due respect.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are we to take it that the constitutional position is that more or less simultaneously and contemporaneously with the other House, we are to be treated? This is the House which under the Constitution the Cabinet is responsible to solely and entirely, though the other House is entitled to all respect.

Mr. Speaker: That is true, but this cannot be the rule that in every case first the statement has to be made here and then alone there. That would be a difficult position.

16 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It can be done simultaneously.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, you have said "this House also". I would not go into the merits; I do not think he meant to be rude to this House. But let us be very clear about the Constitution. Article 75(3) says that the Council of Ministers shall be responsible—it does not say "to the Parliament"; it says "to the House of the People", i.e. to the Lok Sabha.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are denigrating this House over and over again. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will have to hear something more also if it continues. But the question is, do they demand that in every case the Minister shall make a statement here first and then only in the other House?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): On such occasions like this, I take it that the Ministers are capable of exercising some judgment. That is why they happen to be in those responsible positions. We expect them to do so. When they had agreed to answer this here at 4 O'clock, it was incumbent upon them either not to make any statement there at all or seek your permission and make the statement at the same time here also when one of them would be making it in the other House. They would not take that caution at all. I agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Mukerjee, that you have been too kind and soft towards the treasury benches, especially when these top people are concerned. You have been making your proper observations, it is true, but you have been making them in such a soft manner that they do not take it to their heart. Till now they have not repented and mended their ways. I do not want to say anything more about this.

Mr. Speaker: Was that notice in that House received earlier?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The point of fact is there was not really speaking any statement made in the other House in response to any calling attention notice as such. Really speaking the calling attention notice was to be answered here and I was sitting in this House up to 1.30 when the other matters were debated. While a discussion was going on in the Rajya Sabha, in reply to an interruption, the Deputy Minister gave an answer. There was really speaking no intention of acting contrary to what has been decided here. It happened independently without my knowledge. There was no question of being rude to this House at all.

Shri Ranga: The Deputy Minister could have told the other House that he was obliged to be silent because at 4 o'clock this calling attention notice is to be answered in this House. He could have said so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Deputy Minister was not aware of the decision that the calling attention notice would be answered here at 4 o'clock.

Shri Ranga: There is no coordination or communication between the Deputy Minister and the senior Minister. No wonder, therefore, we were witness to all that had happened on the earlier occasion between the Home Minister and his Secretary.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): If this point is raised in the other House before it is brought up here, is the Minister barred from replying to that question *suo motu* in that House? I want to have this clarification whether he is barred by the motion made here. He is claiming superiority for everything here.

Shri Ranga: There is a calling-attention notice here; there is no calling-attention notice there. It is no good my hon. friend coming to their rescue.

Shri Thirumala Rao: When a situation arises in the other House. Government must answer the point.

Shri Ranga: I do not wish to put myself in the uncomfortable shoes of these friends which are much bigger than themselves. All that I can say is, speaking for myself, as one of the leaders in the Opposition here, that I would have expected them to have said there, "Yes; a calling-attention notice is there on this very question and, therefore, we are going to give whatever answer has got to be given there; till then, we would request this House to hold itself in patience." There is nothing to prevent them from saying that. They do not say so. What is more, there is not even that co-ordination between the Minister and the Deputy Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): If in the course of debate a question is put..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: This should stop here.

Shri Khadilkar: ...is the Minister to sit tight and say, "No, I cannot answer this because Professor Ranga has tabled a calling-attention notice?"

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of Professor Ranga alone.

Shri Ranga: Fortunately, Professor Ranga happens to be in the Opposition whereas my hon. friend did not have the moral courage to cross the floor.

An hon. Member: He did it once.

16.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—contd.

(ii) REPORTED PROMULGATION OF ORDERS CONFERRING POWERS ON DELHI POLICE TO SHOOT SIGHT PERSONS INDULGING IN ARSON AND LOOTING.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Promulgation of orders conferring powers on the Delhi Police to shoot at sight any person indulging in arson and looting, thus exciting the public through such provocative steps and placing arbitrary powers in the hands of police-men and creating a wrong impression in India and abroad about the capacity of the Government to maintain law and order in the country through its responsible officers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, no orders have been promulgated conferring on the Delhi Police any additional right to shoot at sight any per-

son indulging in arson and looting. Orders have, however, been issued by the Delhi Administration to the police to deal with any attempt at law-breaking with the utmost firmness and not to hesitate to open fire to stop looting and arson when such firing is justified by the circumstances.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : पीसफुल प्रोटेस्ट के लिये भी है ।

Shri Ranga: First of all, it is not the first time that such news appears in the papers which comes to be contradicted later on by the Home Minister. Earlier also, similar things had happened. How is it, as I have stated in this calling-attention notice itself, that such an important news, dangerous news, provocative news, comes to be published in the daily papers, not only in the *Indian Express* but also in the *Hindustan Times* and other newspapers?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Free Press.

Shri Ranga: It could not have been published without any inspiration. I do not wish to say that this Deputy Minister is responsible although last time it was generally spoken of that he was responsible. I am not going to make myself responsible for that, but somebody or the other is responsible for giving this provocative news from the Home Ministry. With what object they did it, we do not know. But one object is what I have said. It is likely to visit upon India and India's reputation all over the world as well as here in the city and the whole of India. So, I hope that the Home Minister.....

An hon. Member: What is the question?

Shri Ranga: I suppose, I have sometimes got a right to give a homfly.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You have.

Shri Ranga: I hope, the Home Minister will take necessary steps at least now to see that such news, such infor-

mation, is not allowed to be given by any of his officers, not even by the Deputy Minister and not even by himself lest the reputation of this country should come to be damaged.

Now, when they knew that this march and strike was going to take place, did they take counsel with the Delhi Administration and all those who had helped them last time in quelling that disturbance in order to take steps to round up the anti-social people, the non-political people in the city, who had been known for some time to the police, and some of whom must have been rounded up by the police themselves during the last disturbance, whether they have done anything at all in that direction? Why have they taken into their head to arrest political leaders and the leaders of the students also and take them into custody and, in that way, doing two things, firstly to provoke the students as well as the public, the politically conscious people in the country and in the city and, secondly, to give unnecessary prominence to such of them as are keen on creating social and political disturbance in this country whereby they themselves causing so much social and political unrest and disturbance in the country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has not simply asked a question. He has certainly expressed some of his views or some of his suggestions. The first one appears to suggest as if this information was given by somebody from the Ministry. I do not accept that suggestion if that is what he wanted to suggest.

Shri Ranga: It is here:

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The news is there. But he suggested that. I do not think anybody from the Home Ministry has given it. I did make enquiries about it myself in the morning when I saw this news. I wanted to be certain about it. I did make an enquiry in the morning. I do not think anybody from the Home Ministry as such has given the news. Certainly, I would have to find that out.

About anti-social elements, the suggestion that the hon. Member has made as certainly been acted upon already by the police.

Shri Ranga: I do not see their names here; I see the names of politicians only.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the newspapers do not publish, what can I do? (*Interruption*) Many persons have been rounded up. All this information we can give. Normally, the newspapers publish what is news for them. This suggestion is certainly, for all the times and in all the places, a very golden rule for any Home Minister to follow to take care of the anti-social elements.

Shri Ranga: Why did you arrest the political leaders? (*Interruption*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only those who come under this... (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल प्रमन-चमन और कानून के राज्य का है। शान्ति, सुव्यवस्था और कानून के राज्य का है। जब कभी जासूसी आदि की घोर हम ध्यान खींचते हैं जैसे मोहित चौधरी, सुनील दास का मामला कई दफा हम लोगों ने यहां पर छोड़ा, उसके बाद जा कर गृह मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में कार्यवाही की, उसी तरह जब तोड़ फोड़ करने वाले या देश को खत्म करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन के बारे में तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है या बहुत विलम्ब से की जाती है। अभी अभी कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री कामराज को कत्ल करने के बारे में मैंने जिक्र किया था। पता नहीं अभी तक गृह मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब यह सरकार स्वयं अन्यायी कानूनों को तोड़ कर गद्दी पर बैठी है, तो सिविल नाफरमानी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के जरिये से जो हिन्दुस्तान के छात्र और नव-युवक हैं जो अन्यायी कानून को तोड़ कर कोई शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने की बात करते हैं तो हमारे नए गृह मंत्री लीह पुरुष बनने की लालसा से (इंटरप्वांज) लालसा का मतलब है, डिजायर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है अगर वे बीच में रुकावट डालें । हम तैयार हैं । हम इसको पसन्द भी करते हैं । मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या गृह मंत्री को यह शोभा देता है कि लीह पुरुष बनने की इच्छा से छात्रों के शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन को कुचलने और शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन को कुचलने के लिए इस तरह का खबरें छपवायें कि **शूट एट साइट** ताकि लड़के डर जायें ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि अगर शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से कानून तोड़ने का काम छात्र और नवयुवक कल करेंगे तो उनके साथ कोई सख्ती नहीं की जाएगी और जैसे एक सभ्य सरकार का फर्ज होता है उसी तरह का काम किया जाएगा ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): It is an insinuation against the Minister. It should be ruled out of order.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon Member, before putting his question, made many insinuations and one of them was that I want to become an iron man of this country. It is not at all correct. I can assure my hon. friend that I never entertain such an ambition. I want to be a servant of this country in the same right as the hon. Member wants.

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत अच्छा है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Government has to see that law is enforced and those who try to break it will have to face the consequences.

Shri Ranga: The question as to why the political leaders were arrested was not answered. (Interruptions). In my question, it was there. I made a definite distinction between anti-social forces like goondas who take advantage of a demonstration like this and the political leaders who are responsible here to their own constituencies, to Parliament and to themselves.

Mr. Speaker: The question was this: while anti-social elements should have been rounded up, why have the political leaders been arrested? This was what he said.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Political leaders have been arrested because political leaders were campaigning and propagating breaking of the ban. (Interruptions) Government cannot tolerate open defiance of law like this. This defiance of law, in the present circumstances in the country, would ultimately lead to violent conditions. That is why the arrests were made.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो चीजों में फर्क किया जाए, अध्यक्ष महोदय । अंग्रेजों की तरह ये न बोलें, अंग्रेजों की भाषा न बोलें । ये भली भाँति जानते हैं कि शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से कानून तोड़ना और समाजद्रोह का काम, आग लगाना आदि, दोनों में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है । इस बात का जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कल अगर छात्र शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से—आग लगाने का काम नहीं—शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से काम करेंगे तो क्या उसके साथ सभ्यता का बरताव किया जाएगा ? तब भी क्या **शूट एट साइट** वाली बात चलेगी ?

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सात नवम्बर को क्या हुआ था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अतुल्य घोष ने करवाया था (इंटरप्वांज)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I just point out to you one thing? I am not asking a question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I wanted some answer to another question that I had put and you said that you had asked the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. Let me finish this and then I will take that up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I wanted to submit this. Today just now as Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Bagri were going out, immediately there was Police posted outside to catch them. They stopped; they said, "do not arrest inside." (*Interruptions*). Now the position is that already two hon. members of their Party have been arrested. I do not know against how many more among the Opposition members, there are warrants issued. It is impossible to function like this. The two hon. members have clearly stated that they stand for a peaceful demonstration. In spite of that, why should they issue the warrants? I fail to understand this. Is this a fascist State?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

I requested the Home Minister in the morning to look into the grievances that had been brought to my notice by some members of this House that they had been harassed... (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. They have written to me. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर गिरफ्तार करना है तो पालियामेंट के दरवाजे पर क्यों करते हैं ? यह क्या तमाशा चल रहा है ? इस तरह से क्या पालियामेंट की शोभा रहती है ? बाहर पकड़े । कौन पकड़ने से मना करता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मैं कभी नहीं होने दूंगा कि पालियामेंट की हद्द के अन्दर

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: They should be allowed to stay here till the Parliament is over.

श्री मधु लिमये : अन्दर नहीं, दरवाजे पर । चार चार लोग आकर गाड़ी के सामने खड़े हो जाते हैं । यह कौन सा तरीका है ? क्या इतनी अयोग्य पुलिस हो गई है कि बाहर नहीं पकड़ सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हीम मिनिस्टर को सुबह तीन चिट्ठियां भेजी थीं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The letters were shown to me and I was told that I would be given copies of those letters. I would receive them in the course of the day, I think, and I shall look into those matters.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Home Minister has said that he will look into it. In that case, I must be allowed to remain here at night, because tonight also I do not know what will happen; yesterday night, the police came, about 25 to 30 people, to my house and as happened yesterday every day I would not be able to sleep. So, I would request that until the Home Minister says something on this matter, I must be allowed to remain here. Every day I cannot be expected to spend sleepless nights.

At two o'clock yesterday, that is, at 2 a.m., about 20 to 30 policemen came and they looked into all my rooms. In fact, I never tell a lie, and I told them that there was nobody; I said also that there was no warrant.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why did the hon. Member allow them?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In that case it will be said that I had stopped them and I had beaten them.

Whether I should have allowed them or not is another question. Suppose tonight also they come and then say 'We want to search somebody or find somebody here'. Yesterday, when they

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

came, there was no arrest warrant for me; of course, some warrants were there, but I do not know, for whom. They came and said 'Such and such people are here, your address is there'. If every day they come like this, then what will happen to me? Even though I am a Member of Parliament, if I cannot sleep at night, then what is going to happen? I have already written to you on this matter; first I wanted to write you and then say it here that if the Home Minister does not promise any protection, I shall stay here or live here. I do not know what will happen today. Tonight also they may come and say that there are some people in my house.

As a Member of Parliament, I want to say that I have been detained for so many months. That is another thing. After that, I brought up the matter before this House. Then also, there were policemen all round me, and nobody was allowed to come. After some agitation, they have now moved from their earlier places; now they are not in front, but they are in some other places. Tonight also they may come and say that some people are there in my house and they may want to search the house. If there is an Intelligence officer with any intelligence, then before saying that somebody is there, he must have watched him and seen that somebody is there. But what is happening is that they merely come and say 'We want to search some people, and they come to the house in the night and start searching all the rooms. There are women also in the House. It is very difficult to tolerate this kind of thing. I do not know whether this is the punishment for being a Member of Parliament that any police officer or in fact, not one, not two, but 25 to 30, police officers should come and search all the rooms. At two o'clock in the night they came and everybody was afraid. I told them 'I do not speak any lies; if anybody is here, I would say that he is here', but they said 'No', and they wanted to search the whole house. Today, the Home Minister says that he will look into it. But what will happen tonight? So, it is better that I shall remain here

till the Home Minister says something on this matter, or else I cannot go outside. My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has said already that he cannot go out at all, because there are policemen outside to catch him. What is this kind of thing? Being Members of Parliament we could not sleep at night at all and any police officer can come and say that he wants to search the house. And what is the result of the search?....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I invite the hon. Member to come and stay with me at night?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I take it that he is saying this as the Home Minister; in that case I say that he is very arrogant to tell me like this. I am not a beggar to go and stay with him. That is not the question before me.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He should not take it in that light.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He should have a sense of humour.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is this charity? I am not a beggar to go and stay with him.

Shri Ranga: He does not realise it, poor man.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If half a dozen police officers come to the house in the night and disturb me then what is to be done? I have put the question to the hon. Minister but he has not given an answer to it; on the other hand, he invites me to his house as if I am a beggar; that question does not arise at all....

Shri Ranga: Is only the Home Minister's house safe? Is there no other house safe in this country?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He has been so arrogant as to invite me and stay with him. I have been in this House for the last fourteen years, and I know the way in which I have been treated. When I say that just as it happened yesterday, tonight also some police officers may come and search my

house, he simply says 'You may come to my house and stay with me', as if I am a beggar. I am also elected like him by the people to Parliament. They elected me. I am a Member of Parliament here. I may not be the Home Minister or Defence Minister, but like him, I am also a Member of Parliament who has been elected. What is the meaning of saying, 'Come and stay with me'? He should give instructions to his police not to harass Members. Instead of that, he says 'Come and live in my house.'

Mr. Speaker: That we will see.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): He should withdraw those remarks.

Shri Hanumanthaya: Why should he withdraw?

Shri Ranga: Only the Home Minister's home is free in this country; all other homes are in danger. That is what it means. What sort of foolish people are they?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Maldā): There should be a sense of proportion and balance. The Home Minister was not trying to offend Shri Gopalan; he was only saying it in a humorous vein (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You must understand my agony. As a Member of Parliament for these 15 years, I have been in jail for 16 months. Before that also I have been jailed.

I have been put behind bars for 25 months, with policemen moving behind me and in front of me. On top of that, at dead of night, my house is being searched. You must understand my agony, the way in which I am treated.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को जानकारी होगी कि 12 दिसम्बर, 1963 को मुझे प्रचानक गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और उस विषय को यहां उठाया भी गया था। मेरे खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० के चार केसिज चलाए गए थे। अगर अदालत से मेरा एक्विटल हो जाता, तब भी यह समझा जा सकता था कि बेनिफिट आफ डाउट गोज टु दि कल्पिट, लेकिन वे मुकदमे बिल्कुल वापस ले लिये गये और मझे छोड़ दिया गया। सात आठ महीने पहले की स्पीचिज को लेकर मेरे खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० के मातहत केसिज चलाए गए थे। इसी बीच इसी समझदार सरकार ने मुझे अमरीका और यूरोप जाने दिया था। खैर, ये तमाम बातें आप जानते होंगे, लेकिन यह साबित हो चुका है कि किस तरह यह सरकार बेगुनाह इन्सानों को गिरफ्तार करती है।

कल रात से पुलिस मेरे पीछे है और बहुत परेशान किए हुए है। आपको मेरी पत्नी ने टेलीफोन किया होगा। आज जब मैं पार्लियामेंट आया, तो मैं अपने घर में अपने कमरे पर ताला लगा कर आया था। बाद में एस० पी० कुछ और पुलिस के लोगों के साथ वहां पर आए। उन्होंने कहा कि यह ताला क्यों लगा है, यह ताला गलत लगा है मौर्य जी इस कमरे के भीतर हैं, हम ने उनको पकड़ना है। मेरी पत्नी ने कहा कि वह रोज अपने कमरे पर ताला लगा कर जाते हैं, अगर आपने उनको पकड़ना है, तो आप पार्लियामेंट चले जाइये। जब वे ताला तोड़ने लगे, तो मेरी पत्नी ने अपना दरवाजा खोल कर तमाम मकान को दिखाया। जिस कमरे में ताला लगा था, वह बाथ रूम से भी खुलता है। उसने वह कमरा भी दिखाया। उन लोगों को वहां पर कोई नहीं मिला।

उस समय जो सुलूक उन लोगों ने किया, उसको मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उससे मेरे मन में रोष होगा। काश, जो सुलूक मेरी

[श्री मौर्य]

पत्नी के साथ हुआ है, वही सुलूक गृह मंत्री के जीवन में उनकी पत्नी के साथ ही, तो उनको पता चलेगा कि हम किस तरह के जन तंत्र में रह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): This is most shocking. This should be inquired into. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Why are others interfering?

श्री मौर्य : जब मेरी पत्नी ने एस० पी० से प्रश्न किया कि क्या उनके पास मकान की तलाशी के लिए कोई सर्व वारण्ट है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि बकते नहीं हैं, हम को सर्व वारण्ट की जरूरत नहीं है, अगर है, तो वह हमारे पाकेट में है। उन्होंने मेरी पत्नी को हटा कर तमाम मकान की तलाशी ली। मैं गृह मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन की जानकारी से यह हुआ है, तब तो इसका परिणाम बहुत बुरा निकलेगा और अगर उनकी जानकारी से नहीं हुआ है, तो जिस पदाधिकारी ने, जिस सरकारी नौकर ने, यह किया है, उसको तुरन्त ही सस्पेंड किया जाये और इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी की जाये कि इस तरह क्यों हुआ है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिपब्लिकन पार्टी इस तरह की तोड़-फोड़ में यकीन नहीं रखती है। रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने 215 हजार आदमी गिरफ्तार कराए थे। हम खुद इतनी ताकत रखते हैं कि बड़ी से बड़ी ताकत से टकरायें, लेकिन हम शान्ति भंग करने में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं, हम तोड़-फोड़ में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं। जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं, वे देशद्रोही हैं। उन के साथ हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह से उत्तेजित करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

मेरी पत्नी मुझे यहीं खाना देकर गई है। उसने कहा कि अगर आप आए, तो गिरफ्तार हो जाओगे। टेलीफोन पर टेलीफोन आ रहे

हैं। बाहर सी० आई० डी० के लोग पड़े हैं। मैंने साढ़े तीन बजे खाना खाया है। आज मुझे दुखी होकर यह कहना पड़ता है कि अगर अंग्रेज का राज होता, तो इससे अच्छा होता। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ जो सुलूक हो रहा है, . . . (व्यवधान) आज बेगुनाह लोगों का खून किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) तुम कांग्रेस के सत्ताधारी लोग . . . (व्यवधान) के हत्यारे हो, जनतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे हो (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री मौर्य को आराम से सुन रहा हूँ। वह भी आराम से कहें।

श्री मौर्य : मैं आराम से कहता हूँ। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ इनका यह सुलूक है, तो विद्यार्थियों के साथ कल इनका क्या सुलूक होगा, (व्यवधान) जहां पर कहत पड़ रहा है, वहां के लोगों के साथ इनका क्या सुलूक होगा ?

अब पुलिस को ज्यादा बढ़ावा न दिया जाये। जो हमारे साथ आज हो रहा है, वह कल कांग्रेस वालों के साथ भी हो सकता है। इस बात को भी वे जिम्मेदारी के साथ समझें। अगर वह मेरी पत्नी है, तो वह किसी की बहन-बेटी भी है। यह मेरी पत्नी के साथ बदसलूकी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि इस देश की बहन-बेटी के साथ बदसलूकी की गई है और एक सरकारी नौकर ने की है, इरादे के साथ की है। यह बहुत बुरा हुआ है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The same thing has happened in the case of Shri Yellamanda Reddy, another Member of Parliament. They came at dead of night, entered the house and searched the premises and arrested two people. The same thing happened in his house.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I only want to put a specific

question to the Home Minister. May I enquire from the Home Minister whether at dead of night, without any warrant, a specific warrant, any police officer can enter the premises of any person? Yesterday at dead of night, at 2 O'clock, 25 or 26 police personnel came into our house, where myself and Dr. Saradish Roy, another MP, are residing. We asked for the warrant from them. They said they were searching for somebody. Somebody means whom? In this way they stayed there for some time, entered into any room they liked. If this behaviour, this sort of thing is done in respect of Members of Parliament, what will be the fate of the ordinary people. Is it police raj or Congress raj? (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wrote you a letter, today that yesterday night Shri Kishen Pattanayak, one of the Members of this House, could not go to No. 140, North Avenue, where he is staying, because these police dogs are almost chasing him. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes, dogs.

Shri Sheo Narain: What is this?

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to say something, it should be in *sobre* language.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They do not know perhaps that there are police dogs.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): They are public servants. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He should use *sobre* language. I will not allow these things. Whatever there might be, certainly they are our people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got great regard for them, they are the sons of our peasants. But there are police dogs also, perhaps they do not know that there are police dogs. You do not know? There are police dogs also which chase people, criminals. (*Interruption*).

श्री शिव नारायण : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्टिंग मौजूद है, देख ली जाय, जो पहला सेन्टेन्स उन्होंने कहा है वह क्या है? . . .
(*व्यवधान*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Three or four students who came actually from Orissa, I do not know in what connection, really wanted to have shelter with Mr. Kishen Pattanayak. Generally these people who come from Kanpur or Orissa, anywhere, stay with us. Now, the instructions are that all the houses of Members of Parliament belonging to the opposition should be searched to see if some students happen to be there, with the result there was a lock on his residence. It was not open. He is somewhere, the poor fellow cannot go home because there is a chast, combing going on. Those three or four students have been rounded up.

I really want to tell you that even this afternoon when I went home to take my meals, I could see there were shadows after shadows chasing us. I only request you.....

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj (Wardha): It was your own shadow!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You confine yourself to *go hatya*.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: I am not doing *go hatya*. गो हत्या और प्राद-मियों की हत्या करना प्राय लोगों का काम है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are talking of man slaughter.

I therefore, make this request to you. Let the Home Minister make investigations today, because all those students who are coming have been detained, everywhere, in Meerut District near about Delhi, and so on. This should not be done like this. Otherwise, I am sorry that if Government goes on chasing Members of Parliament, these are very dangerous symptoms, and symptoms previous to madness. This Government should

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

remain sane. Insanity is the last thing for this House at least. Insanity is a disqualification for this House. I hope it will not prevail. (Interruptions)

Shri Tyagi: I am also very much upset after listening to some of my colleagues on the opposite side. If there are any irregularities committed by the police, surely it is for our friend the Home Minister to take steps to find out how that stands, what the situation is and assure the House and Members of Parliament. Nobody claims to be above the law. After all, law has to apply to every citizen of India.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Not lawless laws.

Shri Tyagi: So, we do not claim to be above the law. But even then.....

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Does it mean searching the house at 2 O'clock in the night?

Shri Tyagi: ... we belong to this sovereign body. Our privileges are guaranteed according to the Constitution and the rules. I hope the Minister would be good enough to assure us that nobody would ever be allowed to just violate our rights and privileges which are guaranteed.

May I for the information of my friends quote an instance which happened on that day when the cow protection procession was there. A friend of mine in the Upper House, Sardar Joginder Singh, told me that two men ran into his house. He thought that they were afraid of being killed or something and he allowed them to come in. Immediately afterwards, the police followed and the superintendent of Police enquired if two men came to his house. He said: yes; may be, they are afraid. Then the police said that they wanted to see those people. He allowed them to see them but he resented and objected to them. But he allowed them but they went from one room to another and then to the bath room and they were caught there and they were found with petrol and

gun powder and so they were arrested. May I just appeal to my friends that if there are culprits like that wanting protection, the police have no other alternative. But the manner in which the police have behaved, if it is as my hon. friend has said it to be, violates our feelings also. We feel that such things should not be allowed to occur. I hope our Home Minister will see to it that while law has its own course, no excesses are committed in the name of law.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no doubt that the dignity of the M.Ps and their person is certainly very important for me and I am pained by what my hon. friend Mr. Maurya said.

Shri Maurya: I do not tell a lie.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Even then, unless I go into all the facts, I will not be able to say one way or another. What happened to his wife, if it is true, is certainly bad; it can happen to my wife. I share his feelings.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : वह हमारी बहन माता भी है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the same time, unless I go into the facts and into the whole thing and see whether the police had gone there for a lawful performance of their duties to arrest some one I cannot say anything now. I will have to find that out. Unless I do that I cannot say one way or the other and it is difficult for me to give an opinion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: We take up Vigilance Commission's report.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) अघ्यस्त महोदय, आपने मुझे नहीं सुना, मैं कई दफा खड़ा हुआ . . .

अघ्यस्त महोदय : उन्होंने मुझे निजा ना . . .

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : अपने दल का मैं अकेला आदमी बैठा हूँ। आपने बाकी सब लोगों को सुना, मुझे नहीं सुना। मैं कितनी दफा खड़ा हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खड़े तो और लोग भी थे।... (व्यवधान) ... कछवाय साहब, अब मिनिस्टर ने भी जवाब दे दिया।...

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : आपने सब दलों के लोगों को बुलाया, मुझे नहीं बुलाया, मैं कई दफा खड़ा हुआ। हमारा क्या व्यू है वह भी तो मालूम पड़ना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल रात को हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो भाषण किया जो आज प्रखबारों में भी आया उसमें उन्होंने निवेदन किया कि ऐसे संकट के समय में सब लोगों को सहयोग करना चाहिए ताकि देश में जो सूखे की स्थिति है और देश में जो उपद्रव खड़े हो रहे हैं उनका मुकाबला किया जा सके और उनको समाप्त किया जा सके। एक और तो प्रधान मन्त्री ऐसी नीति अपनाती हैं और ऐसी घोषणा करती हैं और दूसरी ओर हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं को अन्धधुन्ध गिरफ्तार कर रहे हैं। सोते हुए लोगों को पकड़ा जा रहा है, काम करते हुए को पकड़ा जा रहा है। तो इस प्रकार सहयोग लेना चाहती हैं? जब तक संकट होता है तब तक तो सभी दलों से सहयोग के लिए प्रार्थना करते हैं और जब संकट चला जाता है तो सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं। केवल अपनी पार्टी याद रहती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी गिरफ्तारियाँ को फौरन बन्द करना चाहिए। ऐसे ऐसे बेगुनाह लोगों को पकड़ा जाता है। आर० ए० ए० और जनसंघ के लोगों को पकड़ा जाता है। उनकी गिरफ्तारियाँ बन्द होनी चाहियें।

16.39 hrs.

MOTION RE: VIGILANCE COMMISSION REPORT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: I find that Mr. Bade was on his legs so far as the Vigilance Commission report is concerned. He is not here today. Any other hon. Member?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग प्रथम सतर्कता आयोग की पहली रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय ने सतर्कता आयोग को कायम कर इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिए जो वातावरण तैयार किया है वह स्वागत के योग्य है। प्रशासन में अनेक प्रकार की गलतियाँ भी हो सकती हैं, मानवीय भूलें भी हो सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसे भी उदाहरण मिलते हैं जहाँ जान-बूझ कर कुछ ऐसी गलतियाँ हो जाती हैं, या ऐसे निर्णय लिये जाते हैं, जिनके कारण लोगों में असन्तोष की भावना उत्पन्न होती है। असन्तोष की इस बढ़ती हुई भावना की रोक-थाम के लिये, जनता की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये और जनता को पूरा न्याय मिल सके, इसके साथ साथ अधिकारी वर्ग को भी न्याय मिल सके और प्रशासन ज्यादा चुस्ती से, ज्यादा सतर्कता से, ज्यादा मुस्तीदी से काम कर सके इसके लिये सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना से जो वातावरण पैदा हुआ है उससे मुझे ऐसी उम्मीद है कि इस देश में भ्रष्टा वातावरण तैयार होगा और न केवल जनता की शिकायतें दूर होंगी बल्कि अधिकारी वर्ग को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह, ज्यादा मुस्तीदी से काम करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH in the Chair]

हमारे देश में पिछले 15 या 17 वर्षों में, स्वराज्य आने के बाद, प्रशासन में काफी विस्तार हुआ है। 1947 के पहले प्रशासन से हम लोग जिस काम की उम्मीद नहीं करतें थे, जिसकी मांग नहीं करते थे, उसकी मांग

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे देश में स्वराज्य के बाद ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हुआ है कि हम हर बात में सरकार की ओर देखने हैं, हमारा ध्यान इस ओर जाता है कि हमारी सरकार कितना कुछ कर रही है। कहीं भी खाद्यान्न के अभाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है या किसी भी इलाके में स्कूल या कालेज अथवा अस्पताल की आवश्यकता होती है, सड़कों की आवश्यकता होती है, वाणिज्य व्यापार में किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत होती है या उद्योगों के सामने संकट आता है, वैसी स्थिति में हमारा ध्यान बराबर सरकार की ओर जाता है। स्पष्ट है इससे सरकार का काम बढ़ेगा और सरकार के सामने अपने अधिकार के विस्तार की भी आवश्यकता महसूस होगी। ऐसी स्थिति में यह बहुत सम्भव है कि जगह-जगह गलतियाँ हो जाया करें। भूलें हो जाया करें। इसलिये इस बात की आवश्यकता हो जाती है कि प्रशासन में चुस्ती लाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सतर्कता बरती जाये।

सतर्कता आयोग की जो पहली रिपोर्ट है, जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सतर्कता आयोग ने काफी मुस्तीदी से काम किया है, लेकिन सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना के बाद इस संसद् ने और संसद् के बाहर भी इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखने वाले लोगों ने इस बात को अद्भुत किया कि सतर्कता आयोग हमारे देश में जो भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है उसके निवारण के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसीलिये इस समस्या पर आगे विस्तार के साथ विचार करने के लिये और प्रशासन की जो कड़ी है, जो मशीनरी है उसमें और भी बुनियादी तौर पर सुधार लाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन का गठन किया, और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है।

यह गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की इस इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट में जो

सिफारिशें आई हैं उनमें से दो बातों की ओर विशेष रूप से आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। कारण यह है कि इस देश में इस प्रकार की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है कि जब तक प्रशासनिक स्तर ऊँचा नहीं होता है तब तक हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं ढूँढ पायेंगे।

इस दिशा में गृह मंत्रालय ने भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो काम किया उसको वजह से वह सर्वथा धन्यवाद का पात्र है। भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री ने इसमें जो दिलचस्पी ली और भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिये जो वातावरण तैयार किया उसके लिये श्री नन्दा हार्दिक बधाई के पात्र हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम यहीं नहीं रुकना चाहिये और वर्तमान गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण इस बात में पूर्ण दिलचस्पी लेंगे ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें दी हैं उनमें से दो महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की ओर मैं सभा का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह है कि अनेक देशों में प्रोमबुड्समैन की जो प्रणाली है उसके आधार पर, उस के ढंग पर उसमें लोकपाल की व्यवस्था करने की सिफारिश की गई है। इस लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के बाद उन मामलों पर विचार किया जायेगा, जनता की उन शिकायतों पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा जिसकी ओर सतर्कता आयोग अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दे पाया है या जो उसके अधिकार सीमा के बाहर हैं। लोकपाल विशेष रूप से मंत्रियों और विभागीय सचिवों के सम्बन्ध में जो शिकायत की बातें आयेंगी उन पर विचार करेगा। लोकपाल के सम्बन्ध में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि अनेक निर्णय उच्चतम स्तर पर लिये जाते हैं, और कुछ ऐसी भी शिकायतें सुनने में आती हैं जिनसे ऐसा लगता है कि या तो मंत्रिमंडल के स्तर पर या

मंत्री विशेष के स्तर पर अथवा सचिव विशेष के स्तर पर निर्णय लेने में भूल हुई है, पक्षपात से काम लिया गया है या और किसी प्रकार की गलती हुई है। इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति में जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिये, प्रशासन के स्तर को ऊंचा बनाने के लिये और काम-काज में तेजी लाने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उस स्तर पर भी जांच के लिये एक विशेष व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति की जाये, जिस को लोकपाल की संज्ञा दी गई है।

उससे नीचे के स्तर की जो शिकायतें होंगी, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक लोकायुक्त की स्थापना होगी। प्रत्येक राज्य में एक लोकायुक्त तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न महकमों से सम्बन्धित सचिव स्तर से नीचे के जो अधिकारी होंगे उन से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों पर विचार करने के लिये भी एक लोकायुक्त होगा। लोकपाल का दर्जा भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के स्तर का होगा और लोकायुक्त उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के दर्जे का होगा। अगर इस सिफारिश को सरकार मन लेती है तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि बहुत सारी गड़बड़ियां खत्म हो जायेंगी। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है और वह इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने में बिल्कुल नहीं हिचकिचायेगी। उसके बाद ऐसा वातावरण पैदा होगा कि इस देश में प्रशासन का स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ और इस बात को अनुभव करता हूँ कि जो इंग्लैंड, स्कैंडिनेविया, स्वेडेन या नाबॉ जैसे छोटे-छोटे देश हैं या न्यूजीलैंड है, उनकी तुलना में हमारे देश की समस्यायें बहुत ही जटिल हैं, अत्यन्त विषम स्थिति से हम गुजर रहे हैं और उन देशों का जितना विकास हो चुका है वह उनका प्रशासन तंत्र बिछले दो-ढाई-सौ वर्षों में जितना विकसित हो चुका है, हमारा प्रशासन तंत्र या

हमारा सामाजिक तंत्र उतना विकसित नहीं हुआ है, यहां के नागरिक उस रूप में शिक्षित नहीं हो सके हैं इसलिये हमारी कठिनाइयां अनेक हैं। हम ने कोई स्पष्ट परम्परा भी निर्धारित नहीं की है इसलिये हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां हैं। हमारे सामाजिक और धार्मिक जीवन में भी अनेक प्रकार की समस्यायें मिली जुली हैं, इसलिये कठिनाइयां हैं। लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि उन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद हम ऐसी परम्परा का निर्माण करने में सफल होंगे जिसके कारण प्रशासन का स्तर ऊंचा होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम प्रशासन का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं करते, जनता की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर प्रशासन को लोकोन्मुखी बनाने की कोशिश नहीं करते तब तक हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते। हमारे संविधान में बतलाया गया है कि हम भारत में ऐसे गणराज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं जहां सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक न्याय प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को प्राप्त होगा। अगर हम अपने इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं तो वास्तव में हमें प्रशासन तंत्र को चुस्ती और मुस्ती से युक्त करना पड़ेगा, उसमें कुछ सतर्कता लानी होगी।

यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि अनेक ऐसी शिकायतें सतर्कता आयोग के सामने आई हैं जिनके पीछे कोई आधार नहीं था। अकबाह के आधार पर या कहीं सुनी बातों के आधार पर लोग शिकायतें करते हैं जिसके कारण प्रशासन का स्तर नीचा होता है। इसलिये इन दृष्टि से वातावरण को बदलने की जरूरत है। अगर हर बात में हम किसी न किसी मोटिव को ढूँढ़ें या हर बात में समझें कि कहीं न कहीं कोई गलती हुई होगी, कहीं न कहीं दुर्भावना छिपी हुई है, तो प्रशासन का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है। प्रशासन का

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रजाद]

स्तर किसी हद तक देश की जनता के मनोबल से जुटा हुआ होता है। आखिर प्रशासन में, मंत्री पद हो या सचिव पद हो या उच्च अधिकारी पद हो, आदमी कहां से आते हैं। वह शासन चलाने वाले व्यक्ति भी हमारे समाज का भ्रग होते हैं। जब तक हमारे सामाजिक जीवन का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होता है, जब तक उसकी नैतिकता ऊंची नहीं होती है, उसका मान दंड ऊंचा नहीं होता है, वातावरण में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है तब तक हम कैसे अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफल हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं ऐसी भाषा रखता हूँ कि दृष्टिकोण को बदलने में, सामाजिक जीवन का आधार बदलने में हम सब मिल कर प्रयत्न करेंगे, और इस दृष्टि से मैं इस देश में जो विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल हैं उनका ध्यान भी भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इतना ही काफी नहीं है कि हम बार-बार सरकार की प्रशासनिक त्रुटियों की ओर संकेत कर दें। अनेक प्रकार की भ्रष्टाचार की कहानियाँ फैलाना, भ्रष्टावाहें पैदा करना और इस देश के प्रशासकों के मनोबल को गिराने की कोशिश करना और ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश करना कि उनके लिए काम करना कठिन हो जाये ठीक नहीं है। इतना ही काफी नहीं है कि हम अपनी माँग पेश करें उनके साथ-साथ हम अपने दायित्व को भी समझें, उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दें। जब तक ऐसा वातावरण नहीं बनता है जब तक उसमें हम सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान नहीं करते हैं तब तक निश्चय ही हम अपने लक्ष्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। सतर्कता आयोग की रिपोर्ट को देखने से यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि केवल एक मामले में मतभेद हुआ है। ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न होने के बाद, ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने के बाद भी यदि हम भाषा नहीं रखेंगे, इसमें हम विश्वास नहीं रखेंगे तो वातावरण नहीं बदल सकता है और हम अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

मैं पुनः इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना कर वातावरण को बदलने के लिए कदम उठाया गया है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से सतर्कता आयोग की स्थापना की थी उसी प्रकार से राज्य सरकारों को भी सतर्कता आयोगों की स्थापना करनी चाहिये क्योंकि सामान्य जनता का जितना सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से होता है उससे कहीं कम केन्द्रीय सरकार से होता है, जनता के जीवन का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से अधिक होता है और केन्द्र से कम होता है। इस दृष्टि से भी राज्यों में इनकी स्थापना होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको मान कर कार्यान्वित करने के लिए शीघ्र से शीघ्र कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, when we are discussing this difficult question of weeding out corruption from administration and public life, we have got to remember today the little service that the late Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, rendered.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Not late.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Please do not call him the late Home Minister.

An Hon. Member: the ex-Home Minister.

Mr. Chairman: "Late" is also correct.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Very well. Sir, let it be "the ex-Home Minister".

As a matter of fact, he tried to do something in this difficult region but unfortunately he has been slaughtered as a Minister in the anti-cow slaughter movement. Anhow, we should remember today that in 1962 the Santhanam Committee was appointed to tackle this very difficult question. Thereafter the

Commission unanimously recommend it and in 1963 the Vigilance Commission was instituted. I have the privilege to know personally the late Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, Chief Justice, Nitoon Srinivasa Rao was an able judge and we are happy that a man like him took up the chairmanship of the Commission. He has presented this report.

Now, the whole difficulty is that no commission can really command public confidence and effectively tackle the problem unless it is completely divorced from ministerial influence. That is the most important thing. My hon. friend was talking of Ombudsman. I remember, when I was sent by the Government of India as Deputy Chairman of the legal delegation to U.S.S.R., Mr. D. N. Pritt told me when I was leaving India, "When you go to Moscow kindly do one thing. Of course, I know, you are very critical.... (*Interruption*).

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : मैं सदस्य महोदय की और आपकी आज्ञा से एक विशेष सूचना देना चाहता हूँ। हाउस के अन्दर पुलिस वाले आ गये हैं और मधु लिमये साहब और बागड़ी साहब को एरेस्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उनको तंग कर रहे हैं।

श्री मोर्य (अखीगढ़) : सदन में भीतर आ गये हैं।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is a very serious thing.

Mr. Chairman: We will get the matter inquired into.

श्री मोर्य : पार्लियामेंट हाउस में आये हैं और तंग कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप हिदायत दे रहे हैं। सब अन्दर अफसर आये हुए हैं बिना इजाजत।

श्री मोर्य : पुलिस राज बनाये जायें।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I am just now coming from outside. The whole House is surrounded by the IB people. I will ask the Deputy Minister to take note of this thing. How is it being done? They are coming inside the Parliament and are harassing people.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): No Member should be allowed to interrupt the proceedings like this without your permission. I refuse to take note of this.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is this?

Mr. Chairman: Please resume your seat.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let the proceedings go on.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We are very much depressed.....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will request the Chairman to ask the Deputy Minister to take note of this thing immediately. This is creating a very bad precedent in the country.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: All these things must be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: The proceedings shall not be interrupted in this manner. We will inquire about it.

Shri Maurya: Where is the permission for them to enter the House? They have entered the Parliament building without permission. Who has given them the permission?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please resume your seat. **Shri Chatterjee.**

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Very serious charges have been levelled. That is really a matter of our privilege. Anyhow, I proceed....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Action must be taken against the hon. Mem-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

bers for saying things which are not right. (Interruptions).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: How can the Deputy Minister say it is not right? How does he know that? He is sitting here. That is improper.... (Interruptions).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My submission is this. If it is right, action will be taken against the errant officer but, if it is found wrong, action must be taken against the Members who have given a wrong information. That is all I am saying.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I make a submission? The hon. Minister has no business to say that the Members should be punished for making this statement. First of all, he should make an enquiry. They are coming from outside the House and they are the eye-witnesses. Anyhow, I proceed with my speech.

I was very happy that the former Chief Justice of Mysore, Shri Nittoor Sreenivasa Rau, a man of distinction and a man of integrity was the Chairman of the Central Vigilance Commission. I was telling you that one of the greatest English lawyers, the biggest Barister in England, Mr. D. N. Pritt told me, "Although you are very critical of a totalitarian State, when you go to Moscow as the Chairman of the Legal Delegation, please meet one man there." I asked, "Who is that man?" and he said, "Procurator-General". I thought the Procurator-General was really a man who was installed there by the Moscow Government that is, by the Khrushchev Government in order to help the Government to keep up its totalitarian regime. But I cross-examined him thoroughly and I was satisfied that even in a totalitarian State, the Procurator-General was receiving complaints from all sorts of people and I was assured that in 12 or 13 per cent of cases, his intervention was successful. One good thing was that anybody could approach the Procurator-General. There was no technical objection or the question of

limitation raised that the High Court or the Supreme Court had decided a thing five years before and, therefore, it could not be re-opened. Those things were not entertained.

We have been pleading for an Ombudsman. All sections of the House were for it because of one thing that an Ombudsman is free from ministerial control, that an Ombudsman is in a position to take decision on his own and that he can report directly to the Parliament and see that things are done. That is the great thing. Therefore, unless you appoint a man like an Ombudsman, you cannot achieve the desired end. I have no charm for that name and I welcome the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Shri Morarji Desai. My hon. friend Shri Kamath was also there. They have made two recommendations. I welcome both the recommendations, one is Lok Pal and the other is Lok Ayukt. The Lok Pal, I think, is the higher officer meant for tackling all charges of corruption and other charges of improper conduct against Ministers and Secretaries and other high-level officers and the Lok Ayukt is meant for tackling all the charges against the State administration officers and other officials.

I bring it to the notice of this House one good thing that the Morarji Commission has recommended.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will the Lok Pal have jurisdiction over ex-Ministers also?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Yes; they will also be included in that. My hon'ble friend will come within his jurisdiction.

One good thing that the Morarji Commission has recommended—I am obliged to that Commission for this recommendation—is that he shall be appointed not by the Home Minister. I have nothing against the Present Home Minister. I have respect for Mr. Chavan. He had rendered a good

account of himself as Defence Minister and I have no doubt that he will also behave in a proper way as the Home Minister. I do not believe in the reported order of "shoot at sight" and possibly it is a canard which has been published. I hope he will behave properly. But one thing is important; whether it is Mr. Nanda or Mr. Chavan or anybody else, free the Ombudsman, free the Lokpal, from all Ministerial influence. In this report you will find that the difficulty that the Commission felt was this. At the highest political level it is difficult to weed out corruption and it cannot be weeded out so long as you make the Commissioner or the Vigilance Officer amenable to the influence of one Minister or the other or the Government. What is the recommendation of Mr. Morarji Desai and others? They are saying that the President will appoint the Lokpal in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Government's nominee and also the Opposition nominee; either the Leader of the Opposition in the House or the entire Opposition will elect a man for that particular purpose. This is an innovation. I think it is better than the scheme from Scandinavia. When I was in Australia as one of the delegates of the bar representing this country in the Commonwealth Law Conference, I studied the Ombudsman system in New Zealand. I think this is a better system than the one in New Zealand. Therefore, I am advocating it thoroughly.

17 hrs.

In about one year, in spite of the handicap of their being a new body, in spite of their not having a proper staff, they have dealt with 5,543 cases. Out of the 5,543 cases, the number of complaints relating to corruption among public servants was 3,514, the number of complaints relating to matters other than corruption was 1,408 and the number of complaints relating to matters concerning various State Governments was 621. Out of 5,543 cases, 4,514 were relating to corruption among public servants. I am very happy that the former Chief Justice of

Mysore High Court has paid a tribute to our officials who are said to have co-operated with the Committee.

Look at the various kinds of corruption. The diverse modes of corruption are depicted on pages 15 and 16. 27 kinds of corruption have been listed. I may read two or three.

"Misappropriation of public money and misappropriation of stores."

Misappropriation of stores is a more important and a serious kind of corruption which has invaded the ranks and which is very difficult to weed out.

Then,

"Irregularity in grant of import/export licences"

A lot of scandal is going on over that and it is high time that that was firmly weeded out.

Then,

"Under-assessments of Income-tax, Estate Duty, etc., for pecuniary gain."

This is the most vulnerable thing. So, many questions are being put on this subject and you know that some members from U.P. have been making the charge that one big industrialist, one big merchant, is escaping a large amount of income-tax and other taxes. I do not know how he manages, but he is managing it all right.

As I said, 27 kinds of corruption have been listed: acceptance of sub-standard stores; acceptance of sub-standard works; incurring pecuniary obligations of persons with whom the public servants have official dealings; showing favours to contractors/firms; claiming of false T.A., house rent, etc.; possession of disproportionate assets; purchase of immovable property, etc., without prior permission or intimation; causing loss to Government by negligence or otherwise; abuse of official position and powers; and so on.

Shri Tyagi: Are they only allegations and they were inquired into?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: They were inquired into and in good many cases, punishments were meted out. I do not think that my hon. friend has gone through the report. They have said that in a number of cases they have been successful in getting hold of the offenders. Not in all cases have their recommendations been accepted. They ought to have been accepted. But they have said that these are the different varieties of corruption which are prevalent in this country. India's image is going down and will go down further unless this Parliament, irrespective of any party-politics or any other consideration, take firm steps to weed out all these modes of corruption. You know that that is prevailing in different ranks and the sooner the Lok Pal is appointed, the better.

I am appealing to the hon. Minister that he should have nothing to do with the Vigilance Commissioner or the Ombudsman or the Lok Pal. Let the Lok Pal be appointed by the President exercising his own individual judgment and not as the spokesman of the Government, and acting in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and a nominee of the Government and an elected nominee of the Opposition. That will be a great step ahead and that will satisfy our people. Today people do not come forward because they are afraid that complaint will lead to further torture and would lead to suspension of licences and permits and other things, and, therefore they are very loath to come forward. In spite of that there have been about 5,500 cases in one year and in a large number of them there have been more or less convictions, and in some cases, punishments have been there. I would submit that the delinquent should be punished, and we should strive to set up a new climate. The anti-corruption drive should be thorough and pervasive and that should be intensified with the willing co-operation of all sections of the people and all sections of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I congratulate the Chairman of this commission for giving us this very good, accurate and

readable report. I cannot forget that the Central Vigilance Commission owed its existence to Shri Nanda who, I am very proud to say, is going to sit next to me here. It was he who brought this Central Vigilance Commission into being as a result of the Santhanam Committee's report.

Nobody can deny that this commission has done good work. But there is one warning that I want to sound and it is this that we talk too much of corruption in our country; we exaggerate it; we over-state it and we over-rate it. That is what we do. My esteemed friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee who referring to some totalitarian countries. I have also visited some of them and I have also read something about them. Do you know, Sir, that in one of the great totalitarian countries, in one of the great communist countries there is corruption? Of course, here, the commission has listed 27 kinds of corruption. If I were given a chance, I could add to that number. But 27 are enough to kill anybody. In those countries corruption centres round two things. The first is round transfers. A person does not want to be transferred to an out-of-the-way place, and, therefore, he would give some money to the person who is responsible for his transfer.

Shri Tyagi: It is a minor offence.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The second thing round which it centres is allotment of flats. If an officer wants a good flat to live in, he would give some money to the person who allots the flats. But whenever anybody is found to be corrupt in those countries, he receives summary trial and he is punished very severely. But here in this country we are living under a system of justice which assumes that everybody is honest unless he is proved to be dishonest.

Whenever we come across an individual who is dishonest, my hon. friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, will stand up and defend him and it will be very difficult to prove that that

fellow is dishonest. He will adduce such arguments in his favour that it will be very difficult to catch him. All the same, I would request my hon. friends of the Opposition and my Congress friends also not to talk so much about corruption in this country.

One case of corruption in this country is multiplied by 50 crores because our population is 50 crores. One great writer has said: people multiply their income by 10 and their weaknesses by 20. In the same way, if there is one case of corruption, it would be multiplied by 50 or 100 by some persons. Therefore, while we should beware of this insidious thing in our administrative system and our social organisation and our body politic, we should not go about talking about it in such a loud and vociferous and callous manner.

All the same, the Commission has given us a good analysis of the kinds of corruption that exist in this country. I am happy to find that the persons who staff this Commission are persons of integrity and they have made a good job of it. But do you know that there are historical reasons for corruption in Asia, not in my country alone, but all over Asia? There are also social reasons and economic reasons.

Talking of historical reasons, we have been under the thralldom of one country or another for 1000 years. Similarly in the case of many other Asian countries. If you study the psychology of those persons who have suffered from the pangs of enslavement by one country or another, you will find that they have developed a kind of penchant for corruption. It will take us some time to overcome the hangover of our history for a thousand years or for 150 years.

Again there was the World War II. It taught people blackmarketing, bribery, dealing in sub-standard things; it taught people how to hoodwink the administrator and the official. World War II was over 21 years ago, but still its evil effects are with us

not only in India, not only in Asia but in Europe and all over the world. Therefore, we have to take note of the historical facts also.

Again, there are social reasons. Do you know that when the Second World War was being fought, an Englishman was given only two eggs per week? I think all of us should read the memoirs of some of the statesmen of that day. If anybody got eggs from the blackmarket, it came to be known to the neighbour who would have nothing to do with this gentleman who had dealing in the blackmarket.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee referred to the need for the creation of a climate. We have to create a social climate so that there cannot be any kind of corruption.

At the same time, there are economic reasons for this corruption in this country. This age has been described as the age of rising expectations. Everybody wants to go higher and higher, everybody wants to climb upwards, everybody wants to have all the good things of life, everybody wants to educate his children in a better way, everybody wants that he should have all these amenities which anybody can have. The result is that this economic revolution which is going on all over the world, by which India has not remained untouched, has also led to this kind of phenomenon.

My friend says that there are 5,500 or so specific cases. I am very unhappy about them. I wish there had been no cases, but as things stand so many cases have come to our notice, and I have no doubt that those cases have to be properly investigated. But I would submit that such a Vigilance Commission which is independent, autonomous, free from the interference of the executive, free from the interference of the Ministers, free from the interference of the legislators and other persons, should be appointed at the State level also. They are there I know, but I wish they render as good an account of themselves as has been done by the Central Commission.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

My hon. friend talked about the Ombudsman. I welcome that proposal, that we should have one Lok Pal who should deal with the Ministers and legislators and officers, and there should be one Lok Ayukt. I do not know what the word is, who should deal with the complaints of the commonman. We should have them as early as possible, so that men, men like this gentleman to my left can keep quiet when I am speaking.

It has been said that we should have a code of conduct. I welcome it, but who will enforce the code of conduct, who will look into the breaches of the code of conduct, who will highlight the defects perpetrated by the non-performance so far as that code of conduct is concerned. Therefore, we would like to have that, but one thing is there. I think Mr. Chatterjee can help this Commission in this.

Sometimes these complaints go on hanging for a long time. Of course, this Commission has been taking speedy action, but they go on and on, with the result that all the fish that are caught in the net do not stay there, some of the fish escape also. Therefore, I think Mr. Chatterjee, my hon. friend, my acharya, my guru in the form of legislation, should evolve some method by means of which we can punish the wrongdoer in the shortest possible time. It is time that matters, it is the speediness of action that matters, it is the expediency of time that matters. Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that this should be done.

श्री हुसैन खन् कश्मीरवाय (देवास) :

सभापति महोदय, इतने वरिष्ठ नेता बोल रहे हैं और सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum.
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री कशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :

सभापति महोदय, श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी साहब ने अभी लोकपाल के लिये जो सुझाव दिया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सतर्कता

आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो अधिकार उनको हैं, उनसे वह फल, जो हम चाहते हैं, मिलने वाला नहीं है। जब तक मंत्री, उप-मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री, लोक सभा के सदस्य, विधान सभा के सदस्य और राजनीतिक संगठनों के जिम्मेदार कार्यकर्ता, इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक यह भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। सभापति जी, यह निर्विवाद और कटु सत्य है कि आज के भ्रष्टाचार से राजनीतिक लोग विशेष रूप से सम्बन्धित हैं। इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, इसलिये केवल सरकारी अफसरों को पकड़ने की कोशिश करना और दूसरे अंग को छोड़ देना, यह भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देना है, इससे भ्रष्टाचार घटने वाला नहीं है।

मैं आप को इसी से एक उदाहरण देता हूँ, इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 15 पर लिखा हुआ है—प्राइम 27 में—

"Unauthorized occupation and sub-letting of Government quarters"

यह कटु सत्य है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे लोक सभा के सदस्य सब-लेटिंग करते हैं और यह प्रश्न यहां पर कई बार आया है, अध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने भी आया है, किन्तु उनको कोई नहीं पकड़ता है, जब कि सरकारी अफसरों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की जाती है। जब तक इस प्रकार का भेद-भाव रहेगा, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिट सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से भ्रष्टाचार सरकार के गलत कानूनों के कारण हैं और जब तक उन कानूनों को सुधारा नहीं जायगा, भ्रष्टाचार रुक नहीं सकता है। दिल्ली में बिक्री टैक्स के बारे में क्या होता है। कोई आदमी यदि कोई चीज खरीदता है—तो उससे पूछा जाता है कि

प्राप बिल लेंगे या बिना बिल के लेंगे, यदि बिल लेंगे तो बिक्री टैक्स लगेगा। जब तक इस तरह की स्थिति चलेगी, तो उससे भ्रष्टाचार कैसे मिट सकता है।

प्राजकल सरकार ने अपनी शलत नीतियों के कारण पुलिस के बारे में एक विशेष समस्या पैदा कर दी है। इस रिपोर्ट के देखने से यह कहीं पता नहीं लगता कि पुलिस वालों के कितने भ्रष्टाचार सामने आये—इसका कारण है कि सरकार उसकी लाठी के बल पर जिन्दा है। जब उससे लाठी और गोली का काम लेती है, तो उसको शलत काम करने की छूट देती है। उसका नतीजा प्राज दिल्ली में सामने आ रहा है। दिल्ली में प्राये दिन चोरियां हो रही हैं, लूट हो रही है, दिन-रात औरतों को भगाया जा रहा है, सब कुछ हो रहा है, लेकिन पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर पाती है। यहां तक कि सरकारी अफसरों के घरों में भी चोरियां होती हैं, जो थोड़ी तनख्वाह वाले अफसर हैं, उनके घर का सफाया हो जाता है, लेकिन पुलिस वाले उन के लिये भी कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। वे बेचारे सिफारिश करवाते फिरते हैं, मुझे एक अण्डर सैक्रेटरी का केस मालूम है, जिसके घर का सफाया हो गया और वह बेचारा रोता फिर रहा है। लोक सभा के सदस्य भी इसके शिकार हुए हैं। अभी पिछले महीने मेरे घर में चोरी हुई, जाने वाले ने समझा कि बड़ा मालदार होगा, उसने ताला नहीं तोड़ा सांकल निकाल दी, लेकिन उसको मिला क्या—दो-चार खादी के कपड़े मिले, इसके अलावा मेरे घर में कुछ नहीं होता है। एम० पी० फ्लेट्स इस तरह के बने हुए हैं कि इन में कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई दिन में प्राये, रात में प्राये, यदि लोक सभा के सदस्य या राज्य सभा के सदस्य अपने घर में कुछ रखते हैं, तो वह सुरक्षित नहीं है।

जिस दिल्ली की यह दशा है, पुलिस की यह दशा है, जोकि गृह मंत्री की नाक के नीचे रहती है, तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार कैसे मिट सकता

है। मैं चाहूंगा, कि भ्रगली बार जब रिपोर्टें प्रावे तो उस में पुलिस के मामले में कितनी शिकायतें हुईं, कितनी सजायें हुईं, इन सब के लिये प्रलग से सूचना होनी चाहिये। जब तक पुलिस के मामले में प्रलग से सूचना नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक हम कुछ भी जान नहीं सकेंगे। दिल्ली की पुलिस केन्द्र के नीचे है, इस लिये पुलिस की सूचना इसमें प्राणी चाहिये। हजारों रिपोर्टें होती हैं, लेकिन उनमें से बहुत कम सफल होती हैं, बाकी सफल नहीं होती हैं।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सतर्कता प्रायोग की व्यवस्था बहुत नाकाफ़ी है, इसको यदि प्राप पूर्ण रूप से सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि नन्दा जी चाहते थे और जिसके वे खुद शिकार हो गये, तो इसको ठीक तरह से चलाना होगा, इसको हटा कर शीघ्र लोकपाल की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिये, जिसको चीफ़ जस्टिस, हमारे राष्ट्रपति और विरोधी पक्ष के नेता मिल कर चुनें, ताकि उनमें हमारा पूर्ण विश्वास हो, राजनतिक लोगों के लिये एक प्राचार-संहिता बनाई जाय, जिसको लोकपाल पूर्ण रूप से पालन करवाये। प्रब समय प्रा गया है कि यदि प्राचार संहिता नहीं बनाई गई, उन भ्रष्टाचारों नेताओं के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, तो चुनाव के बाद प्राप देखेंगे कि जनता का विश्वास इस बात से उठ जायगा कि भ्रष्टाचार मिट सकता है, वह यह कहेंगे कि भ्रष्टाचार राजनैतिक जीवन का प्रांग बन चुका है और वह मिटने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा प्राग्रह है कि प्रागे के लिये जो नाकाफ़ी बातें हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाय और पुलिस के लिये विशेष तौर पर भ्रगली रिपोर्टें में सूचना दी जाय।

श्री त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़ा समय लूंगा। प्रसल में मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने का कारण . .

श्री तुल्लु चन्ड कल्लुवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रापकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

यहां के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य का भाषण चल रहा है लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. It has stopped. Still there is no quorum.

The bell is being rung again. It has stopped and still there is no quorum.

17.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 18, 1966/Kartika 27, 1888 (Saka).