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Agrahayana 9, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 30, 1965/Agraha-
yana 9, 1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

+

- *536. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains have been rising since the out-break of the present conflict with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to arrest the rise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) It is not correct to say that the prices of foodgrains have been rising since the outbreak of the present conflict with Pakistan. On the other hand, the prices of foodgrains registered a decline from end of August till the end of October.

2019 (A1) LS—1.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दोनों में से कौन सी बात हुई है ? हमारे रुपये की कीमत कम हुई है या घनाज की कीमत बढ़ी न, दोनों में से कौन सा काम हुआ है ?

Shri D. B. Chavan: The question is about the decline in prices, I have stated that from the end of August till the end of October there was a decline everywhere so far as prices were concerned. As for the question whether it is on account of the value of the rupee going down, maybe it is on account of that also.

Mr. Speaker: If the value has declined, the prices must go up.

Shri Shinkre: He said "also". Which are the other reasons?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है जैसे मिल मालिकान के माल की कीमत अगर दस साल बाद भी बढ़ती है तो मिल मालिकान को उसका मुनाफा मिलता है तो सरकार इस तरह का कोई घाश्वासन दे सकती है कि किसान से जो गेहूँ 14 रुपये मन लिया गया था वह 32 रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो क्या उसका मुनाफा किसान को मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री बागड़ी : यह हो सकता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको किसने बुलाया ?

श्री बागड़ी : आपने एक चूकी जवाब दिया उस पर मैं कहता हूँ कि यह हो सकता है ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The assessment is not correct that the wheat purchased at Rs. 14 is being sold at Rs. 32.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that in the open market in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, Rajasthan etc., prices of both rice and wheat have abnormally risen, and rice is being sold at Rs. 3 in West Bengal and Rs. 3 in the black market in Madhya Pradesh where it is not available. I would like to know what steps Government contemplate to take to check the rise in prices in the open market.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We will be discussing the food situation tomorrow. It will not be possible for me at question time to enumerate all the steps that we are taking for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: All these reasons cannot be given now.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बहस एक बात है और सवाल का जवाब दूसरी बात है ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: These questions were tabled one month back. If a debate is to take place tomorrow, it does not mean that he should not give the reasons now.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will help the discussion tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I tabled a Calling Attention Notice enclosing telegrams from Madhya Pradesh, from places like Katni and Khamaria where rice is not available at all. You disallowed it on the ground that we are having a discussion. If we get some reply, that will help us in the discussion tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he anticipate... (Interruptions).

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I point out that the question is with regard to rise in the prices of foodgrains since the outbreak of the conflict. I have stated that that is not correct. I do agree that there are other factors, which we will discuss tomorrow, and we will have an opportunity to explain the steps that we are taking.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister stated that there has been a decline in the prices of foodgrains. I would like to know the extent of decline. What was the position during the same period last year with regard to prices?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The position is like this. In August—October, 1965 the all-India index of wholesale prices of cereals fell from 152 to 148, wheat from 144 to 138, gram from 166 to 159 and pulses from 171 to 160.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is all on paper.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Let me read this out first. The decline in gram prices during August—October 1965 was an unusual feature. As compared with the prices in the last year I may say that the index number of wholesale price of rice for August 1965 was 142 as compared with 146 in the last year. With regard to wheat it was 144 in 1965 as compared to 124 for August 1964.

Mr. Speaker: He has to address me.

Shri D. R. Chavan: As regards *jowar* it was 198 in the month of August as against 180 last year. These are the prices.

श्री मधु सिन्घवे प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, नायब वजीर ने अभी फरमाया कि अगस्त सितम्बर के बाद अनाज के दाम गिर रहे हैं, बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे पास खबरें आती हैं, पत्र आते हैं, तार आते हैं

कि गेहूँ 2 रुपये से ढाई रुपये तक और चावल ढाई रुपये से लेकर 3 रुपये तक बिक रहा है। उन्होंने जो इन्डेक्स की बात कही, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि एक दफा बम्बई में और अहमदाबाद में हमने साबित किया है कि इनके कास्ट प्राइस लिमिटेड इन्डेक्स और दूसरे इन्डेक्स झूठे होते हैं, गलत होते हैं और जीवन में जो अनुभव हमें आता है उसका और इन्डेक्स नम्बर का कोई तात्लुक नहीं रहता है, एक बात और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस, एक ही बात का जवाब हो जाने दीजिए

श्री मधु लिमये : वही बात कह रहा हूँ, क्या प्रकालप्रस्त क्षेत्र में मन्ते प्रनाज का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : केवल पहले भाग का जवाब प्रायेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : We have a machinery to collect the figures with regard to the market prices in recognised markets. It is on that basis that we collect these figures and publish it.

श्री मधु लिमये : रिटेल है या होलसेल ? (व्यवधान) दाम फुटकर है या थोक, यह कहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं और प्राप दोनों कुछ गले से पकड़कर जवाब निकाल सकते हैं ? आखिर, उनको जवाब देना है ।... (व्यवधान) जब बहस होगी तो साबित कीजिएगा कि सही है या गलत लेकिन इस समय जब वह जवाब दे रहे हैं तो उनको रोक रहे हैं...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह जानना चाहा कि वह कौन से दाम की बात कर रहे हैं, रिटेल या होलसेल ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप सुनिये ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : It is wholesale price.

Mr. Speaker : What they say is that the prices that are given by the government have no relation to the real prices that prevail in the market at which the people in fact get these things.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I do not think it is correct. We get the figures from the market and publish them.

श्री मधु लिमये : होलसेल प्राप ही ने कहा । प्राप मैं एक चीज पूछता हूँ वह दूसरा जवाब देते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रापका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ । मैंने रिटेल के बारे में पूछा वह तो होलसेल के बारे में जवाब दे रहे हैं । प्राहक लोग जो हैं वह फुटकर में खरीदते हैं या थोक में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह कह रहा था. (व्यवधान) मैं सवाल करूँ, मेरा क्वेश्चन था या जब मेरा नाम लेंगे तब... (व्यवधान) तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि देश के प्रन्दर...

Shri K. N. Tiwary : On a point of order, Sir. Has he got a licence to get up everytime? (Interruptions).

An hon. Member : You are a licence holder.

श्री बागड़ी : यह लाइसेंस इनको मिला हुआ है ? मेरा सवाल था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइर । बँड जाइए । मैंने प्रापको बुलाया था, प्राप प्राप नहीं करते तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ । बँड जाइए, फिर प्राप जरूरत होगी तो मैं बुला लूँगा ।

Shri P. K. Deo : Especially in the Chattisgarh division of Madhya Pradesh and in the western districts of my State, Orissa, we are getting grim reports that no rice is available in

the market and that whatever broken rice is available in the market, it is not fit for human consumption and it produces a foul smell, and even to buy those foodgrains—

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri P. K. Deo: All right, the first part of my question may be answered,—whether it is not a fact.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that Chattisgarh and the adjoining areas have been greatly affected because of the monsoon failure, and the Madhya Pradesh Government is doing its best to manage the situation there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government set up some automatic administrative machinery to stabilise the foodgrain prices in the market, and if not, do they propose to do so soon?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not yet aware of any automatic machinery which can bring the prices down or push the prices up. If the hon. Member has got any suggestion in that regard, I am prepared to consider it.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is frivolous. I merely asked whether there was any automatic administrative machinery which acts automatically according to the changing conditions. I protest against his remarks. He implies that I am casting some aspersion on the human aspect of administration. I merely wanted to know whether any automatic administrative machinery has been set up. The human aspect is a different matter altogether. I was not referring to his personality as a human being.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the wholesale prices that are quoted in the mandies on the basis of which the Government compiles those index figures are different from the open market prices in the cities and villages, and they are different from the black market prices

that are prevalent not only in the cities but also in the villages, and may I know what the Government is doing or is going to do to see to it that the wholesale price index to which the hon. Deputy Minister referred, corresponds to the open market prices in the villages and the cities and eliminate the black market altogether?

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, have you suspended your famous one-minute rule for the time being at least?

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes there is a lapse on my part.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The wholesale prices are the open market prices, and the retail prices have always a relation to the wholesale market prices. Therefore, while we give the wholesale prices, it is in the open market, and I do agree that in some out-of-the-way places the retail prices may be much more, but the general guidance has to be taken from the open, wholesale market prices alone.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि उनकी जिस कीमत के बारे में इल्म है उसके अलावा एक दूसरी कीमत भी इस देश में चलती है अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में जैसे पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, मध्य प्रदेश में आदि, जहाँ गंदुम 30 और 32 रुपये मन बिकता है। क्या सरकार के सामने इस प्रकार के धाँकड़े आए हैं कि इस प्रकार की महँगी चल रही है? अगर आए हैं तो उनकी रोकथाम के लिए उस अकालपीड़ित क्षेत्र में सरकार कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that because of the failure of the monsoon in particular areas, there is now a scarcity condition, and because of that prices also are likely to rise. We are trying to tackle the problem, but it is a very difficult problem about which I am sure we will have a detailed discussion tomorrow, and the hon. Members also will be making

their suggestions, and I will also be putting forward what positive steps we are taking in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल था कि सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रहा है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि अब तक सरकार ने क्या किया है यह बताया जाए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This question—question No. 537—should not have been admitted in the House, because it contains defamatory passages and insinuations. If you look at part (c) of the question, you will find that the last portion reads like this: "...and allotted it to a breakaway group styling itself as the PSP". Now, I would beg of you to consider this: if I had put a question that "the corrupted Home Minister has no right to reply like this", will it be quite in order? This may be the opinion of some people. A rump which calls itself the S.S.P. may think that a well-established and recognised political party, according to them, is a break-away group. The S.S.P. have not been recognised as a party and therefore this symbol has been taken away from them. How can the office admit a question like this to be put? I think the question should have been disallowed and not admitted at all. You should rule that this question is out of order.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : एक बात है। मेरी बात सुनने के बाद...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मुझे जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती।

So far as part (a) is concerned, it seeks some information and I do not think there is anything objectionable. So far as part (b) is concerned, that also seeks some information and is not objectionable. But about part (c), it says:

"whether it is also a fact that recently the Commission withdrew the symbol from the SSP and allotted it to a breakaway group styling itself as the PSP."

When I was looking at this in the morning I also entertained some doubts about this, whether this portion "breakaway group styling itself as the PSP" should have been allowed to remain there or not. Then I thought the Minister would give that answer in a suitable manner that the Election Commission has considered this matter, that PSP is already a party that is there having one symbol, etc. I thought the Minister would give a suitable answer.

Shri Nath Pal: I bow down to your ruling, Sir. But may I point out in all humility—the reply will confine itself to facts—but under the rules of procedure, rule 41(III) clearly lays down:

"it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements?"

This is very mandatory and the office has been remiss in admitting such epithets. I look forward to the reply, which will be based on the facts. But the very admission of the question is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I have already expressed my opinion.

Shri Nath Pal: I can give very many epithets right here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where is the senior Minister? What is he doing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am here to reply.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो सदस्यों को वापस बुला। मेरी बात भी वापस बुलानी है।

में ने इस शब्द का प्रयोग केवल कानूनी दृष्टि से किया है। दोनों के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि एकीकरण हो चुका है, एक नया दल बन चुका है। जब बन जाता है तो (व्यवस्था) प्राप्त हो रहे थे तो मैं ने आपको सुना।

जब उनके द्वारा भी और पुराने समाजवादी दल के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि एकीकरण हो चुका है, नये दल का निर्माण हुआ है और नये दल को यह झोंपड़ा निशानी मिलनी चाहिए। यह मेरी बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। पुराने समाजवादी दल और प्रजासमाजवादी दल द्वारा यह इलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखा गया था। जब बनारस में सम्मेलन हुआ तो उसमें से कुछ लोग भ्रमण हो गए। पुराने जो समाजवादी दल के चेयरमन थे वह नए दल के छात्र भी चेयरमन हैं। इसलिए "ब्रेक अवे" ग्रुप का सवाल घाता है। पूरे के पूरे भ्रमण हो जाते तो मैं "ब्रेक अवे" न कहता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे सुनने दीजिए।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The answers to parts (a) and (b) are already available. Why was this question admitted?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Minister's reply.

Election Symbol 'Hut'

+

*537. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the formation of the S.S.P. in 1964, the Election Commission had allotted the symbol "Hut" to that party;

(b) whether it is a fact that the S.S.P. contested two Parliamentary bye-elections in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, two Assembly bye-elections in Rajasthan and Assam and a general election in Kerala in 1964-65 and pol-

led, with "hut" as symbol, more votes than were necessary for recognition for allotment of symbols;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently the Commission withdrew the symbol from the SSP and allotted it to a breakaway group styling itself as the PSP; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this decision and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The S.S.P. contested one parliamentary bye-election in Uttar Pradesh, two parliamentary bye-elections in Bihar, one assembly bye-election in Assam and none in Rajasthan, with the hut symbol allotted to its candidates. In these bye-elections the S.S.P. candidates polled between 30% and 60% of the valid votes. In the mid-term general election held in Kerala the S. S. P. candidates with the hut as their symbol polled 8.13% of the total valid votes polled in the State.

(c) and (d). Yes; Sir. The revived Praja Socialist Party's claim to get back its old symbol was stronger than the Samyukta Socialist Party's claim to retain it for the reasons—

(i) The revised Praja Socialist Party is practically the same party under almost the same leadership as before and is entitled to be treated on that footing instead of being treated as a new party.

(ii) The Praja Socialist Party has been having the 'Hut' symbol for the last 12 years.

(iii) Apart from the recent General Election in Kerala only four bye-elections have been contested by the Samyukta Socialist Party with the election symbol 'Hut'.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही है कि पुराने समाजवादी दल और पुराने प्रजा

समाजवादी दल का एकीकरण होने के पश्चात् पुराने प्रजा समाजवादी दल के महा सचिव तथा पुराने समाजवादी दल के अध्यक्ष ने इलेक्शन कमीशन को लिखा था कि दो दलों का एकीकरण हो चुका है, इसलिए नये दल को "श्रीपट्टी" निशानी देनी चाहिए ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: After the merger of both these parties, a representation was made to the Election Commission that the symbol of "hut" may be allotted to the new party. The Election Commission agreed and issued a Press Note on 18th September, 1964.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं प्राया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राया है । उन्होंने लिखा होगा, तभी इलेक्शन कमीशन इस बात को माना ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या उन्होंने पत्र लिखा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि लिखा था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि संयुक्त समाजवादी दल को उपनिर्वाचनों में तीस से साठ फीसदी वोट मिले हैं और कुछ लोगों के उस से भ्रमण होने के पश्चात् केरल में जो चुनाव हुआ है, उसमें भी ग्राठ और ती प्रतिशत के बीच में वोट मिले हैं, और जब कि निशानी के लिए जो वोट आवश्यक होते हैं, वे शायद तीन या पांच प्रतिशत हैं तो क्या बज्र है कि जान-बूझ कर संयुक्त सांगलिस्ट पार्टी से यह निशानी हटाई गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम यहाँ पर इलेक्शन कमीशन के फैसले पर बहस नहीं कर सकते । We are not sitting as a court of appeal on their decisions.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानकारी हासिल कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जानकारी नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य इस बात का कारण पूछना चाहते हैं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने ऐसा क्यों किया है । इलेक्शन कमीशन ने जो फैसला किया, वह मिनिस्टर साहब ने बता दिया है । अब माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उस ने ऐसा क्यों किया है । अगर वह इस बारे में डिफर करते हैं, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन के फैसले पर यहाँ अपील नहीं हो सकती है । उसके बारे में हम यहाँ पर कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जब चुनावों में इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि किसी दल को जो निशान दिया जाता है, वह निशान उस से उस वक्त तक नहीं छीना जाता है, जब तक कि वह मुकरंरा तादाद में वोट हासिल करती है और जब संयुक्त सांगलिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों ने चुनावों और उपचुनावों में उस तादाद से ज्यादा वोट लिये, तो इस बात का क्या कारण है कि उस से यह सिम्बल छीना गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी का सवाल तो बही है । मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ पहले हिस्से का जवाब दें कि क्या ऐसा फल है कि जिस पार्टी के पास इतने वोट हों, उस के पास उस सिम्बल को रटने दिया जाता है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no rule as such. It is the judgment of the Chief Election Commissioner. Even the Government cannot interfere with his decision. Under article 224 of the Constitution, superintendence, control and conduct of elections rest with him and we cannot interfere. I may add, Sir, that he had discussions with the representatives of both the parties twice and on taking an overall view of the picture he allotted the symbol of "hut" to this party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Election Commission has admirably explained the whole position in a press-note dated the 2nd September, 1965, a study of which will convince any sensible person that the Election Commission....

An hon. Member: Any sensible person?

Mr. Speaker: He should not use....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right, I will say "any person"; I will withdraw the word 'sensible'.

Mr. Speaker: He should not have used it. It is not a retaliation that has to be made because he objects to something.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Election Commission rightly refused to allot the PSP's twelve-year old symbol, 'hut', to a rump styling itself as SSP (Inter-rptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: which has kicked up a rumpus on this issue.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. An objection was made to the use of some words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they been deleted then?

Mr. Speaker: No, I have not.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, you were very specific when you said "I do not want any unparliamentary language; let him state the facts". Now you cannot change that standard. If those words were deleted, I would have persuaded Shri Kamath not to use such words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would not have used them myself, if....

Shri Nath Pal: We are not interested in this kind of debate in this House. I think there was a mistake in allowing those words. But when

there is a precedent, how can you restrain Shri Kamath from using those words?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pal must realise that I have said....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have kicked up a rumpus on this issue.

Mr. Speaker: Has he finished?

Shri Nath Pal: Temporarily.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, let us have your precious ruling. We will abide by it.

Mr. Speaker: I said that I also entertained doubts. I have said so, and I do say now that it was not desirable or necessary to use those words in order to make that question intelligible. Therefore, I do agree and concede that it ought to have been deleted when it came to the office. But if it has not been deleted, it does not mean that in spite of my observations other words should be used in the House to counteract that. I would not like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may delete that. Anyway, the Election Commission rightly refused the original election symbol of the PSP, 'hut' to the so-called SSP, to the SSP and the petition in this regard filed by the General Secretary of the SSP, Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav, a Member of the House, was rejected ten days ago in limine by the Punjab High Court. Is the Minister aware of that?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, I am not aware of that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does he know of the press note at least, if not the High Court decision?

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not aware of it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have got a copy of the Press Note issued by the Election Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the decision of the High Court?

Shri Jagannatha Rao: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even after ten days?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Arising out of the squabbles, I should like to ask a question . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal: No squabbles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. Is it permissible to use the word "squabble"? Is there any squabble in Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing wrong in it. It is not unparliamentary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then there is nothing wrong in saying rumpus.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot argue like that. He cannot just dictate like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not dictating. I am making a submission. They have their own squabbles, between the Rightists and the Leftists . . . (Interruption).

श्री मधु तिमये (मुनेर) : ये सरकार की मेहरबानी पर राजीव कर रहे हैं। वे क्यों इतनी लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें करते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If they have to fight, they should do it outside.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We agree with you very much. Our anxiety is to find out a remedy when we have some genuine grievances over certain decisions taken by the Election Commission, as far as the allotment of symbols is concerned. May I know whether the Election Commission, to the knowledge of the Government, has laid down any clear and specific rules or principles in the matter of allotment of symbols?

Shri Jagannatha Rao: No principle as such has been laid down. But the Commission takes into consideration

the strength of the party. Before merger, the strength of the PSP members in the Lok Sabha was 12 and their total strength including Assembly seats was 125. After the break-up the number has been reduced to 80. They have lost one-third of the original strength. Therefore, taking into consideration their standing in the States, this symbol was given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister has rightly said that after due enquiry from the Secretaries of Legislatures and Parliament, the Election Commission has come to the conclusion that there is no question of a new party, the PSP is functioning as an old party but, is it not a fact that from the replies that the Election Commission received from these Legislatures it has been found that the SSP has no right to get any symbol at all and that if they want any symbol they can only get "Tree" as a symbol which was formerly given to the SP in only four States? Is it a fact or not?

Shri Jagannatha Rao: The Election Commission, after holding an elaborate enquiry, has reserved the symbol of "Tree" to the SSP in four States, namely, UP, Bihar, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that admission having been made by the SSP that it was a party formed by the union of SP and PSP and in view of the further admission that the PSP has again gone out, will the Election Commission ask the SSP, which now claims to be SSP, to revert to its own original name of SPT?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister say anything?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से ऐसा लगा कि नूतन एक कदौटी है इतकथन कर्मीशन के नियम और पुराना नूतन जो प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का था वह नूतन गया। क्या मैं यह जान सकता

हूँ कि इस कसौटी को और पार्टियों में भी इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा ? और क्या उन्हें यह पता है कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी 36 है और उत्तर प्रदेश में और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है चार या पांच और बिहार में 16 संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी छः या सात है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल नेतृत्व को कसौटी रखेंगे या शक्ति को कसौटी रखेंगे ?

Shri Jagannatha Rao: The leadership test is one of the tests and not the only acid test. As the hon. Member has said, in Uttar Pradesh, I think, the SSP has a majority and that is why the PSP is not given the symbol there.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खानी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों का मैं ने नम्बर बताया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब धा गया है ।

Allotment of Election Symbol

*538. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri,

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the formation of the Socialist Party in 1956, the Election Commission agreed to recognise the party for allotment of symbol only after it satisfied the Commission that the total votes polled by the candidates owing allegiance to the Socialist Party exceeded the minimum prescribed by the Commission for recognition for allotment of symbol;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is for the first time that a party, in this case, the SSP, has been deprived of its symbol although it has continued to poll more than the prescribed minimum votes; and

(c) if not, the reason for applying different standards before the Second

and after the Third General Elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The S.S.P.'s claim to retain the symbol 'Hut', which is now restored to the P.S.P., was not accepted by the Election Commission for the following reasons:

(i) The revived P.S.P. is practically the same party under almost the same leadership as before and is entitled to be treated on that footing instead of treating it as a new party.

(ii) The P.S.P. has been having the 'Hut' symbol for the last 12 years.

(iii) Apart from the recent general election in Kerala only 4 bye-elections have been contested by the S.S.P. with the election symbol 'Hut'.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब पुराने समाजवादी दल को एक निशानी दी गई तो सभी उम्मीदवारों से पूछा गया था कि क्या आप नये समाजवादी दल के साथ हैं । लेकिन अब की बार जब नये पी० एम० पी० को चिन्ह दिया गया तो केवल जो विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं उन से पूछा गया । यह फर्क क्यों किया गया ? पिछली बार सारे उम्मीदवारों से पूछा गया था और अब की बार केवल विधान सभा के जो सदस्य हैं, उन से पूछा गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों किया गया, इसका जवाब तो मैं एलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ । दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब दे दिया जाये ।

Shri Jagannatha Rao: I think, I have made a statement about this question in answer to the previous question.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने जो कहा है उसके बारे में मैं पूछता हूँ । 1956-57 में सिम्बल देते समय पूछा गया था सारे उम्मीदवारों से और अबकी बार इनको वापिस झोंपड़ी देते

समय केवल विधान सभा के सदस्यों से पूछा गया है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This merger took place after the 1962 elections in 1964 and after the merger only four bye-elections were contested by the SSP.

Mr. Speaker: Previously, all candidates were consulted. That is what he says.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: My information is that we had discussions with the representatives of both the Parties and we came to a decision taking into consideration all the circumstances.

श्री मधु लिंगये : क्या इन्केशन कमीशन ने अपने काम में यह कपीटी बना रखी है कि जो दल तोड़क लोग हैं, प्रलग होने वाले लोग हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ? मेरे दल के बारे में ही यह नहीं हुआ है । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में भी यही हुआ है । वे जिस निशानी की मांग कर रहे थे उनको नहीं दी गई । लेकिन एक गुट जब प्रलग हो गया तब उनको दी गई । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्केशन कमीशन के कार्य और उसके कर्तव्यों का यह हिस्सा है कि दल तोड़क प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए और दल तोड़ने वाली जो प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं उनको रोका जाए ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is the policy of the Election Commissioner that those who break away from a particular organisation must be encouraged.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir. It is not the policy to encourage them.

श्री बागड़ी : जा निशान है उसकी थोटी कपीटी यह है कि दल बनाने वालों को बढ़ा दिया जाता है, दल तोड़ने वालों को नहीं । जनसत्र में दल के जो मिद्वान्त हैं, वही जिन्दा रहते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाने पर विचार

कर रही है कि जो निशान है वह दल तोड़ने वालों को नहीं बल्कि दल को संगठित करने वालों को दंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Any such steps under contemplation?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir. How can I answer it?

श्री बागड़ी : डिमिशन का क्या मतलब है ? कौन सी पालिसी चलेगी ? व्यवस्था क्या करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Election Commissioner has prescribed the minimum percentage of votes in respect of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats that have to be polled by various political parties in order to recognise Parties and to allot them symbols?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He has laid down a test for recognition of new political parties. These are old Parties.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware of the prevalent public grievance, particularly in Punjab, that the allotment of election symbols is sometimes guided by political considerations rather than by principles of democratic processes and, if so, do they propose to take some action in the matter?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: They do not propose to take any action, or they are not aware of it?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not aware of such feeling.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is not a fact that beginning from the First General Elections in 1952, for 13 years upto this year, the Election Commission had always held that no Party would be allotted an election symbol which is the same as the symbol normally

used in its Party flag outside and, if so, why is it that only in 1965 this decision has been reversed and a Party, the Marxist Communist Party, has been permitted to use as its symbol the same emblem which it uses in its Party flag?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is a separate question. I want notice for that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चुनाव प्रायोग आए बार चुनाव क्षेत्रों की काटकाट द्धर उधर करता है। जो पहले बनते हैं उन्हें दुबारा बदल देता है, तिवारा बदल देता है। पहले वाला चुनाव प्रायोग जो निश्चय करता है, उनकी कुछ वृद्धि में क्या फर्क रह जाता है या दूसरे में कुछ अधिक वृद्धि हो जाती है? वह काटकाट क्यों की जाती है? इसका आधार क्या है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस सवाल की इजाजत नहीं देता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्यों इनको बदला जाता है, यह तो बताया जाए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने इजाजत नहीं दी है।

Shri Shinkre: Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of raising or increasing the percentage of minimum votes polled by political parties in the elections for the purpose of allotting symbols so that such problems may not arise in the country any further?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the Election Commission have been completely consistent throughout in deciding these matters when they decided the question of allotment of symbol to the break-away communist party and to the break-away party among the SSP and the PSP which differed from each other, may I know whether the Elec-

tion Commission had not been consistent, and if so, whether Government will state the factual position as to whether the Election Commission have been consistent or not in this matter?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not agree that the Election Commission have been taking an inconsistent stand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that while giving symbols to the new parties, the percentage of votes polled by the particular party is ascertained? If so, since the SSP is a new party, may I know whether in the light of this principle, before allotting the tree symbol provisionally to the SSP the Election Commission had ascertained the percentage of votes that they had polled in the country in order that they may be recognised as a regular party?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Election Commissioner has taken into consideration the votes polled by this party in four States, namely UP, Bihar, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh where they are in a sizeable number, and whereas the PSP has not got any sizeable number there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We do not claim it.

Shri Daji: Though we accept that the Election Commission are an autonomous body to decide things, is it not a fact that in the absence of any definite rules, much scope is left with the Election Commission to decide symbols which has led to such contradictory positions as the denial of the hammer and sickle symbol to the old communist party and the allotment of the same symbol to the Marxist Communist Party, allowing the Jan Sangh to use the *deepak* symbol on their flag and not allowing the other parties to use the election symbols on their flags? In order to do away with such vagaries, may I know whether Government are contemplating to have some definite rules for allotment of election symbols?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Government have no power in regard to the allotment of symbols, but that is a point which the Election Commission may consider. We shall convey this suggestion to them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let there be a round table conference of all the parties with the Election Commission to consider this matter.

Trading in Foodgrains

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- +*539. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Parashar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken with regard to the proposal to take over trading in foodgrains by Government with a view to ensure a balanced distribution of foodgrains and to check further rise in prices;

(b) the arrangements proposed to be made to rehabilitate the displaced foodgrains traders in case Government decide to take over trading in foodgrains through the State Governments; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to check the rise in prices till this trade is nationalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There is no proposal at present for Government to take over the entire foodgrains trade by introducing monopoly procurement of foodgrains on a national scale.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Licensing control on trade has been strengthened. Bank advances against foodgrains are being regulat-

ed. Statutory maximum prices have been fixed in many States and the administrative machinery to enforce the discipline on prices has been strengthened.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य गंवों के दस मुआव के अनुसार कि खाद्य व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेगी जो पत्र राज्य सरकारों को लिखे गये थे उनके राज्य सरकारों से क्या उत्तर दिये कि वह खाद्यान्न के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले सकती हैं या नहीं, और दस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: In the main answer I have stated that there is no proposal under consideration.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि राज्य सरकारों ने क्या उत्तर दिये ।

Mr. Speaker: His question is what reply the State Governments have given.

Shri D. R. Chavan: About what? About monopoly purchase?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: About State trading in foodgrains.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am mentioning that. I have mentioned in the answer to the main question that there is no proposal to have monopoly purchase.

Mr. Speaker: I have said so many times that the hon. Ministers should address me and not a particular Member.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): A few State Governments have made the suggestion that they should have monopoly procurement and they have been permitted to have monopoly procurement, particularly the State of West Bengal.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी जिन राज्य सरकारों ने यह उत्तर दिये हैं कि खाद्यान्न व्यापार सरकार अपने

ह्रास में नहीं ले सकती है, वहाँ पर खाद्यान्न के व्यापार का क्या इन्तजाम किया जायेगा और देश भर में एक ही नीति चलती रहे इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The uniform policy is to have a levy on the producers and wherever it is possible, to also have a levy on the trade and the millers. This is the uniform policy, but only a few States have undertaken monopoly procurement and that too has been put into operation only in West Bengal.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know where the Foodgrains Trading Corporation would come into the picture in this arrangement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The next starred question is on that.

Shri R. Barua: In some of the States, for want of supervision and due to bad storage facilities, foodgrains have deteriorated to a great extent. May I know what steps Government are contemplating to avoid such wastage and to improve the storage system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have built up considerable storage, and within the last two or three years considerable improvement has been made with regard to the storage system and the wastage in godowns has been brought down considerably.

Wheat and Rice Purchased by Food Corporation of India

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- *540. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of wheat and rice procured by the Food Corporation of India up-to-date, State-wise, and on all-India basis;

(b) the total amount of rice and wheat proposed to be procured by the Corporation in each State; and

(c) the number of State Food Corporations set up under the Food Corporation of India Act, 1964 and in which States such Corporations have been set up and in which other States such Corporations are proposed to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No wheat has been procured by the Food Corporation of India so far, nor is there any proposal to purchase wheat during the current year. A total quantity of about 413 thousand tonnes of rice has been purchased by the Corporation from 1-4-1965 to 31-10-1965 the State-wise break up of this quantity together with the likely purchases during 1965-66 season are indicated in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5261/65].

(c) No State Food Corporation has so far been set up, and there are no proposals at present to set up any.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that under the present system grain is not being purchased directly by the Food Corporation from the peasants but through commission agents, and thereby farmers are deprived of the incentive price fixed? May I know whether Government have any proposal to introduce on the spot cash purchase of grains at the incentive price from the farmers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Food Corporation cannot by itself operate at the village level everywhere. That is why wherever it is possible, it appoints co-operative societies as its agents for the purpose of purchase. Where co-operative societies are not available, it makes

other arrangements for the purchase. The price paid is the price we have fixed as incentive price.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Food Corporation of India in the very first year of its existence has sustained a loss? If so, do Government propose to entrust the Corporation with the exclusive right of purchase of foodgrains and marketing operations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: On the whole, I do not think the Corporation will end in a loss as far as its working is concerned. I have not yet looked into the accounts. But my impression is that it won't end in a loss.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि चारे वह सहकार समितियों के जरिये से या एजेन्टों के जरिये से खरीदे, यह सब घाटा काश्तकार के ऊपर पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्यों सरकार रेग्युलेटिव प्राइसेज नहीं देती जिस से किसान सीधे आकर गत्ला दे और बीच में कोई भी सोसाइटी या दलाल और एजेन्ट न रहे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have fixed remunerative price. There may be difference of view as to whether it is a remunerative price or not. But we have fixed remunerative price, a minimum price. As a matter of fact, the purchase price is a little higher than the minimum price which we have fixed.

श्री मधु लिवधे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ घनाज खरीदने के बारे में सरकारी एकाधिकार स्थापित किया गया है क्या सरकार यह नियम बनायेगी कि जिन के पास प्रतिरिक्त घनाज है, जिसको अंग्रेजी पसन्द करने वाले मार्केटबल सर्प्लस कहते हैं, उन्हीं के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती की जायेगी और जो छोटे किसान हैं उन के ऊपर किसी किस्म की, प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष, जबर्दस्ती नहीं की जायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no discrimination between the big and the small producers. The question is whether they have surplus with them. If they have surplus, they will have to deliver it to Government the rules are to that effect. Therefore, in this we cannot make a discrimination.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि पंजाब और राजस्थान का जो सरहद्दी इलाका है वहाँ पर चावल की कीमत काले बाजार के नाते से 60 और 70 रु० मन है। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार जिन लोगों को वहाँ चावल नहीं मिल पाता है उन को चावल देने का कोई प्रयास कर रही है, यदि कर रही है तो क्या।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Punjab is concerned, I do not think the hon. Member's information is correct. We are making purchases at the price which we have indicated in the open market, and it is at a reasonable level. I do agree that in certain scarcity pockets there is a tendency for prices to rise; that is not surprising. That is why we are making arrangements for sale through fair price shops.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा बड़ा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने यह कहा है कि पंजाब में खुले मार्केट में चावल मिलता है। लेकिन असल में मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञान नहीं है कि राजस्थान में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि कई कई जगह ऐसी हैं जहाँ पर ऐसी दिक्कत पा रही है।

श्री बागड़ी : वस मील तक चावल जाने ही नहीं देते, पाबन्दी है। इस आघात पर है, इनको पता ही नहीं है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that this Foodgrains Corporation has purchased rice only in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Pondicherry, that means

in the south of the country. May I know why the Foodgrains Corporation has not made any purchases in other States, particularly in eastern India? Is it because those State Governments are opposed to the functioning of the Corporation in those areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no question of opposition. This Corporation also should gain experience before it extends its operations. The easiest way perhaps to condemn a public sector corporation would be to overburden it and break it and say this is the way public corporations function. That is why we want to build up the organisation in such a way that it would be able to undertake the purchases in a phased way. Now, in addition to these four States, regional offices have been established in other States also, and they would be undertaking purchases

Shri D. C. Sharma: When this Food Corporation was formed, its objectives were stated to be very broad. May I know why it is that when food is not so much available in this country and we are suffering from shortages, the field of operations of this Food Corporation is diminishing day by day, and how much time will Government take in order to bring this Corporation to its optimum level of operations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not correct to say that the area of operations is diminishing. On the other hand, it is expanding every month. I think it will take another year at least for the Corporation to spread throughout the country in all the States.

Shri Kapur Singh: How do the procurement prices of these foodgrains compare with the then market prices and the current prices of these foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: "Then" means what? I could not follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: How do the actual procurement prices of the foodgrains compare with the then

market prices and the current market prices of the same foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: "Then" means what? I do not understand.

Shri Kapur Singh: At the time of the procurement, "Then" means then when the procurement was made.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Thank you. There is not much of a difference because where the Food Corporation is operating there is a maximum price fixed. Therefore, with reference to that there is no difference, but if the hon. Member is referring to the open market price particularly in some scarcity areas, it is bound to be higher.

Luxury Hotels

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*541. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 157 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian party who applied for collaboration with Hiltons has submitted the final proposals to set up the proposed net-work of luxury hotels in India;

(b) if so, the broad out-lines thereof; and

(c) whether these proposals fulfil the minimum requirements laid down by Government for such a collaboration?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why this Indian party is taking so much time to send its report, and if it is taking so much time, why was it formed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Messrs. Hiltons have drawn up a scheme for collaboration with the Indian party which owns this Shivaji Sibsagar Estate in

cluding the Gwalior Palace. They have got to iron out all the points which go into their agreement and the terms and conditions which will constitute the basis of that agreement. We cannot hustle them into a quick agreement. We have to leave it to their convenience.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are all the members of the Indian party having negotiations with Hiltons or some representation of the Indian party is having negotiations with Hiltons, and if so, who is the representative for Hiltons and who is the representative for the Indian party?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of the exact names, but the Indian party is of course having its own representative and Hiltons are having their own representatives.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the absolute scarcity of building materials in the country and defence priorities may I know whether Government have any proposal to defer this question of luxury hotels for the time being?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hotels are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end, the end being to promote tourist trade, to provide for tourist traffic and to earn foreign exchange, and as such it would be rather bad economics if we allow the tourist plan to suffer for want of proper accommodation, proper capacity, and prejudice our tourist promotion or tourist trade.

Import of Rice

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- *542. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase rice from U.A.R., Burma

and Thailand to maintain the food supply in the coming months in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to enter into long-term agreements with these countries for the purchase of rice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Currently, rice is being imported from U.A.R., Burma and Thailand under the existing agreements. The question of arrangements for import of rice from these countries in the future is under consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo: What is the quantum of rice that is going to come and what is the price? How will the payment be made, in rupees or in foreign exchange?

Shri D. R. Chavan: During the current year the quantities that are likely to be imported under the various agreements will be as follows: about 2.87 lakh tonnes under PL 480; and about 5.16 lakh tonnes would have been imported by the end of the year from the following countries: Burma—203,000; Thailand—214,000; Cambodia—39,000; UAR—48,000 and Pakistan—10,000 tonnes.

Shri P. K. Deo: About payment—in rupees?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Generally it is barter agreement with UAR; we pay in foreign exchange to Burma, Thailand and Cambodia.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know for how long these imports are to come and by what time India will achieve self-sufficiency in food?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am expecting that by the end of the Fourth Plan we could reach self-sufficiency.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतना सकती है कि इसमें लागू टर्म एग्रीमेंट कर

तक हो जायेगा या भ्राये महीने उनका दरवाजा खटखटाना पड़ेगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have said that this is under consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the total loss of rice due to over-polishing, pests and defective storage is of the order of 11 million tonnes and, if so, could the import of food-grains be substantially reduced by impressing on the millers not to polish rice more than 4 per cent.

Shri D. R. Chavan: As a matter of fact the original limit for polishing was five per cent and it was brought down to 4 per cent. The polishing under the rice milling regulation Act which has been amended now is that polishing would be confined to 4 per cent.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the government aware that currently there is a world rice shortage and, if so, have they made arrangements to meet this contingency?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a world shortage of rice. As a matter of fact no other country produces as much as India does; that is why we are trying to step up our own production.

Loans to Hoteliers

*543. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are following a uniform policy of giving loans to the Hoteliers in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any specific policy objectives have been followed in the policy of advancing loans to the hotel industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which these objectives have been successfully pursued?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government does

not give loans to the Hotel Industry. These are given by the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The policy objective in giving loans to the Hotel Industry is to encourage the growth of new hotels. A statement showing the loans given by the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5262/65].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have the government or the IFC assessed the utilisation of these loans and are the government satisfied with the growth of hotel industry in this country on the basis of these loans?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These loans are advanced on certain terms and conditions and I think so far as utilisation is concerned, it is one of the points taken into consideration. But the main aspect of the loan is concerned with repayment, interest rates, etc. which are taken care of.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know whether government is satisfied with the growth of hotel industry and whether it has considered the possibility of formulating a long-term plan for the growth of hotel industry in the country.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Lately, there has been a trend in development of hotels, that is—a spurt in hotel-building activity during the last 12 to 18 months, and as many as 1,200 rooms are under construction. But I would say that we have to have a little bit more and for that purpose we have formulated a scheme for setting up a Hotel Finance Corporation which is receiving the consideration of Government. I cannot say when we shall be able to take a final decision on it.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब चेयर ने यह प्रश्नवाचन दिया है कि दस सवाल होंगे, तो जब तक दस सवाल पूरे नहीं हुए सवालों का समय कैसे पूरा हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि साठ मिनट में दस सवाल होने चाहिए, न कि यह कि मैं साठ मिनट को बढ़ा दूंगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : कल से कोशिश की जाए कि सचमुच दस सवाल पूरे हो जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोशिश करूंगा बार-बार कहा जा रहा है कि एक सवाल पर आधा घंटा लग गया। लेकिन जब दो पार्टियों में झगड़ा पैदा हो जाता है तो मैं बेबस हो जाता हूँ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rationing of Cattle-feed

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the rising prices of milk in all the cities;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal to introduce cattle-feed rationing for the benefit of dairy farmers; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) From the information received in respect of certain cities, there is a general rise in the prices of milk during the past one year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Measures to increase Food Production

*545. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Sridheshwar Prasad:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Warrior:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what short term and long term measures have recently been taken to mobilise and utilise land, water and manpower resources to increase production of foodgrains to meet the full requirements in view of the war-like situation created by Pakistan;

(b) whether any organisations at the Union and State levels have been set up to organise, supervise and implement such measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5263/85].

(b) and (c). The responsibility for implementing these programmes is

that of the existing administrative and other agencies both at the Centre and in the States.

Haldia Port

*546. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of experts from the World Bank arrived in Calcutta to make a final appraisal of India's requirements for Haldia Port;

(b) whether the question relating to the project of ore berths to be provided at Haldia has been agreed upon;

(c) how far the World Bank's views on this particular point have been dealt with in the report of the Study Group, appointed by the Ministry and clarified; and

(d) whether the Calcutta Port Trust Commissioners have in their revised proposals made allowance for a possible revision of the provision for ore berths?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Study Team appointed by the Government of India had carried out a survey of the traffic expected to be handled at Calcutta and Haldia and also examined the financial and other aspects of Haldia Dock scheme. In their opinion, there is full justification for providing for an iron ore berth at Haldia. A copy of the Study Team's Report was forwarded to the World Bank. This report is at present the subject of discussions with the World Bank Appraisal Team now in India. The estimates, as prepared by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, provide for an iron ore berth. A final decision will be taken in the matter after the World Bank Appraisal Team submits

its report to the Bank and the Bank's reactions are known.

Organisation of Ship-Repairers and Ship-Builders

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

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of an all-India Organisation of ship-repairers and ship-builders was recommended by the Ship Repairs Committee; and

(b) whether such an organisation has been formed and recognised by Government?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A permanent body known as the Central Advisory Council on Ship-building and Ship-repairing has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Transport to advise the Government in all matters relating to this industry. Major Ship-building, Ship-repairing, Shipping and allied interests in the country and also Central Government Departments concerned with this industry are represented on this Council.

Ex-gratia Amount for I.A.C. Employees

*548. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAC employees have been paid an *ex-gratia* amount recently in lieu of bonus;

(b) if so, the basis and conditions of the payment made; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make similar payment to the Air-India employees also?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Indian

Airlines Corporation have made *ex-gratia* payment to their employees for the year 1964-65 equal to 50% of the basic pay plus dearness allowance, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- to all employees who have completed one year's service or more on 1st April, 1965, other than those on deputation from the Central and State Governments.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Diversion of Cane for Manufacture of Gur

*549. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sizeable sugarcane was diverted for the gur production during the current year while the sugar mills were closed due to the shortage of sugarcane;

(b) the total loss of sugar on account of this factor; and

(c) the remedial measures, if any, taken to check the loss?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir, to some extent in 1964-65 season.

(b) About a lakh tonne.

(c) The following measures were taken to check the diversion:—

(i) specific areas were reserved for supply of sugarcane to sugar factories;

(ii) establishment and operation of power crushers in factory areas were regulated;

(iii) purchase tax on sugarcane purchased by power crushers and khandsari units in the factory areas was increased in Uttar Pradesh;

(iv) remission in purchase tax was allowed to khandsari units

to shift from reserved areas of the factories in Uttar Pradesh;

(v) some sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh paid a higher price for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by Government; and

(vi) inter-State movement of rab was banned.

Tourist Development Council

*550. **Shri M. E. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Tourist Development Council at its last meeting to reduce the air fares through the International Air Transport Association have been accepted; and

(b) the other salient recommendations of the Council which have been conceded to by Government and the International agencies to increase the tourist traffic to India?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Tourist Development Council were conveyed to Air India. The question was considered by IATA at its meeting held at Bermuda in September 1965 and certain reductions were agreed upon. However, because of certain other inter-linked issues the Annual General Meeting of IATA held in Vienna in October, 1965, did not finally adopt the Resolution passed at the Bermuda meeting. A statement showing the recommendations of the Bermuda meeting is given below:

STATEMENT

The recommendations of the IATA members meeting held at Bermuda in

September 1965, in regard to package tours are given below:

JT 123 North Atlantic Fares Package

(1) Economy Class 28-day Excursion Fares:

USA|Canada-India|Pakistan|Ceylon|Nepal.

On Air India's insistence the new 28-day Excursion Fare agreed to will be as follows:

From New York To	Economy Class Normal Round Trip Fare	New Excursion Fare	Reduction
Bombay	\$1127.90	\$846.00	\$281.90
Calcutta	\$1180.30	\$886.00	\$294.30
Delhi	\$1127.90	\$846.00	\$281.90

(2) Economy Class inclusion Tour Fares:

USA|Canada-India|Pakistan|Ceylon|Nepal.

Similarly on the Economy Class In-

clusive Tour Fares, it was agreed that the discount would be 50 per cent more than that for Europe and the Middle East, i.e., 45 dollars on the new 28-day Excursion Fare. The Inclusive Tour Fare would be:

From New York To	Economy Class Normal Round Trip Fare	Inclusive Tour Fare	Reduction
Bombay	\$1127.90	\$801.00	\$326.90
Calcutta	\$1180.30	\$841.00	\$339.30
Delhi	\$1127.90	\$801.00	\$326.00

Foodgrains Requirement

*551. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum requirement of foodgrains in the country on the basis of the latest available statistical data; and

(b) how much of this is to be met by the production in the country and how much through the imports from foreign countries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is difficult to give a precise estimate of the minimum requirements of foodgrains in the country since in framing such an estimate, account has to be taken of a number of factors such as food habits, tastes, levels of income, etc. which vary widely from

region to region.

(b) No precise estimate is yet available regarding the level of production in 1965-66 and of the likely imports. It is, therefore, not possible to say how much of the country's requirements will be met from the production in the country and how much from imports.

भारतीय शिक्षा कल्याण परिषद्

*552. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय शिक्षा कल्याण

परिषद् ने 1963-64 और 1964-65 वर्षों के लिये इसको दिये गये धन का हिसाब-किताब दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोई कारण बनाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसको दिये गये धन के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई शिकायतें आई हैं ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) भारतीय शिशु कल्याण परिषद् की मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र की 6 शाखाओं को विचार गोष्ठी के लिये दिये गये 11,310 रुपये और 6,785.10 रुपये की राशियों के अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी अनुदानों के बारे में 1963-64 के लिये लेखे प्राप्त हो गये हैं। 1964-65 के लिये 5,89,419 रुपये के अनुदानों के बारे में लेखे प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और 2,74,653 रुपये के अनुदान के बारे में लेखों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) कुछ मामलों में भारतीय शिशु कल्याण परिषद् द्वारा अपनी राज्य शाखाओं से लेखों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने जो अनुदान दिये हैं उनके बारे में हमें अभी तक राज्य बोर्डों से अपेक्षित मूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Subsidising of Foodgrains Production

*553. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to subsidise production of foodgrains;

(b) if so, in what form and to what extent; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to stabilize agricultural incomes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to

(c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5264/65].

राशन अभ्यंश

*554. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घाण्ड्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री को यह सुझाव भेजा है कि अधिक धाय वर्ग के लोगों को गरीब लोगों की तुलना में कम राशन दिया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

Supply of Fertilizers to States

*555. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have demanded a larger quantity of fertilizers than the quota fixed for them in the current Plan period;

(b) if so, whether Government are in a position to supply the same at present; and

(c) whether any new proposal is under consideration to meet the increased demand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, A statement giving the required information is given below:

Statement

Names of States which demanded larger quantities of fertilisers than the quota fixed for them in the current Plan period. †

Year 1961-62	Year 1962-63	Year 1963-64	Year 1964-65	Year 1965-66
1. Bihar	1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala	2. Bihar	2. Madras	2. Assam	2. Assam
3. J. & K.	3. Kerala	3. Punjab	3. Delhi	3. Delhi
4. Madhya Pradesh	4. J. & K.		4. Gujarat	4. Gujarat
5. Maharashtra	5. Madhya Pradesh		5. Goa.	5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Mysore	6. Mysore		6. Himachal Pradesh	6. Kerala
7. Rajasthan	7. Rajasthan		7. Kerala	7. J. & K.
8. U.P.			8. J. & K.	8. Madras
			9. Madras	9. Madhya Pradesh
			10. Madhya Pradesh	10. Maharashtra
			11. Maharashtra	11. Mysore
			12. Manipur	12. Orissa
			13. Punjab	13. Pondicherry
			14. Rajasthan	14. Punjab
			15. Tripura	15. Tripura
			16. U.P.	16. U. P.
			17. West Bengal	17. West Bengal

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Elections in Orissa

*556. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Y. N. Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision regarding holding of the next elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) No, Sir. The question is still under consideration of Government.

(b) does not arise.

Taxi and Scooter Fares in Delhi

*557. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people are being charged by the Taxi and Scooter drivers in Delhi over and above the reading shown in their meters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb this practice?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Traffic Unit of the Delhi Police to detect and deal with such cases:—

(i) Whenever a member of the public sends a written com-

plaint against a scooter or taxi driver alleging over-charging, prosecution is launched against the delinquent driver, after enquiries by the Traffic Police.

- (ii) With a view to encourage the public to send complaints against offending scooter and taxi drivers, traffic policemen deployed on duty at important crossings, and specially near taxi/scooter stands, have been supplied with printed complaint forms. Members of the public can ask for the printed form from the nearest traffic policeman on duty. Action on such complaints is taken after due enquiries.
- (iii) As from the 16th July, 1965, when traffic control at the Railway stations of Delhi and New Delhi was taken over by the Delhi Traffic Police, boards have been displayed at both these Railway Stations and complaint booths have been set up to register complaints of the passengers.
- (iv) A taxi-tariff-check-postcard was printed and distributed at Palam Air Port recently to passengers hiring taxis with the request that they might fill it at the end of their journey and post the same to the traffic police giving details of the meter reading and fare actually charged. If the traffic police finds that a passenger has been over-charged, necessary action will be taken. It is proposed to take similar action in regard to the Railway Stations as well.
- (v) In order to inform the public of the exact taxi fare from one place to another, taxi fare cards are being printed and will be issued soon.
- (vi) Taxi and scooter drivers have been requested, through

their respective unions, to observe good behaviour towards passengers and not to violate traffic rules/regulations.

Prices of Wheat

- *558. **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat products have recently been increased in Delhi and some other States;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor and how far the consumer price level is likely to increase with this rise in the prices of imported wheat and wheat products?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the prices of wheat products is Rs 2.00 per quintal or 2 paise per kilo.

(c) The increase in the prices of wheat products were consequential to the increase in the price of imported wheat. As the increase is only 2 paise per kilo, it is not likely to affect the consumer price level to any significant extent.

Ayacut Development Programme

- *559. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and**

Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a programme called the "Ayacut development programme" to ensure speedy and full agricultural benefits from irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). With a view to ensuring speedy and full agricultural benefits from the irrigation projects, a programme designated as 'Ayacut Development Programme' has been formulated. This programme envisages an integrated approach, using improved agricultural practices in relation to irrigated farming; cooperation and development of rural industries. The scheme is proposed to be undertaken from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

A composite approach seeking for a package of inputs and practices most suited to the regions would be the basis and the main guiding principle of this programme.

Although the programme would vary in details from region to region and project to project, its essential ingredients would be as under:—

1. Crop plinning and regulation of irrigation supplies—providing supplemental irrigation wherever necessary and feasible.
2. Proper distribution and application of irrigation water—provision of adequate drainage facilities.
3. Land shaping—consolidation of holdings.
4. Soil survey for efficient crop and water use planning.
5. Arrangements for supplies and complementary inputs.
6. Extension and demonstration.

7. Financial arrangements to meet the credit needs of the cultivators.

8. Cooperative storage and marketing facilities.

9. Communication and Agro-industrial development.

A guide-line for the formulation of necessary programmes for ayacut development in the States has been prepared and forwarded to the State Governments. The scheme is intended to cover during Fourth Plan about 2 million acres out of the estimated unutilised irrigation potential of 4 million acres. The programme will, as far as possible, be implemented in compact blocks, each covering an area of about 5,000—10,000 acres.

Agricultural Bank

***560. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested to the Food and Agriculture Organisation to institute an Agricultural Bank to provide necessary agricultural inputs to the developing countries to increase agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of that Organisation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No formal proposal has been made, but in the course of the speech delivered by the Minister of Food and Agriculture at the meeting of the Advisory Panel on the Indicative World Plan held in Rome, the Minister suggested to FAO that they may consider establishing a Bank of Agricultural Inputs to which various Nations may make pledges for supply of commodities on the lines of the pledges of foodgrains made for the World Food Programme.

This suggestion was generally favourably received, but no final de-

cision was taken. However, the Secretariat of F.A.O. will no doubt consider various suggestions made by the speakers at the meeting of the Advisory Panel and initiate suitable action at the appropriate stage.

Haldia Port

- *561. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved the Government experts' report on various aspects of the development of Haldia as a subsidiary Port near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the extent of aid forthcoming from the World Bank for this project?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The report of the Study Group constituted by the Government to examine the traffic and other aspects of the Haldia project is now under discussion with the Appraisal Team sent by the World Bank.

(b) After the Appraisal Team has considered the matter and submitted its report to the World Bank, the Bank is likely to invite a Team of officers from the Government of India and the Calcutta Port Commissioners to go to Washington to negotiate the loan. It is not possible at present to anticipate as to how much loan will be available from the Bank.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़ी गई नावें

- *562. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने

करीमगंज के पार भारत की तीन बड़ी नावों को पकड़ लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नावों में क्या-क्या वस्तुएं थी तथा उनको वापस लेने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जो नहीं। आसाम सरकार ने सूचित किया कि 1 नवम्बर, 1965 को करीमगंज चुंगीघाट के निकट बंधी हुई तीन नावें पानी के यकायक बड़ जाने और तेज धार के कारण पाकिस्तान की ओर बह गईं।

(ख) सूचना के अनुसार तीनों नाव खाली थीं। राज्य सरकार मामले की ओर छानबीन कर रही है।

Import of Foodgrains in Indian Ships

*563. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the decisions since taken to ensure import of maximum quantities of foodgrains under P.L.-480 and other arrangements with different countries, through Indian ships; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was involved for transporting such foodgrains through foreign ships last year, and how far the present arrangements are likely to result in the saving of foreign exchange this year?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

(b) The Foreign Exchange incurred in 1964 was to the order of Rs. 47.4 crores. Small quantities of foodgrains under PL-480 were carried by Indian vessels. Our bulk carriers were mostly utilised on cross-trading to earn more foreign exchange than what they would have by employment on Indian trade. Thus the saving in

foreign exchange was of an indirect order.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*564. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that some State Governments in surplus States and black-marketers are making use of the zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains to procure grains at cheap rates from the local producers and sell it legally or illegally to the States and consumers outside at a handsome profit; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains exist on rice, wheat and coarse grains and gram. In respect of rice and wheat, the exportable surpluses are moved to the deficit States either on Central Government account or on the account of Food Corporation of India. Only in respect of some of the coarse grains and gram, there are State to State transactions. In some of these transactions, licensed traders were also allowed to export some quantities. It was reported to Government that in some cases the prices being charged for these supplies were not considered reasonable by the deficit States. In order to avoid recurrence of such cases, Government decided in August last that in future, the Food Corporation of India should take up the purchase of coarse grains and gram in the surplus States and arrange for their movement to the deficit States in accordance with the directions which may be issued by the Central Government.

Milk Powder Quotas of States

1518. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of milk powder quotas to the various States; and

(b) the actual quantities allocated during the last five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Taking into consideration the quantity of milk handled by each of the Government Dairy Plants from time to time and based on the limited foreign exchange made available by the Ministry of Finance, this Ministry apportions the foreign exchange to the State Governments for importing skim milk powder.

(b) The approximate quantities of skim milk powder imported during the last five years are as below:

Year	Approximate quantity of skim milk powder
	(in tons)
1961-62 . . .	5,200
1962-63 . . .	5,600
1963-64 . . .	5,500
1964-65 . . .	4,500
1965-66 . . .	2,100

Wastage of Leather Potential

1519. **Shri Karnal Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been losing Rs. 27 crores annually worth of foreign exchange due to wastage of leather potential according to Mr. Oranje, Food and Agriculture Organisation expert on tanning; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to plug in this gap?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Statement made by Mr. B. Oranje, Food and Agriculture Organisation expert on Hide Flaying, Curing and Carcass Utilisation in the Regional Office of the Food and Agriculture Organisation was that "on account of improper flaying and curing from hides, and skins along with the non-utilisation of fallen animals, India is losing Rs. 27 crores". Taking into consideration the pressing need in Europe for animal proteins, Mr. Oranje had further stated that if more fallen animals could be collected, India might be able to export animal protein and could earn foreign exchange.

(b) To minimise the loss on account of non-utilisation of fallen animals the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) With a view to impart training in the technique of hide flaying, curing and carcass utilisation, a model training-cum-production centre at Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, has been set up with financial and technical assistance from the Government of Netherlands and FAO of the United Nations.
- (ii) Another Regional Training Centre in Hide Flaying, Curing and Carcass Utilisation is being established at Kessarpalli, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh and it is expected to start functioning in the year 1966.
- (iii) The establishment of well equipped Charnalayas has been included in the Gosadan Scheme, for adopting improved methods of flaying, curing of hides, manufacture of meat meal, bone meal etc. Eleven gosadans have been provided with Charnalayas. Most of the other gosadans have facilities for flaying.

(iv) It is proposed to establish 35 carcass utilisation centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.50 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is also to establish 26 new Gosadans with well equipped Charnalayas for utilising the end products of carcasses.

(v) The Study Group (Export Sector) on Agricultural Commodities and Agriculture-based industries have recommended provision of Rs. 78 lakhs for the establishment of 30 additional carcass utilisation centres, 50 units for the collection of bones and 25 units for the manufacture of animal casings. This is under examination.

(vi) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is running a training centre at Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Borivli, Bombay and has also established a number of flaying centres in various parts of the country.

Black-Marketing in Fertilisers

1520. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecution cases launched and the number of cases in which some other action has been resorted to in different States for black-marketing of chemical fertilizers under the Fertilizer Control Order, 1957 during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if no action has been taken or no case has been launched, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rice Mills in Kerala

1521. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Community Development

and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the establishment of three modern rice mills in Kerala in the Private Sector on co-operative basis;

(b) if so, their proposed sites;

(c) the capital investment required for each mill; and

(d) when the work is proposed to begin?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Fishery Development for Cochin and Goa

1522. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the project reports of fishery development for Cochin and Goa;

(b) if so, the main schemes recommended; and

(c) the schemes which are going to be taken up immediately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The project reports of fisheries development prepared for Goa and Cochin contain suggestions for marketing of fish, fish processing and providing ancillary facilities. They are being examined with regard to the agencies for implementation and the allocation of finances as they relate to schemes to be implemented by the State Government, Central Government and the private sector. The schemes are likely to be implemented only in the Fourth Plan.

Cochin Shipyard

**1523. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the project report for the Cochin Shipyard from its foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The report is to be submitted by 30th April 1966.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

1524. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted any minor irrigation schemes for execution this year in Andhra Pradesh as an emergency measure in view of the food scarcity conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost of the schemes;

(d) whether Government have agreed to bear the total cost of the schemes; and

(e) the conditions, if any, attached to the approval of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Government of India have approved in June, 1965, 79 Emergent Lift Irrigation Schemes involving pumping of water from rivers, streams, lakes, etc. for being undertaken in the Andhra

Pradesh State. The total cost of the approved Schemes is Rs. 86.88 lakh as per details given in the statement. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5264/65].

(d) No. A total Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 44 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government for the schemes to be implemented in 1965-66.

(e) The main conditions for approval of Emergent Lift Irrigation Schemes are as follows:—

- (i) The area concerned should be such that gravity-flow minor irrigation projects are not feasible.
- (ii) At the locations selected ample water should be available for at least 200 days in a year.
- (iii) Technical, including hydrological, surveys should have been carried out.
- (iv) Electric connections for the pump-sites should be available at an economical distance.
- (v) Motors, pumps, cement, pipes, etc. should be available.
- (vi) There should be proper organisations for executing the schemes.
- (vii) The schemes should be capable of being executed within two years.
- (viii) The running cost of the scheme should not exceed Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per acre and cultivators should be willing to pay charges at these rates.
- (ix) Initial cost-benefit ratio of the scheme should not exceed Rs. 300 per acre.
- (x) The scheme should be suitable from the agricultural point of view taking into account such factors as the land, soil rainfall, climate, crops to be grown, etc.

(xi) Advance action should be planned and taken up for ayacut development to cover matters like construction of field channels, preparation of fields etc.

घरघ्यापकों को राशन कार्ड बनाने के लिए पारिश्रमिक

1525. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड तैयार करने का कार्य घरघ्यापकों को सौंपा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें इस कार्य को करने के लिए कोई प्रतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) घरघ्यापकों के प्रतिरिक्त किन अन्य व्यक्तियों को यह काम सौंपा गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहल्लाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । केवल मानदेय दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस समय कोई नहीं । तथापि, सिविल सप्लाई विभाग के निरीक्षकों को घरघ्यापकों की सहायता करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है ।

Prices of Paddy

1526. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices fixed for paddy in certain States are not remunerative considering the cost of cultivation and whether this is causing an imperceptible shift to cash crop from food crops; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the agriculturists get remunerative price based on the cost of cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The minimum support prices announced by the Government for paddy range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per quintal. These prices were announced by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission. In the absence of reliable farm cost data, the Commission were unable to base its recommendations on the cost of cultivation. They, therefore, took into account the average price of paddy during the last harvest as well as in the last three harvests. Before announcing the prices, the Government took into consideration the views of the State Governments on this matter.

The figures of area under cultivation in respect of rice and in respect of Kharif commercial crops do not show any shift from rice to other cash crops in the recent past.

(b) Steps are being taken to organise requisite studies for collection of cost of production data in order that this factor may be taken as a guiding criterion for fixing paddy prices in future. It may, however, be mentioned that the prices fixed by different State Governments for the purchase of paddy from producers under the levy recently introduced are considerably higher than the support prices.

मुल्तानपुर जिले में चीनी मिल

1527. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुल्तानपुर जिले में कब तक एक चीनी मिल स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यह मिल किस गांव में स्थापित की जा रही है;

(ग) इस पर कि-ना व्यय होने का अनुमान है;

(घ) सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि दे रही है; और

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कितनी राशि देगी ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० सूति) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुल्तानपुर जिले में चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस देने के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रत्यावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Export of Sugar

1528. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of sugar exported during the year 1964-65; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 2.62 lakh tonnes during the year 1964-65 (November to October).

(b) About Rs. 10.6 crores.

Fodder Banks

1529. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the establishment of five Fodder Banks in the country to meet the fodder shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States affected by the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The establishment of three fodder banks each with a capacity of 2,000 tonnes in Andhra Pra-

desh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, four banks each with a capacity of 1000 tonnes in Rajasthan and one bank with a capacity 3000 tonnes in Bihar has been approved under the Third Five-Year Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs. 13.75 lakhs in 1965-66. Each fodder bank is proposed to be located near the forest area and also near rail heads for arranging quick transport of baled hay or grass to areas affected by drought, flood etc. The scheme is eligible for 100 per cent loan for non-recurring expenditure and 75 per cent grant for recurring expenditure under the Third Plan.

Bakery in Kerala

1530. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a modern bakery in Kerala;

(b) whether the site has been finally selected and work begun; and

(c) the approximate outlay on the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The land is expected to be made available by the middle of December, 1965, after which the construction would be taken up.

(c) The estimated capital outlay is approximately Rs. 14 lakhs.

प्रतिष्ठि निर्वहन आदेश

1531. श्री वे० सि० पटिल : क्या ज्ञान तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिष्ठि निर्वहन आदेश के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में घाज के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने की इजाजत है;

(ख) पिछले तीन महीनों में राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति निर्वाचित संख्या से अधिक प्रतिष्ठि आमंत्रित करने के कारण प्रतिष्ठि

निर्वहन ज्ञान का उल्लंघन करने के दोषी पाये गये; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितने मुकदमों में जमाने किये गये ?

ज्ञान तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) के (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [युक्तकाल में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5266/65।]

Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh

1532. Shri Lakhmu Bhawan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills presently functioning in Madhya Pradesh and the names of the places where they are located; and

(b) the total production of sugar in Madhya Pradesh during the last year and anticipated production during this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Five sugar mills are functioning in Madhya Pradesh. These are located at Dabra, Sehore, Mehidpur Road, Jaora and Dalanda.

(b) The total production of sugar in Madhya Pradesh last year (1964-65) was 37,240 tonnes. According to preliminary estimates the anticipated production during 1965-66 is about 25,000 tonnes.

Sheds at Nagapattinam Port

1533. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate sheds for accommodating the passengers coming from Malaysia at the Nagapattinam Port;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct additional sheds for the convenience of the passengers; and

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in executing the construction of the proposed additional sheds?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It has been ascertained from the State Government that there are two open passenger sheds and one galoon passenger shed at the port of Nagapattinam for the use of passengers. These sheds were built several years ago and are not considered adequate. The Government of Madras have sanctioned the construction of a new passenger Terminal Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs in May 1965. This scheme is included in the Central Third Plan. Boring operations for ascertaining soil particulars have been completed and tenders for the pile foundation are under consideration by the Public Works Department of the State Government.

Nagapattinam Port

1534. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery being used at the newly-constructed pier of the Nagapattinam Port for removing the accumulation of sand near about the pier is not in a proper working condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to put the machinery in a working order?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the State Government that the mobile sand pump in use at the Port of Nagapattinam for removing accumulation of sand is in good condition. It was commissioned only in September. The results of its working will be available only after it has worked for at least one year.

Procurement of Paddy

1535. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many tonnes of 'kuruvai' paddy have so far been purchased by

the authorities of the Food Corporation of India for the godown at Mannargudi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities reduced the price payable to the merchants, farmers etc. at a later date on the basis of the samples taken out from the paddy supplied to the Corporation;

(c) whether there is any procedure to re-examine the fixation of the price for the paddy purchased by the Corporation; and

(d) if so, in the event of any discrepancy found out in arriving at the price earlier determined, whether the merchants, farmers, etc. would make good the difference in the price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Food Corporation of India is purchasing Kuruvai paddy in three districts of Madras viz. Tanjavur, S. Arcot and Tiruchirapalli. These purchases are being made for the exports to Kerala after conversion into rice, and not for storage in the Mannargudi godown. A quantity of about 5.4 thousand tonnes of this paddy has been purchased by the Corporation upto 21-11-1965.

(b) to (d). The Corporation purchases paddy/rice at the prices notified by the State Government of Madras fixed for Fair Average Quality according to the prescribed specification. Suitable cut is imposed in prices for different refractions in quality. Final payment to the seller is made, subject to the quality cuts, on the basis of the results of the analysis of the grain. If the seller does not accept the analysis of the first sample, it is open to him to notify this to the Corporation authorities within one week of the receipt of the analysis results of the first sample. The second sample is then analysed in the presence of the seller or his representative and the results of that analysis are binding on both sides.

'Samlea' Crop in Thanjavur Distt.

1536. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate supply of water from the **Mettur Dam** and the failure of monsoon, the 'Samlea' crop has been widely affected in the Thanjavur District Madras State;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government for supplying water for the crops;

(c) the number of Russian power drillers which have so far been sent to the Thanjavur District for drilling purposes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Russian power drillers supplies to the Thanjavur District due to the large demand for them; and

(e) the number of wells which have so far been dug by the Russian power drillers in the said District?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the Government of Madras and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Central Commodity Committees

1537. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) why the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the Indian Central Lac Cess Committee etc. having export bias, are controlled by the Department of Agriculture;

(b) whether it is a fact that cultivation of Rubber, Coffee, Tea, etc. is dealt with by Boards controlled by the Ministry of Commerce; and

(c) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table stating the

reasons for the inclusion of different Commodity Committees under different Ministries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): In accordance with the Allocation of Business, while the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is broadly responsible for research and development of all agricultural commodities, the Ministry of Commerce broadly concerns itself with their export. The various problems connected with the agricultural commodities are normally dealt with in accordance with the above principle. However, it is proposed to constitute a statutory or non-statutory composite agency to deal with all the aspects of a commodity viz., research, development, processing, marketing etc., the proposed agency is set up under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, or the Ministry of Commerce, depending upon whether research and development or marketing and export predominates the functions of the agency. In cases where the agency concerned predominantly looks after the marketing and export aspects, the agency is set up under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In others, where research and development predominate, the agency is set up under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

2. The various Statutory and non-Statutory Commodity Committees and Boards have been broadly set up under the Ministries of Commerce and Food and Agriculture in accordance with the above broad principles. Accordingly, the Tea, Coffee and Rubber Boards, which deal with these commodities primarily from the export angle, have been set up under the Commerce Ministry, whereas the Central Commodity Committees dealing with Cotton, Oilseeds, Lac, Jute etc. were constituted under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, as these were mainly concerned with measures for the improvement and development of the cultivation of the respective commodities.

Prices of Foodgrains in Delhi

1538. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 762 on the 21st September, 1965 and state:

(a) how the prices of the different essential commodities in Delhi have reacted to the Indo-Pakistani hostile relations upto the beginning of November, 1965;

(b) the level of Consumer Price Index at the end of September and October, 1965; and

(c) how the prices referred to in part (a) above compare with those in the beginning of November in last two years and the percentage rise in the prices recorded each year in each item?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (**Shri D. R. Chavan**): (a) The prices of different essential commodities like wheat, rice, pulses and mustard oil, on the whole, showed a declining trend since the escalation of conflict by Pakistan upto the first week of November, 1965. The prices of potatoes and groundnut oil however, showed some increase.

(b) Consumer Price Index number for the working class for Delhi was as follows:

(Base 1960—100)

Month	Food	General
September, 1965	146	137
October, 1965	144	135

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5267/65].

Tourism Hotel Corporation

1539. **Shri Subodh Hansda**: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourism Hotel Corporation has made out any plan to construct Hotels at selected tourist centres;

(b) if so, the places selected for the construction of such hotels; and

(c) when the construction is likely to start?

The Minister of Transport (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Preliminary studies in respect of some projects have been completed.

(b) The likely places for establishment of hotels by the Corporation in the first phase of their programme are Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra and Varanasi.

(c) The construction may start some time next year.

Estimated Production of Rabi Crop

1540. **Shri P. C. Borooah**:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of wheat and other cereals during the Rabi crop in 1965-66 and how it compares with that in the last year; and

(b) the likely rate of growth to be achieved in the food production this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (**Shri Shahnawaz Khan**): (a) Sowings of wheat and other rabi crops of 1965-66 are still taking place; and so far, even preliminary estimates of area sown to the rabi crops have not become available. It is, therefore, too early to make even a tentative estimate of production during 1965-66.

(b) Does not arise.

Bikaner-Agra National Highway

1541. **Shri Karni Singhji**: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Bikaner-Agra National Highway No. 11 has been delayed almost by a year because of the failure

of the contractor to fulfil his obligations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the present emergency to ensure that this road is completed on a top-priority basis?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble member is referring to the construction of one section, namely, Bikaner-Dungargarh of National Highway No. 11, which was scheduled to be completed by the 31st March 1966. The work has been delayed by about 6 months partly because of the contractor stopping the work for some time and partly because of other reasons such as scarcity of labour, delay in the carriage of materials and shortage of petrol, diesel etc., required by trucks carrying the materials. The work is now expected to be ready by the end of August 1966.

On the contractor's stopping the work, it was continued departmentally. Now the contractor has resumed the work which is progressing satisfactorily.

I.A.C. Winter Time Table

1542. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the editorial comment in the *Times of India* of the 4th October, 1965 that the interests of the Western Region have been ignored while revising the winter I.A.C. Time Table;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. In this editorial there is a reference to the inconvenient timings of the service to

and from Ahmedabad and the operation of majority of the services ex-Bombay in the evening.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Bombay-Ahmedabad service was operated to an evening schedule for a short period only due to operational reasons. There are now two services operating from Bombay/Ahmedabad—one leaving Bombay at 07.00 hours and the other at 14.00 hours.

Railway Inspectorate

1543. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) what sort of inspection is done by the Railway Inspectorate on non-Government lines and new railway lines;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the recommendations of the Railway Inspectorate during the last five years in respect of these lines; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The duties of the organisation for Railway Safety in connection with the inspection of non-Government Railway lines and new Railway lines etc., are indicated below:—

I. Non-Government Lines:

During his inspection of these railway lines, an Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has to report whether—

(i) The sub-grade works, bridges, tracks, accommodation works, signalling and interlocking equipment, locomotives, and rolling stock are properly maintained;

(ii) Adequate arrangements exist for fire fighting;

(iii) Adequate facilities are available for passengers in regard to matters such as exhibition of fare tables, provision of safety catches on the doors of compartments, suitable arrangements for dealing with traffic, booking arrangements, waiting accommodation, refreshment arrangements and general sanitary conditions, exist;

(iv) The operation of the railway is being carried out in such a manner as to secure the safety both of the public and all persons operating the railway, and whether the staff are thoroughly familiar with their duties and rules;

(v) The equipment in relief trains and first aid boxes, medicine chests etc., is properly maintained; and

(vi) The inspections carried out by the various inspecting officers of the railway come up to the prescribed standards.

II. New Railway Lines, Doublings etc.:

An Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has to make a careful inspection of the railway and rolling stock before the opening of a new railway line, doubling etc., for the public carriage of passengers/goods to ensure that—

(i) The moving and fixed dimensions prescribed by Government have not been infringed;

(ii) The weight of rails, strength of bridges, general structural character of works, and the size of and maximum gross load upon the axles of any rolling-stock are such as have been prescribed by Government;

(iii) The railway is sufficiently supplied with rolling-stock;

(iv) The general rules for the working of the railway when

opened for the public carriage of passengers have been made, sanctioned and published under the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and

(v) The railway can be opened for the public carriage of passengers without danger to the public using it.

(b) Yes.

(c) There are numerous recommendations, and collection of the information regarding the action taken on these recommendations will involve a considerable amount of time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

सरसों के भाव

1544. श्री मधु मित्तये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरसों के फसल की कटाई के समय तथा इस समय के भावों में क्या अन्तर है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित तथा गैर-सरकारी मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित सरसों के तेल का भाव एक नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समान मूल्य लागू करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1965 के सरसों के मूल्य, सरसों की कटाई के समय (फरवरी से अप्रैल, 1965 तक) के औसत मूल्यों से लगभग 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हैं ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

किसानों को ऋण

1545. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिखये :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बीज तथा उर्वरक खरीदने के लिए किसानों को ऋण दे रही है जिससे भ्रगामी रबी तथा खरीफ की फसल में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़े;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए कुल कितना धन रखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या तीसरी योजना की शेष अवधि में नलकूप लगाने के लिए किसानों को इसी प्रकार का ऋण दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) खाद्य उत्पादन की वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बीज तथा उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये किसानों को ऋण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं । फिर भी उर्वरकों तथा उन्नत बीजों की खरीद और उन्हें किसानों में ऋण पर बांटने के लिये भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को प्रल्प-कालीन ऋणों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देती है । ऐसे प्रल्पकालीन ऋण 1965 खरीफ मौसम तथा चालू रबी मौसम के लिए स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं । अभी से भ्रगामी खरीफ मौसम के लिये ये ऋण स्वीकृत करना बख्सी होगा ।

(ख) 1965-66 के दौरान अभी 2602.06 लाख रुपये के प्रल्पकालीन ऋण उपरोक्त कार्य हेतु विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के लिए स्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) श्री हां । नलकूप लगाने के लिए भी किसानों को ऋण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं । गैर-सरकारी या सहकारी उत्पापक सिंचाई योजनायें जैसे पम्प सेट, टयूबवैल, फिल्टर प्वाइंट आदि को 25 प्रतिशत सहायता मिल सकती है, यह सहायता केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर बहन की जाती है और शेष 75 प्रतिशत के लिए ऋण स्वीकार्य है ।

श्रीनी का मूल्य

1546. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिखये :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में श्रीनी का मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गया है;

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

(ग) मूल्य में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० बह्मण) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ शर्करा फैक्ट्रियों की शर्करा की कीमत उन क्षेत्रों में 1964-65 के सीजन में वास्तव में प्राप्त उपलब्धि और शर्करा पेरने की अवधि के आधार पर 6 प्रगस्त, 1965 से बढ़ा दी गयी थी । अन्य क्षेत्रों में शर्करा की कीमत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गयी थी ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम

1547. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन के लिये अधिकारियों, सामाजिक

कार्यकर्ताओं तथा संसत्सदस्यों की एक विदलीय समिति बनाई गई है;

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

(ग) उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) स्थिति यह है कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग नया स्थापित हुआ था, यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि स्थिति की पड़ताल करने के लिये समाज कल्याण तथा समान विषयों के कार्यभारी राज्यों के मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया जायेगा और सम्मेलन के विमर्शों के माध्यम पर प्रस्तावित विपक्षीय समिति के लिए हवाले की शर्तें तैयार की जायेंगी। परन्तु आपात के कारण सम्मेलन नहीं बुलाया जा सका और न ही विपक्षीय समिति बनाई जा सकी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Monthly Allowances to Panchayat Officials

1548. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether provision has been made in different States for payment of monthly allowances to non-official office-holders in Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads, in addition to the usual Conveyance Allowances;

(b) the States which have refused to sanction such payment of allowances and the arguments advocated by them; and

(c) how far the administrative efficiency has been toned up by this innovation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5268/65].

Social Policy

1549. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the formulation of a clearly defined Social Policy Resolution;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) when it is likely to be brought up before Parliament?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. The matter is under reference to the Planning Commission.

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

Indian Agricultural Research Service

1550. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute an Indian Agricultural Research Service to foster a national programme of agricultural research;

(b) whether the proposed service will be patterned after the I.A.S.;

(c) how the terms of appointment and promotion will be determined; and

(d) the financial implications of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) A proposal for the constitution of an Indian Agricultural

Research Service was considered by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting held on the 23rd September, 1965. The Governing Body approved the proposal in principle. Details are being worked out and the proposal is yet to be considered by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir. The proposed service will not be a service on the normal Civil Service pattern like I.A.S. etc. The term "Service" is proposed to be used in the same sense as that of the Agricultural Research Service of the U.K., where such a term refers to a collection of personnel employed in the Agricultural Research Institutes and units which are financed out of public funds and supervised by the Agricultural Research Council, U.K.

(c) and (d). Details are being worked out.

Dibbler Method of Sowing

1551. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the farms where the Dibbler method of sowing has been used;

(b) the results of this experiment; and

(c) the areas to which the method will further be applied to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) It is being used on quite a large number of farms in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Sowing by dibbler method saves seed.

(c) It has been proposed to extend the area in Uttar Pradesh for use of dibbler method. Other States have also been requested to try this method.

Allotment of Land to M/s Birla Bros.

1552. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the State Government of Punjab to give more than thousand acres of land to M/s. Birla Brothers at the lowest possible rent; and

(b) whether the same concession has been shown to other parties to attract them to produce seeds and to develop seed farms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Iran Air Service

1553. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement signed in 1960 between the Governments of India and Iran relating to operation of air services between the two countries came into force with effect from the 20th September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the protracted delay in implementing the said agreement?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement comes into force from the date of ratification. The delay in ratification of the India/Iran Air Services Agreement was due to the requirement that the agreement had to be placed before both the Houses of Parliament in Iran. This could not be complied with until March 1964 and we received information about confirmation of the agreement only in July-August 1965. The final date of exchange of documents was fixed in September after the arrival of the new Ambassador for Iran.

Wharfage Charges at Visakhapatnam Port

1554. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised its decision regarding the proposals relating to revision of the wharfage charges on the export and import of oil at Visakhapatnam Port, in accordance with the agreement with the Caltax Oil Refining (India) Ltd.;

(b) if so, the rates approved by Government as against the rates proposed by the Port authorities for different varieties of oil; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates are indicated in the statement given below. They are the same as those finally proposed by the Port Trust.

STATEMENT

Description	Unit	Rate
		Rs.
Diesel Oil and other liquid oil.	Import : 1000 Litres	2.70
	Export : " "	1.80
Furnace Oil.	Import : " "	3.60
	Export : " "	1.80
Crude Oil.	Import " "	3.60
	Export : " "	2.70
Motor Spirit (Petrol) (Dangerous Petroleum flash point below 76°)	Import : " "	4.46
	Export : " "	2.86
Naphtha turpene, Benzol & Benzoline in bulk.	Import : " "	4.20
	Export : " "	4.20

(c) Does not arise.

Visakhapatnam Port

1555. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona has given its considered opinion on widening and deepening of the shipping channel at Visakhapatnam Port and on the proposal of second shipping channel;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Matters relating to the establishment of a second ship channel were referred by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. It was not considered necessary by the Port Trust to refer matters relating to the widening and deepening of the present shipping channel for opinion to the Poona Research Station. The final opinion of the Poona Research Station regarding the second channel has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Matters relating to the second ship channel were referred to the Poona Research Station about a year

back. The work, being complicated and voluminous, is time-consuming. The information required by the Research Station from time to time in connection with their investigations is being furnished by the Port.

Prices of Vegetable Oils

1556. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of vegetable oils has gone very high during the last three months; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Prices of major vegetable oils except Mustard oil have risen over the last three months by 10 per cent to 26 per cent in different cases.

(b) The steps taken to check the rise in prices include regulation of forward trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil; imposition of strict margins in linseed and castor-seed futures contracts; regulation of bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils; continued restrictions on export of edible oilseeds and oils; imposition of restrictions on the use of edible oil for industrial purposes and non-edible uses; and imports of soyabean oil from the U.S.A. under PL 480.

Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore

1557. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have asked the Centre to assure them of supplies of foodgrains for five to six months before statutory rationing could be introduced in Bangalore and other places; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fisheries Plan

1558. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Soviet delegates toured the marine States to help Government in its plan for development of Fisheries;

(b) if so, when they completed the tour;

(c) whether they have submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the nature of recommendations made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A team from the U.S.S.R. consisting of a fishery expert, processing expert and harbour expert came to India for discussions and for getting first-hand knowledge of various fishing centres and the equipment in use. It has just completed its tour.

(c) and (d). The team of experts will give concrete suggestions about the equipment and assistance that the U.S.S.R. will be able to offer after further discussions with the Soviet Government in Moscow.

सहकारी शेती योजना

1559. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक भारत में किन-किन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी शेती योजना लागू की गई है; और

(ख) यह कहाँ तक सफल रही है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) सहकारी खेती के प्रायोगिक क्षेत्रों की स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध 1) सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-5269/65] प्रायोगिक क्षेत्रों के भ्रलावा, समितियां अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी गठित की जाती हैं। चूंकि ये समितियां इधर-उधर बिखरी हुई हैं, अतः इनकी स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) समितियों के गठन की दिशा में अगस्त, 1965 के अन्त तक हुई प्रगति का विवरण (अनुबन्ध 2) सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-5269/65], जिससे पता चलता है कि राज्यों में प्रगति एक समान नहीं हुई है। हाल ही में प्रो० डी० आर० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में निदेशक समिति ने प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन किया था। रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति पहले से ही संसद् पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है। समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का संक्षेप 23-11-1965 को लोक सभा तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 400 के उत्तर में लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

जमीन में खेती करना

1560. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान संकटकाल की दृष्टि से खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए देश में लगभग 10 करोड़ एकड़ खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि का शीघ्र कृष्यकरण करने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) देश के भूमि-उपयोगिता आंकड़ों के अनुसार खेती योग्य बंजर भूमि का क्षेत्र 85.25 मिलियन एकड़ है। इस क्षेत्र के अधिकांश भाग को कम लागत पर सुधारा नहीं जा सकता। देश में कितनी बेकार भूमि ऐसी है जिमको सुधारा जा सकता है और जिस पर खेती की जा सकती है यह निश्चित करने हेतु 250 या उससे अधिक एकड़ वाले खण्डों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने बेकार भूमि सर्वेक्षण समिति नियुक्त की। इस समिति ने 12.2 लाख एकड़ भूमि के सुधार की सिफारिश की। कृषि योग्य 250 एकड़ से कम के छोटे खण्डों में क्षेत्र निश्चित करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित एक योजना शुरू की गई। यह सर्वेक्षण चालू है। अब तक 25.80 लाख एकड़ के क्षेत्र का सुधार करने तथा खेती के लिये निश्चित किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बाद ही ठीक क्षेत्र का पता लगेगा।

(ख) राज्य सामान्य भूमि अलाटमेंट नियमों और भूमिहीन कृषि परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा चलाई गई योजना के अधीन राज्यों में भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि अलाट करके खेती योग्य बेकार भूमि का उपयोग करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

रसायनों से बरे जहाजों में आग

1561. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में डम्बर्ड के सेवारी क्षेत्र में रसायनों से लदे तीन छोटे जहाजों में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) उस से अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी हाँ, रसायनिक पीपों से लदे तीन पाल जहाजों पर 22-10-1965 को बम्बई पत्तन के सिवरी बन्दर क्षेत्र में घाग लगने की दुर्घटना हा गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक न तो घाग लगने का कारण और न ही हानि की सीमा का पता लगा है । लेकिन वाणिज्यिक पोत अधिनियम 1958 के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Speculation in Foodgrains

1562. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Patriot* dated the 7th October, 1965 that a group of Delhi traders are using warehouses for speculation purposes through the change of ownership receipts which does not imply actual movement of goods; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry into the matter has been made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Warehouse receipts are issued to all institutions and individuals who actually deposit their stocks in the warehouses. Such warehouse receipts are negotiable instruments under the provisions of the various State Warehousing Acts and they can either be pledged with the financing institutions, including Banks, or can be sold by endorsement. Even according to the normal trade practices, ownerships of goods do change without actual movement of goods and warehouse receipts are no exception.

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

1563. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics according to which about 74 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 36 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are indebted; and

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken to improve the conditions of these people?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. The Survey Report indicates that about 47 per cent. (and not 74 per cent.) of the Scheduled Castes households and 36 per cent. of the Scheduled Tribes households are in debt.

(b) The Government of Kerala has decided to take steps so that the people concerned may not go to the moneylenders. They have decided to advance loans to the tribals for cultivation, subject to the condition that marketing of produce should be made through cooperative societies.

As regards Scheduled Castes, the Government of Kerala have decided that all Members of Scheduled Castes in the jurisdiction of a normal co-operative Society should be enrolled as members of the society and that a good percentage of loans and other benefits advanced by the Society should go to the Scheduled Castes in that area.

गन्ने का उत्पादन

1564. श्री योगेश्वर झा :

श्री सु० राम :

क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में गन्ने के प्रति एकड़ राष्ट्रीय औसत उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) इसी अवधि में गन्ने का उत्पादन प्रति एकड़, राज्यवार, औसतन कितना बढ़ा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति एकड़ गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ने के बारे में बिहार सब से पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपपत्री (श्री बा० रा० चहल्लाण) : (क) अन्तिम स्थालीपुलाक फसल कटाई सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों के अनुसार, 1952-53 से 1961-62 की अवधि में गन्ने की अखिल भारतीय प्रति एकड़ पैदावार में 1.66 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ख) सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या L.T-5270/65]

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) सामान्य गन्ना विकास योजना के अलावा, राज्य में गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, हाल ही में, शर्करा फैक्ट्री के क्षेत्रों के आस-पास गन्ने की सघन खेती की एक योजना शुरू की गई है। इस योजना पर होने वाले कुल खर्च का 1/3 भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है और शेष खर्च राज्य सरकार और हिताधिकारियों के बीच, 50:50 के आधार पर बांटा जाता है।

Increase in Freight Rate

**1565. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Com-

panies operating from East Coast of India on Australia and New Zealand route have announced a general increase in freight rates from October, 1965;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, a general increase of 7½ per cent. was effected from 1st October, 1965.

(c) The Government of India had lodged a strong protest with the shipping lines concerned who replied that the increase was inevitable due to increasing cost of operation and labour conditions and that in deference to the views of the principal trading associations, whom they had consulted, a number of commodities had already been exempted from the increase.

Water for Irrigation

1566. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in a letter addressed to the Members of the Planning Commission in October, 1965 made a suggestion that the cultivators should be given water free or at a nominal cost for irrigation purposes at least for one year; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister's suggestion to make available irrigation water to farmers either free, or on a nominal payment for a period of a year has been considered at a High Level Meeting held in the Planning Commission on October 20, 1965. It was noted that most of the States had already provided for graded water charges in the commands of new irrigation projects. It was further agreed that this approach should be adopted for

additional crops also in the old projects in addition to the command of new irrigation projects.

Plant Protection Measures

1567. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the crops to the total produce in a year which came under plant protection measures; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise this percentage so as to eliminate the loss of grains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) Approximately 10 per cent. of crops came under plant protection measures in the year 1964-65.

(b) Yes. There is a proposal gradually to intensify plant protection measures. In the last years of the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans a level of coverage of 6.1 and 16.0 million acres respectively was reached. It is anticipated that a level of coverage of 43 million acres per year will be reached in the last year of the 3rd plan. It is proposed to reach a level of coverage of 210 million acres per year in the 3rd year of the Fourth Plan and to maintain that level for the last two years of the Fourth Plan.

Farm Prices

1568. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present farm prices in India are much below international levels;

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

(c) how they compared in 1950, 1955 and 1960 respectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). It is difficult to give a categorical answer to this question primarily because comparable farm prices are not published by many countries and secondly Indian farm prices are lower than those in some and higher than those in other countries. A comparative statement, for some important countries for which farm prices are available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568/65].

National Co-operative Bank

1569. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a national co-operative bank; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Ram Niwas Mirdha Committee on Cooperation recommended the setting up of a National Cooperative Bank, which would form the apex of the cooperative financial structure in the country. The Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held on the 3rd and 4th of November, 1965 which considered the recommendations of the Mirdha Committee recommended that the All India Cooperative Banks' Federation should be requested to study the proposal in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation. The matter will be considered further in the light of the study.

Special Trains for carrying Fertilizers to U.P.

1570. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent a team of officials to urge upon the Centre to arrange immediately 50 special trains for carrying 50,000 tons of fertilizers to relieve the grave shortage of fertilizers in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) The State Government officials visited Delhi to chalk out a programme of movement of fertilizers from ports and factories by special trains with a view to expediting despatches against the allotments made in favour of the State Government.

(b) Arrangements have been made to move 46,000 MT by 55 special trains from ports/factories to various selected centres in Uttar Pradesh in accordance with the despatch programme chalked out by the State Government.

Recognition of Hotels and Restaurants

1571. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in appointing a Committee for reviewing and revising the applications which were submitted to the Hotel Classification Committee set up on the 6th June, 1962;

(b) the number of applications pending for review with a view to give recognition to hotels and restaurants;

(c) whether Government have received representations urging upon

them to review the applications which were earlier not considered favourably by the Hotel Classification Committee; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In view of the need for economy it has not been possible to set up the Committee so far. However the question is being actively considered.

(b) The applications of 55 hotels and 18 restaurants for recognition are pending.

(c) 54 hotels which were classified by the Hotel Classification Committee have expressed dissatisfaction with the star category allotted to them and have sent representations for a review of their classification.

(d) The applications of hotels and restaurants for recognition or reclassification would be considered by the Committee of Review when it is set up.

Tube-wells in Orissa

1572. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploratory tube-wells sunk in Orissa till the 30th September, 1965; and

(b) the details thereof (District-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) In the course of groundwater exploration in Orissa from 1958-59 to 30th September, 1965, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Department of Agriculture (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) drilled 33 exploratory bores of which 20 only yielded satisfactory discharge of water.

(b) The details are as follows:

S.No.	District	No. of bores drilled	Abandoned and reasons therefor
1.	Balasore	17	1 Due to lack of adequate water.
2.	Cuttack	3	..
3.	Mayur Bhanj	8	8 Due to lack of adequate water.
4.	Puri	5	3 due to lack of adequate water and 1 due to bad quality of water.
	TOTAL	33	13

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Orissa

1573. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleswar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted in Orissa during the last six months;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereby during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Wholesale Depots in Kerala

1574. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether wholesale ration depots have been allotted to private traders in Kerala State in spite of the declared policy of giving preference to co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). In allotting wholesale depots, preference is given

by the Kerala Government to co-operatives. Private traders are continuing only where they have been running fair price shops efficiently over a number of years.

Roads in Tribal Blocks

1575. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribal Blocks in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have been started without developing roads joining large areas with block headquarters resulting in extreme difficulty of mutual contact between tribal people and Block Officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction of roads in blocks including tribal blocks, Government's contribution is only 25 per cent resulting in non-utilisation of funds for road development; and

(c) if so, the steps to increase the Government's contribution?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Sale of Khadi

1576. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale of khadi at the khadi and village industries centres in

the country during the special rebate period starting from the 22nd October, 1965;

(b) whether all the surplus stock of Khadi has been cleared; and

(c) the net profit gained by Government by this sale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Cotton khadi of the value of Rs. 22.02 lakhs was sold during the special rebate period in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti starting from 2nd October, 1965, by the Khadi Bhavans at Calcutta, Delhi, Bhopal, Madras, Bangalore and Goa which are run directly by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

Information regarding the value of the sales through other Khadi Bhandars will be collected and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The question of profit on these sales does not arise as the prices are not fixed with a view to earn profits.

Water for Irrigation

1577. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to economise water under the major irrigation projects and to tap sub-soil water to grow more food on account of the failure of the North-West and North-East Monsoon in the South this year;

(b) whether he had discussions with the Southern States on this matter; and

(c) if so, the out-come thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) In order to

economise irrigation water in the context of the situation that has arisen due to the failure of monsoons, a critical assessment has been carried out, in the first instance, of the supplies that would be available in the canal systems and of the manner in which the available supplies can be used to the maximum advantage of agricultural production. Cropping for Rabi cultivation has been decided on the basis of this appraisal. Other steps being taken in this direction are:

- (i) Regulation of the available water supplies in the best possible manner—preparation for this purpose of the detailed programme of rotation of supplies in consultation with the Agriculture Department and publicising this programme for the benefit of cultivators;
- (ii) Eliminating wastage of water at the headworks and in the distribution systems;
- (iii) Providing temporary outlets wherever necessary for facilitating irrigation;
- (iv) Arranging extensive tours of the officers of the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments of the States for ensuring availability of the supplies and economic use of water at all outlet points during the entire seasons; and
- (v) Disseminating information among the cultivators about preparation and levelling of fields for proper and economic use of available irrigation water in right quantities and at right intervals.

The State Governments have been requested to devote attention to measures to be taken to increase the area under crops by following rational cropping patterns designed to make optimum use of irrigation water resources, particularly in areas where

new irrigation potential has been created through major and medium irrigation projects and also in areas served by minor irrigation works.

For providing supplemental irrigation, a critical review of the minor irrigation programme, State-wise, has been carried out from the techno-economic and organisational angle. Measures have been taken for quick construction of wells and tubewells in the command of major-medium irrigation projects and other areas to tap sub-soil water for food production. Improvement of existing wells by boring and deepening operations has also been given priority. States have also been asked to mobile pumpsets and arrange lifting of water from streams and reservoirs, etc. wherever such water is available.

With a view to enabling the States to accelerate the pace of minor irrigation schemes including construction of wells, deepening and repairs of wells, installation of diesel engines and electrical pumpsets, lift irrigation schemes, etc., allocation of further additional finances is under consideration of Government.

In the field of electrification of pumpsets and tubewells, a special drive has been initiated. State Electricity Boards are being provided with additional finances for the extension of power lines in areas where there is a good potential for tubewells and pumpsets schemes.

(b) and (c). Discussions were held with the Southern States on this matter and they have agreed to take all possible steps.

Soil Conservation Programme

1578. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for soil conservation schemes in the States in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent by the States, with the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure; and

(c) the place given to the soil conservation programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 57.30 crores in respect of the State Plan Schemes of Soil Conservation about Rs. 64.02 crores are likely to be utilised by the end of Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Soil Conservation will be one of the priority programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Agriculture in Malabar Region

1579. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the agriculturists of the Malabar region of Kerala whose lands have not been surveyed so far;

(b) whether financial assistance and other facilities to improve agriculture have been denied to them on the ground that their lands have not been surveyed;

(c) whether Government are collecting agricultural income-tax, plantation tax and other taxes from such lands; and

(d) the steps taken to assist the agriculturists whose lands have not been surveyed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation Schemes in N.E.F.A.

1580. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation in the Third Five Year Plan for soil conservation and Minor Irrigation Schemes in N.E.F.A.;

(b) the target set forth in the Third Plan;

(c) how far the target has been achieved; and

(d) the main schemes undertaken by Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The required information is given below:—

Soil Conservation Schemes.	Minor Irrigation Schemes.
(a) Rs. 4.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.96 lakhs
(b) 550 acres	5,000 acres
(c) 824 acres (anticipated)	5,810 acres (anticipated)
(d) (i) Land Development and Reclamation.	Construction of small diversion channels called Khuls.
(ii) Agronomic Research on Jhum and Soil Conservation.	

Co-operative Bus Societies in N.E.F.A.

1581. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Bus Societies or Unions now plying buses in N.E.F.A.;

(b) the places where the Societies are in operation; and

(c) whether the Societies are functioning satisfactorily?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected

from the NEFA Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Khadi produced in Madhya Pradesh

1582. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Khadi produced in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, so far; and

(b) the estimated cost of Khadi produced during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a)	Year	Khadi produced (lakhs sq. meters)
	1964-65	5.41
	1965-66	0.85 (According to the reports so far received)
	(upto 30-9-1965)	
(b)	Year	Value of khadi produced (Rs. lakhs)
	1964-65	27.20
	1965-66	3.02 (According to the reports so far received).

Air Hostesses for I.A.C.

1583. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to employ girls from other countries as air hostesses in the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the countries from where these air hostesses will be recruited?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

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

Air conditioned Buses from Japan

1584. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import air-conditioned buses from Japan;

(b) whether any contract in this regard has been signed with some Japanese firm; and

(c) if so, the number of buses to be imported?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. There is no proposal to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Vehicles Registration and Permanent Driving Licences Forms

1585. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicles, scooters registration forms and permanent driving licences which are required to be preserved for the life are issued on a sheet of very rough and ordinary paper in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these documents are spoiled in less than a year and are replaced against certain fee;

(c) if so, the reasons for charging the fee to replace the documents which are spoiled due to rough and ordinary paper and not any negligence on the part of the holder; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue these documents in book form and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). These documents are generally issued in proper book forms. In some cases, however, on account of non-availability of printed forms, ordinary paper is used. Steps are being taken to obtain adequate supplies of printed forms from the Manager, Government of India Forms Store.

No fee is charged for supply of duplicate copies of the documents, issued on ordinary paper, if the cause of the damage is not attributable to the holder's fault.

दिल्ली में मनोरंजन उद्दान

1586. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सार्वजनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में लोगों को 15 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति निश्चित किराये पर विमान द्वारा सारी दिल्ली की सैर कराई जाती है;

(ख) क्या छोटे बच्चों से भी इतना ही किराया लिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये मनोरंजन उद्दान निर्धारित समय पर नहीं की जातीं ;

(घ) क्या इस सेवा को अधिक लोक प्रिय और सुविधाजनक बनाने तथा इस का किराया कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, ताकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इस का आनन्द ले सके; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :
(क) से (ग). दिल्ली में मनोरंजन उड़ान का कोई नियमित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, 14 नवम्बर, 1965 को कलकत्ता की बी के एयर वृज ने इण्डियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन से मनोरंजन उड़ान के लिये एक 28 सीटों वाला डकोटा एयरक्राफ्ट किराये पर लिया था। पता चला है कि कम्पनी ने प्रति सीट प्रति वयस्क/बच्चा 15 रुपये चार्ज किया है, गोद वाले बच्चे का 2 रुपया प्रतिरिक्त चार्ज किया है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इन्दौर का हवाई अड्डा

1587. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
क्या अतिरिक्त उड्डान मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 709 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर हवाई अड्डे के धावन पथ का विकास कार्य पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पहले इन्दौर से अन्य नगरों के लिये विमान सेवा चालू थी;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) क्या उस क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों तथा औद्योगिक साधों ने उक्त सेवा को फिर से चालू करने की मांग की है, और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) इन्दौर के नये धावन पथ का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। अक्टूबर, 1965 के अंत तक लगभग 67 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो चुका था। जनवरी, 1966 तक सारा कार्य पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हाँ। बम्बई-औरंगाबाद-इन्दौर मार्ग पर इन्दौर को जाने

वाली हवाई सेवा 9 सितम्बर, 1965 को बन्द कर दी गई थी क्योंकि हवाई पट्टी मरम्मत के लिये बन्द थी।

(घ) जी, हाँ। इन्दौर-भोपाल सैक्टर को मांगर विमानन विकास निधि से आर्थिक सहायता देने का निर्णय किया गया है, और हवाई पट्टी के ठीक हो जाने पर कारपोरेशन की सेवा के चालू हो जाने पर, बम्बई-इन्दौर सेवा को भोपाल तक बढ़ाने की योजना है।

Madras Port

1588. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a congestion in Madras Port because of gradual withdrawal of bullock cart trucks; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to revive the bullock cart trucks to relieve congestion?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Loan to Farmers

1589. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for revision of terms for the grant of loan to farmers for sinking irrigation wells in Pudukkottai Division, a backward area in Madras State, is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed revised scheme;

(c) the reasons for which the terms of the original schemes for the grant of loans for irrigation wells in this area, are proposed to be revised; and

(d) whether Government have approved the proposed revised schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

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

12.00 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have to submit a few words about Calling Attention Notices; not on this particular Calling Attention Notice. There are many Calling Attention Notices which are still under consideration, and there are hardly seven to eight days now remaining.

Mr. Speaker: I am not keeping anything under consideration. The only thing is, the time now remaining is limited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to submit that because of this rigidity, because of this particular rule that there should be only one Calling Attention on a day, I am afraid that some of the very important Calling Attention Notices on subjects which are important to us and to the country as a whole may be rejected. So, as a special case, may I request you to allow two Calling Attention Notices a day for at least the remaining days of this session?

Mr. Speaker: The sense of the House was taken the other day; and from now on, one Calling Attention Notice will be taken up on the floor of the House—it will be answered on the floor of the House—and the answer or statement in regard to the other will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमबे (मंगर): अगर यह है कि कुछ चीजों का उत्तर सभा पटल पर था सकता है, तो क्या हमारा नहीं आवेगा? विंगनाइट कारपोरेशन, नेपी बैनी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दो में ज्यादा नहीं होंगे, एक का जवाब दिया जाएगा, एक मेज पर रखा जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिमबे: जवाब के लिए उसको रखा जाए। नेपी बैनी विंगनाइट कारपोरेशन में 360 इंजीनियरों में से 230 की छंटनी हो रही है।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE

CHINESE INTRUSION INTO NORTH SIKKIM
AND NEFA

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported Chinese intrusion into North Sikkim on the 24th November, 1965 and into NEFA on the 27th November, 1965.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 24th November at 12.15 P.M., 40 armed Chinese soldiers intruded about 1500 yards into north Sikkim territory in the area north-west of Bom Cho. An Indian patrol on routine duty in the area warned the Chinese soldiers and demanded their withdrawal. When the Chinese troop ignored the warning and continued to advance towards our patrol, the Indian personnel opened fire in self-defence. Thereupon the Chinese soldiers withdrew across the Sikkim-Tibet border.

2. On the same day, a three-man Indian patrol of the Assam Rifles which was patrolling as usual within Indian territory was ambushed, kidnapped and killed by the Chinese in Indian territory south of the border in the vicinity of Domla Pass in NEFA. Their bodies were taken across the border by the intruding Chinese troops. The Chinese later put a different version on the incident. According to them, Indian soldiers had intruded into their territory and had fired on their civilian check post personnel. The Chinese version of the incident is fantastic. Firstly, the Indian three-man party was familiar with the Domla Pass and could not have gone

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

beyond the Pass into the Chinese territory by mistake. Secondly, if any intrusion had to be made by Indian personnel, they would not have gone in such a small number.

3. On 27th November a civil police party patrolling near Gilling in the Siang District of NEFA was fired upon by the Chinese in Indian territory as a result of which one Indian policeman received injuries.

4. We have lodged protests with the Chinese on all the incidents. The Chinese have since returned the bodies of the Indian soldiers killed near Domla.

5. The Chinese have ever since August/September, in collusion with Pakistan, started a policy of harassment and aggression on our northern borders. Since 15th September this year, they have intruded across the border or the line of actual control on 33 occasions. They have increased their strength along the border. The House has been given the fullest information about Chinese activity on our borders. Whether we like it or not, we have to live with the Chinese presence along our borders and meet their challenge as best as we can. Our Security Forces have on occasions forced the Chinese intruders out of our territory by their firm stand and they have also returned the Chinese fire on occasions. The Chinese have also suffered casualties. We have taken steps to deal with the Chinese threat in a suitable manner depending upon operational needs and circumstances.

Shri Linga Reddy: Having regard to the repeated intrusions by China into our border and the ineffectiveness of the protests made to them, is it not necessary that we should do something more than verbal protests?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we are doing something more than verbal protests.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : मैं यह सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से चीनियों द्वारा हमारे सिपाहियों की लाशें बाकायदा वापस की जाती हैं और हमारे लोग पकड़ लिए जाते हैं, तो जो लोग चीन के पकड़े जाते हैं उनकी लाशें और उनको यहाँ साकर के बयान नहीं दिखाया जाता ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, the dead bodies of those people are not in our possession. But recently one Chinese soldier has been arrested by patrol and he is in our possession.

श्री मधु लक्ष्मणे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एयर मारशल धरजुन सिंह का एक बयान पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि चीन की हवाई ताकत के बारे में अतिरिक्त बातें कही जाती हैं। साथ-साथ मैंने जनरल माणिक शा का भी एक बयान पढ़ा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी ताकत इतनी ज्यादा हो गयी है कि चीनी हम से डरने लगे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अकेले नवम्बर के पखवाड़े में जो सिक्किम में चार दफा, उर्बशीयम (नेफा) में दो दफा चीनियों ने आक्रमण किया और लद्दाख में तो एक नये इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया है तब उसके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और इस नए इलाके से चीनियों को खदेड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया गया है या उठाया जाने वाला है, या इसी तरह की कमजोर नीति चलने वाली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of our following any weak-kneed policy in this matter. We have taken firm action wherever we can. It is not right to say that they have occupied some *itaka*. Certainly in the Daulat Beg Oldi side, they are a few yards on our side. Naturally that is also aggression. We will have to deal

with it according to the circumstances, as they arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा होते होते 12 हजार वर्ग मील इलाका तो चला गया ।

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : यह तो प्राय की राय है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुख़ाबाद) : राय का नहीं, बात क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : मैंने तो प्राय की राय बता दी ।

Everybody is entitled to have his own views.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रगर मिनिस्टर साहब उधर बहस में न पड़ें तो अच्छा होगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The tempo of Chinese aggressive activities is mounting. Have reports been received that the Chinese occupation army in Tibet is as large as the entire Indian army—I mean the land forces—and more than half of that occupation army is deployed or poised on the borders of NEFA, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal and Ladakh, with landing strips, air bases and ammunition dumps etc. on the border? In the event of a massive Chinese attack on India, which friendly countries have promised quick and substantial assistance to us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has made certain statements with which I cannot say I agree entirely. Certainly I have made a statement in this House before and even today and I have said that they have increased the strength of their forces on the border. But it would not be correct to say that they are equal in number to the Indian army. It would be a wrong assessment to make.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, in the whole of Tibet and half of it is poised on the borders.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let me give my view about it. Certainly they are there in large numbers. Some hon. members have referred to certain statements made by the Chief of Staff or the Commander of that particular area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am trying to cover this entire question. It is much better we try to understand this entire question. They are there in large numbers no doubt. It is certainly a serious and real threat. I do not want to under-estimate it. At the same time, we must not take a rather inflated view of the danger also. That certainly demoralises our people and our army in particular.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We should be realistic. I am sorry, Sir, he has misunderstood the import of my question. My intention was not to demoralise the people, but to make them vigilant, to alert them against the Chinese menace. He is reported to have said yesterday—it has come in the Press—that we should be prepared for ever against China.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did say that, and I do want to repeat that thing, that we will have to treat this danger as some sort of a standing danger or a permanent danger.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not say that to demoralise the people!

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): While fully realising that these border incidents would not have taken place had there been an independent buffer-State of Tibet, may I know what concrete steps are being thought so that the poor Indians are not victims of the trigger-happy Chinese any more?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister had been trying to say what we are doing.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, he may reply to the point about the independent sta-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

tus of Tibet, what steps we are taking in that regard. That is the only answer to this problem. Let the Prime Minister reply, Sir. I think he is going to reply.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the Chinese do not respect the actual line of control, they do not respect the international line and they do not respect the demilitarised area. They also do not respect human dignity and human rights. May I know, in view of all this, what efforts the Government is making to step up our preparations against this huge, sinister and cruel enemy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For all the reasons that the hon Member has given, with which I entirely agree, we say it is a very serious threat. For all these reasons we have come to the conclusion that it is a very serious threat and we have to make an assessment of the serious threat, make an assessment of their political intentions and then take the necessary steps. I am only assuring the hon. House that we have taken the necessary steps to defend that area if and when it becomes a serious matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is fact that from our own military sources it had been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Defence and the Government of India that these intrusions by Chinese forces and the other intrusions by the Pakistani forces is a prelude to a massive attack? I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is going to be a massive attack by the Chinese both from the Chumbi Valley and in the NEFA area by March 1966? I would like to know whether such an information has been received by our Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of anybody giving some information. The hon Member is giving some

information as if it has been given by some *jjyotishi* or somebody. Certainly, we have to be prepared. It is not only that they might come in March, they might come in any time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But astrologers are consulted by some ministers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was about information out of intelligence and not from a *jjyotishi*. Somebody in the Cabinet may believe in *jjyotishi*. I want to know whether such information is available with the Government. If they do not have that information, let them say so. I want to know whether they have this information from our military intelligence or the central intelligence people. They gave information about infiltrators in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: Should they be disclosed now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them say that they do not have the information; let them not ridicule by saying that the information is from a *jjyotishi*.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I say, I cannot disclose all that intelligence that we have got. But our basis is that they can come any time.

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the fact that the Chinese threat across the border is continuing and it is a continuous threat, and it has been stepped up in conjunction with Pakistan and at each time of the intrusion they make the plea that it was our armed personnel who intruded a few yards here and there into their border and then resorted to firing and all that, in order to expose them, has the Government of India made an offer for an understanding like the one we had arrived at before the 1962 aggression that if there is a chance intrusion of a few armed men here or there there should not be an immediate firing, they should be detained and an enquiry should be made so that the bad intentions of China can be concretely exposed to the world?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is certainly suggested from time to time and this is really the presumption in the relationship between two countries that if there is a small marginal or accidental intrusion that aspect has to be taken into consideration and some concession should be shown. But here our assessment is that they are not doing it: just by mistake; there seems to be some sort of design behind it.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bardapatia): In 1962 China attacked us on Kameng division of NEFA. Then this time they have selected Siang division. Has the Government any evidence to believe that the repeated attacks by China on this particular division signifies any improvement in their logistic position in the new areas adjoining Siang division and Subansari division?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the latter part of the question, we have made an assessment. It is not true that they have tried to make intrusion only in Siang division. They are making intrusions all along the border.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष इस प्रस्ताव पर मेरा नाम भी था। जब आपने इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना था, तब इस पर मेरा नाम भी था।

श्री मधु लिवसे : बात यह है कि मैंने जो ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना दी थी उस पर माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये थे। दो तीन मामले थे, जिनको मिला कर आपने एक कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया अपना सवाल पूछ लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 2 जुलाई को मैट्रूटोर में राष्ट्रपति ने एक भाषण दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा :

"It is essential for us to come to terms with our neighbours China and Pakistan—terms with honour and dignity.... We are now spend-

ing a great deal of money on military expenditure—nearly Rs. 900 crores. This is at a time when the internal needs of our country demand so much attention."

क्या मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के विभाग में धीरे-धीरे से सफल मुकाबला करने के विभाग में विरोध होता है या नहीं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, on a point of order. Can any question be asked in the House about any statement made by the President? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All Members are speaking. Nobody seems to want to listen to me. There is no harm in asking such a question. If that is not the policy of the Government the Government can say that it was his statement and that they do not agree with him. If they agree with him, they can say so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only answer the latter part of the question whether it is having any weakness in the resistance to the Chinese intrusions etc. I can assure the House and the hon. Member that it has not weakened any effort on our part.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the policy is concerned, the Prime Minister should say something.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को तार भेजे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार भी मैं भेजा हूँ।

श्री बापड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक कॉमिग एन्जान नोटिस था जर्मनी-झोंपड़ी बावों के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको नहीं लिया है।

श्री बापड़ी : उसको लेना चाहिए।

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936:

- (1) The Payment of Wages (Railways) Second Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 3513 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1965.
- (2) The Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. SRO 3514 in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5257/65].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VISHAKHAPATNAM PORT TRUSTS

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table the Annual Accounts of the Vishakhapatnam Port Trusts for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5258/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF KERALA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION AND REPORT OF SUGAR ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) Annual Report of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation for the year 1964-65 along with the Annual Accounts and Audit Report thereon under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations

Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5259/65].

- (2) Report of the Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5260/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): As far as item 5 is concerned, I want to say something about the Report of the Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965. We are unable to discuss this Report. There is a recommendation in this Report, a suggestion has been made there, that the price of sugarcane be reduced. Since we are not getting an opportunity to discuss the Report, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the price of sugarcane will not be reduced on the basis of that recommendation.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as the current year is concerned, we have not reduced the prices. We have made an announcement to that effect.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the motion under rule 388.

Shri Daji (Indore): Before you take up, may I say that Dr. Singhvi has written to you about the time allotted for the discussion being increased. We also want to associate with that.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen.

Shri Daji: But when the discussion takes place you would not be in the Chair. I have already taken up this subject. I cannot interrupt it. Let it be over.

(Saka) Under Rule 388

12.20 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. UNDER RULE 388 RESOLUTION ON INDIA QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): Sir, the other day I was submitting about the true scope of rule 388. The scope of rule 388 is much wider because the clause "a particular motion before the House" in this rule does not necessarily mean an item of business listed for the day. I give an analogy. When we say that a suit or proceedings is pending in a court, it means "the suit or proceedings which is pending in a court not disposed of". Likewise, if a Bill or a Resolution has been introduced in this House and partly discussed, not fully disposed of, it must be taken to be a matter before the House.

I am fortified in this interpretation by looking to rule 31. I invite your attention to rule 31 which refers to List of Business. Rule 31(1) says:

"A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member."

Sub-rule (2) says:—

"Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker."

If it was the intention of the framers of the rule to give a limited construction to the clause "business before the House", the same wording which they used in rule 31 would have been used there.

Secondly, I refer to rule 376 which relates to Points of Order. Rule 376, sub-rule (2) says:—

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The words "at the moment" in rule 376, sub-rule (2), are absent in rule 388.

Sir, if you read these three rules in juxtaposition, the interpretation would be that rule 388 is much wider in scope. You must take the entire rules together because it is a self-contained code. Any interpretation that we seek to put on one rule should not render the operation of other rules nugatory. That is the cardinal principle of harmonious construction of statutes. So, if the wider connotation which I give about rule 388 is accepted, it refers only to jurisdiction that would vest in you—not that I plead for a moment that Shri Tiwary's motion should be accepted. The discretion is entirely yours. Unless you have jurisdiction, you cannot consider that there is a motion at all. So, it is for you to consider whether you are bound to suspend the operation of rule 30(2) or the entire rule 30.

Shri Azad's Resolution certainly comes under rule 30(2) because it was adjourned *sine die*, which requires that he should give notice and then it must stand in a queue for a ballot. If he had given notice, if in the ballot his Resolution had come and stood last in the list and if an application had been made either by himself or by any other Member, perhaps it would have been much easier for you to give a decision; but, in this case there is no question of a notice—he has not given a notice—much less the question of ballot arises. Therefore the discretion is entirely yours. But my interpretation is that you have jurisdiction to consider the motion. Whatever decision you give it is entirely your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: If once the House takes a decision that further discussion on one item that is before it be adjourned *sine die*, if that motion is carried, does it go off from the business of the House of that day or is it there?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is still pending in the House, though not for the day. Rule 31 refers to the business for the day. This is not business for the day—I do not contest it for a moment—it is business, nevertheless, before the House. "Before the House" does not mean "in front of the House". For "in front of the House" rule 31 is there, that is, business listed for the day. That is the distinction. But my submission is only regarding the interpretation. The discretion is entirely yours. You are supreme and whatever decision you give is binding on the House and the Government to act up to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request you to compare the language, that is, "before the House" and "pending in the House"?

Mr. Speaker: I have compared it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should consider that. Rule 388....

Mr. Speaker: I have seen it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मृगेर): इसके बारे में मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह नया मुद्दा है श्री नाथ पाई का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बार बार नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका मतलब है कि मैं फिर सारी बहस चलाऊँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये: शुरू में मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया था। लेकिन यह नई बात घाई है। मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया और वह खत्म हो चुका है।

श्री मधु लिमये: अब इन्होंने नया मुद्दा
३।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कहे, क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा निवेदन है कि उस दिन जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ है, उस में यह बात नहीं थी कि उसको "साइने डी", अनिश्चित काल के लिए मुलतवी रखा जाए। मुलतवी रखा जाए, केवल यह था। किसी भी नियम में जो बात होती है उसको सुपर-पलुअस या अतिरिक्त नहीं मानना चाहिये, बिला वजह। इसलिए आप तीस नम्बर के नियम को ठीक तरह से पढ़ेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि जैस कि कानून मंत्री ने कहा है कि सदन के सामने है, सिफं एजण्डा पर नहीं है अगर आप इजाजत देते हैं नियम को मुलतवी रखने की तो यह प्रस्ताव आ सकता है।

दूसरी एक बात है। यह मेसन की किताब है। मैं इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह नैजिस्लेटिव प्रोसीदर के बारे में है। जो प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए अनिश्चित काल तक मुलतवी रखे जाते हैं इसके बारे में इसमें कहा गया है कि जो अनिश्चित काल के लिए मुलतवी रखे जाते हैं उसका मतलब होता है कि एक दूसरे रास्ते से सदन ने उनको नामजूर किया है। यह बहस "साइने डी" मुलतवी नहीं हुई है, केवल मुलतवी रखने का फैसला हुआ है। इसलिए आपको पूरा ध्वि-कार है और आप इसको ले सकते हैं।

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I would not have participated in this discussion on the point of order but for the argument that has just been advanced. I do not think it is a sound argument. The other day, when the House voted on this matter, it did adjourn the discussion on this matter sine die and, if that is so, then rule 30 sub-clause (2) does apply.

Then, about the other matter, as to whether this matter is before the House, I think, if I may say with all respect the matter is not before the House. The House has consigned it

to a particular position which is not before it any more and rule 30(2) makes it very clear that subject only to a ballot can this matter be revived. Therefore, I would support my hon. friend Mr. Kamath in his view that there is nothing before the House on which the rule can be suspended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make a submission? Just half a minute.

Mr. Speaker: Again we will be going over that over and over again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have already revived the discussion. I will not take more than half a minute.

I am glad that the Minister has conceded the position that the discussion was adjourned *sine die*. Now, you may compare the language of rule 388 with that of rule 336. Rule 336 says:

'A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House shall not lapse....

—here, the words are 'pending in the house'. If you see rule 388, the words are 'before the House'. The effect of suspending a rule under rule 388 will mean that the business before the House, that is, on the Order Paper will be taken up immediately. But there was no business before the House nor was it on the Order Paper. So, it was not before the House. Pending in the House is different from 'before the House'. There is a world of difference between the words 'pending in the House' and the words 'before the House' in this context. Therefore application of rule 388, when there was no business before the House, that being not in the Order Paper, is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I told him that I had taken that into account.

There are two sub-clauses to rule 30, one is 30(1) and the other is 30(2). The first objection taken was that the Order Paper contained only a motion for suspension under rule 388 of rule

30(2) and not 30(1) and that unless a separate notice is given, it cannot be moved. That was the first objection taken. But if I give the consent, then it could be moved. Therefore, I do not stand in that way because there was a general desire in the House. So far as those motions are concerned, I will deem that both have been moved, one by Mr. D. N. Tiwary and the other by Mr. M. L. Dwivedy. Both are before the House.

So far as this particular case is concerned, rule 30(1) does not apply because that is only when the discussion on the motion has been adjourned to the next day allotted. In this case, when there is no mention of the next day allotted, then certainly it would only fall under rule 30(2), as has been argued by the Law Minister also. Therefore, that is the one that we have to take, whether under rule 388 this rule can be suspended. Now, sub-rule (2) of Rule 30 says:

"When the debate on a private member's Bill or Resolution is adjourned *sine die*,....

—it has been admitted by the Law Minister that this was adjourned *sine die*—

"...the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot."

Of course, the ballot is there in both cases. That does come in the way of the debate being resumed on that resolution. Now, the question is whether rule 388 really can help us to remove that bar which it places on our resuming the debate. If we read rule 388 we find that it says that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before

[Mr. Speaker]

House. The words 'a particular motion before the House' are very important words. As I said the other day, the only question that has to be decided is whether the resolution re: Quitting the Commonwealth was before the House when this motion was moved last time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What is the interpretation of that? What is the interpretation as to whether a motion is before the House or not?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am coming to.

There is only one other rule where the words 'business before the House' or motion before the House have been used, and that is in regard to points of order, and that is rule 376 (2). Every day we deal with these points of order and whenever they are raised I just reject them on the ground that the item is not before the House; but when I say that it is not before the House it is actually meant thereby that it is not before the House at the moment. That is exactly the language used in rule 376(2). That sub-rule reads thus:

'A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment.'

If it is not before the House at the moment, then certainly no point of order can be raised in relation to that.

There is another place also in the rules where the phrase 'before the House' is used, and that is in the proviso to rule 376(2), which reads thus:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House."

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Future business.

Mr. Speaker: No, It is in relation to business 'before the House'. It is very clear that a point of order can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at the moment. But if it is on the Order Paper for that day and it is not before the House at the moment, and the point of order relates to the regulation of business or the arrangement of business, then....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, the motion moved by Shri D. N. Tiwary is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: ...in that case, I can allow the point of order to be raised in between two items on the Order Paper of that day, and not about any business that might be pending in the House. The words are 'during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another'. That means that the Order Paper might have those items. We might be seized of one at that moment. But if somebody wants to say something at that moment and raise a point of order about another that is to come afterwards, then certainly I can allow that; with my consent he can raise that if it relates to the arrangement of business.

Now, we have got two things clear. One is business before the House at the moment and the other is business before the House—that is in the proviso—for that day. That is the language used, namely business before the House for that day and not other business.

Then, there are three classes of business. One is business before the House at the moment; the second is business before the House for the day and the third is business that is pending with the House but not before the House. There are many motions of which notices have been given, and there are so many Bills that are there; all are pending; they will remain

there, but they are not before the House at all.

Therefore, so far as I can think, under rule 388, the resolution is not before the House and it cannot be taken up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, in implementation of the very ruling you have just now given, I would urge that I be allowed to raise a question in respect of the time allocated for discussion of the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission which is before the House for the day.

Mr. Speaker: He can raise that if I allow him. When it is taken up, I will hear him.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I bow to your ruling.

12-36½ hrs.

PETITION RE. RAILWAY CONNECTION FOR BALURGHAT

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to present a petition signed by 7,640 petitioners of Balurghat sub-division in West Dipajpur District, West Bengal, regarding railway connection for Balurghat for which they have been urging since the partition of the district as a result of the partition of the country.

12.37 hrs.

POINT RE. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia had written to me about so many things. Now also he has written to me. What does he want?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल 2019 (Ai) LSD—5.

सीधा है कि बनारस में विश्वविद्यालय का नाम काशी विश्वविद्यालय है अथवा बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी। यहां पर श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने जो कुछ कहा और श्री प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस ढंग का रवैया लिया, उससे बहुत गलतफहमी फैली है, और जिस आधार पर हम यहां इकट्ठे हुए हैं वह आधार खत्म होता है क्योंकि इस विश्वविद्यालय का हिन्दी नाम हमेशा से, जब से यह सन् 1916 में बना, अब तक काशी विश्वविद्यालय रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बात तो बहम में आयेगी जब हम इस बिल को फिर लेंगे। अगर कोई गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है तो उस बकल दूर हो जायेगी। यह विजिनेस अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह बात श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: घाबरें, घाबरें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह तो आप कसम तुडवा रहे हैं न। इसे देखिये कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर युद्ध करवा रहे हैं, गृहयुद्ध करवा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप जरा बैठ जाइये। मेरी बात पहले सुन लीजिये। मेरे पास तार आया, In an unusual manner, exceptional manner, which certainly he should never resort to. उसका मैंने हाउस में जिक्र कर दिया कि मेरे पास डाक्टर लोहिया ने तार भेजा है कि वहां जो तमाम ईंट लगी हैं उन पर सिर्फ काशी विश्वविद्यालय लिखा हुआ है, उनमें हिन्दू नाम नहीं है। लेकिन उसके कहने की इस बकल जरूरत नहीं थी। जिस दिन चर्चा चल रही थी उसी वकत श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा कि वह इसका गलत साबित करेंगे, वह एक ईंट लाये हैं, और उनके पास एक ब्रिक भी थी। वह उसी वकत चाहते थे लेकिन मैंने उस वकत इस को मंदा कर दिया कि वह वकत इस सवाल को उठाने का

[प्रध्यक्ष महोदय]

नहीं था। मैंने अपनी राय नहीं दी, मैंने कोई बयान नहीं दिया। मैंने कहा कि एक हमारे माननीय सदस्य की यह राय है और आपकी मुक्तलिफ है। इन दोनों बातों का फैसला उस वक्त होगा जब इस पर डिबेट रिज्यूम होगा, उस वक्त देखा जायेगा। उस वक्त हर एक अपना प्रार्थमेट दे सकते हैं। अगर किसी को इससे कोई गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है तो वह गलतफहमी भी तब दूर होगी जब इस बिजिनेस को लिया जायेगा। जब यह बिजिनेस बिकोर दि हाउस होगा उस वक्त यह प्वाइंट उठाया जा सकेगा, उस के बिना नहीं। आप इन्तजार करें और जब यह प्राये उस वक्त अपनी दलील देकर इसे रद्द करें जो किसी और ने कहा हो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को किताब दी है, उसके ऊपर काशी विश्वविद्यालय की मुहर है। वहां पर सन् 1916 में जो पत्थर जमाया था पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय ने उस पर यही नाम खुदा हुआ है। अब पत्थर ईट चल रहे हैं। जरा इस को भी तो आप देखिये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब दलीलें ठीक हैं। मगर दलीलें उस वक्त दी जायेंगी जब इस पर बहस होगी। इस वक्त नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और तब तक क्या पत्थर और ईटें चलती रहेंगी, छुरे चलने रहेंगे।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इसका मैं बन्द कर सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह इसलिये कि इस सरकार को आप उसका पहला कर्तव्य तो मिखलाइये कि किसी सवाल को पहले तो उठाये नहीं, और उठा लिया तो जमाला बोबी आग लगा कर भलग न खड़ी हों जायें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बांटस से जाकर कहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो मैं कह ही रहा हूँ। इसका नतीजा श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को भुगतना पड़ेगा।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। (Interruption)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पलटन और राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ इनको बचा न पायेंगे। (Interruption)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर Bill to be introduced.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पलटन का... (Interruptions) घंमंड नहीं चलेगा।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खामोश हो जायें।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह इनका कहना गलत है और इन्होंने जो पत्थर बत्थर खाये होंगे कुछ राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ ने इनको मारे नहीं है। इन्होंने खुद... (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर... आर्डर।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Both would sit down.

दोनों को बैठ जाना होगा।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The question is this. How can Dr. Lohia, for whom we may have great regard go on accusing a party which is not here, and then make an allegation and obtain publicity thereby?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing him, I am not allowing anybody now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Those remarks must be expunged.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, अब उन्होंने भी कहे हैं जो बड़े साहब ने तो वह सब मैं निकालूँ ? उन्होंने भी कह लिया... (व्यवधान) आर्डर यहाँ तो अब आप पत्थर न फेंकिये। अब आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने आपको कहा।

12.41 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 5)
BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.42½ hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE. INDIAN CO-
COANUT COMMITTEE, AND IN-
DIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COM-
MITTEE—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Out of two hours, one hour and 45 minutes have already

been taken, and only 15 minutes remain. Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know when the Minister is going to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Soon after this I suppose.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): It is admitted on all hands that the commodity committees which are now proposed to be dissolved were doing some good work. The main reason advanced by the Government for abolishing these committees is that in respect of research it is advised by experts that the present pattern should be changed, that commodity-wise research is out of date and that a new pattern should be evolved by which there should be comprehensive research and regional research. In principle I accept that, but I would submit that certain commodities, for example coconut, arecanut, rubber and tea, have got their own peculiar problems, and in the matter of research also they have to be looked at in this way.

The two motions before the House are regarding the Coconut Committee and the Oilseeds Committee. As regards coconut, we know what the main decisions are. I do not say that the research work done hitherto under the control of the Coconut Committee has given results capable of wiping out all the diseases, but they were doing some work. I only desire that by the new pattern now evolved the diseases of coconut trees, mainly root and leaf diseases, may be eradicated. I have no objection to the new pattern, but I am afraid that the peculiar diseases and the peculiar surroundings connected with coconut and other commodities may not be given as much attention as was being done hitherto. I only request that that may be looked into, that that aspect may be taken into consideration.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Quite apart from the research in the laboratories, there is another aspect which is more important, namely that the results of the research have to be taken to the agriculturists. I am afraid the ICAR is not now in a position to do that. The results of research were being taken to the agriculturists through various agencies by the Cocoanut Committee. If that is to be done, my submission is that some agency like the Cocoanut Committee is absolutely essential.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): What is the use of the Cocoanut Committee when the price of a cocoanut is Rs. 1.25 in Delhi?

Shri Maniyangadan: The Cocoanut Committee will not bring down the price. My hon. friend from Mysore should have studied a little more about cocoanut plantation.

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Member might be invited to Kerala.

Shri Maniyangadan: Yes, he is welcome.

More than 50 per cent of the cocoanut trees in Kerala are affected by diseases. It is a very serious matter. Cocoanut was being imported, but now recently some restrictions have been imposed I am told, and that is the reason why the price has gone up. He said in Delhi it is Rs. 1.25. Now in Kerala also the price has gone up, but what is happening to the poor agriculturist? Most of the agriculturists are small holders owning ten or 100 trees at the most. The price increase is being taken advantage of by middlemen, it does not go to the cultivator. That is the actual position. That is another aspect which has to be gone into. As I submitted, only a committee like the Cocoanut Committee can find remedies for that.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): But it has not done anything so far.

Shri Maniyangadan: The hon. Minister says that nothing has been done so far, I admit, but the fact that nothing has been done so far and that something more could be done, improvements could be effected, is no reason for liquidating the Committee.

There is the Rubber Board which is doing work which may not be known to the Members. It is stated by the Government that rubber, tea and coffee plantations are big ones, that in the case of cocoanut it is not so. Actually, more than 50 per cent of the rubber plantations in India consist of small holdings between three and five acres, but the Rubber Board is encouraging the small holders, it is giving subsidy in certain cases to the small holders, it is giving technical advice to the small holders. It has its own field workers and so many other people to go into matter. If such activities are taken up by the Cocoanut Committee, that will definitely do some good.

Another thing is regarding better seedlings.

Mr. Speaker: Is he likely to take more time?

Shri Maniyangadan: I may take five or six minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes more.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Yesterday it was almost decided to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: We have had too many extensions already.

Shri Kappen: Yesterday it was said it would be considered.

Shri Maniyangadan: Shri Alva's intervention has taken me to the other points.

Shri Joachim Alva: It was the most relevant intervention.

Shri Maniyangadan: I was referring to small holders, and comparing the Rubber Board with the Coconut Committee. I admit that the Coconut Committee has not done as much as the Rubber Board is doing, but I suggest that it should be made to do such things. I am prepared to give suggestions, but I think it is no use. If better seedlings are provided to the agriculturists, that will go a long way in the development of coconut plantations. There are certain nurseries run by the coconut committee and better seedlings are provided. Research can improve it more. I do not know whether the proposed development council will be able to do that. The coconut committee is the only body which can take up this work.

12-50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

More than fifty per cent of the trees are affected by some disease and with so much research no remedy has been found yet. The only suggestion given by the experts now is most of these trees should be cut away and removed and new plants put in their place, new plants of better varieties. If that is to be done, I suggest that some scheme like the rubber board's scheme of subsidising replantation must be introduced here also. Just as in the case of rubber, here also the trees begin to yield only after 10 or 11 years. A small holder with about 10 or 20 trees in a small compound will not willingly cut away all trees and just wait for another ten years to get yield. That is why I suggested a scheme like the rubber board's scheme. The coconut committee had such a proposal in the last year but before it could materialise, there came this proposal to abolish this committee and nothing could be done. Government should seriously consider this matter.

As a result of the research work, several other things are being done by this committee. From the nur-

series new seedlings are supplied; valuable literature regarding coconut plantations are issued by this committee; there are demonstration plans and they go to the agriculturists' lands and demonstrate how pesticides are to be applied and diseases are to be prevented. I do not know whether these things could be continued. They may say that the State Government can look into it. Coconut trees are an important plantation and the State government may do something but in India we are in need of more coconuts for industrial purposes and also as a food. So, coconut plantations should be increased and started in other States like West Bengal and Assam. So, this should be looked into as an all India basis.

Shri Joachim Alva: Can you please tell us who neglected the coconut, the rich landlords in Kerala or the government?

Shri Maniyangadan: As regards research, even now the president of the coconut committee is the director general and vice president of ICAR. The experts of the ICAR are associated with this committee and there is overall control by the ICAR. I do not want that research should be done with regard to separate commodities in water tight compartments but there must be co-ordination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sufficient has been about coconut now.

Shri Maniyangadan: One thing about the staff of the committees. There are a large number of people employed there. I do not know what is going to happen if all these commodity committees are dissolved. As Mr. Warrior said, it was a losing fight. So, government must see that the present position of the staff is maintained and there should be no cut-throat and some alternative employment should be found out for them.

Shri Kappen: Sir, you promised to extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That time is over now. The hon. Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have listened with attention to all the points made by the hon. Members, particularly Members from Kerala, with regard to coconut development.

Shri Joachim Alva: I come from Mysore, next door.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have the advantage of coming from an area which is adjacent to Kerala and personally also I am interested in coconut gardens and also in the oil seeds because in our area oil seeds are grown and on my own lands oil seeds are grown. Even as a grower these are all problems with which I am familiar, apart from my association with one of the commodities committee the tobacco committee. There is no difference in the point of view of objective that is to be achieved. We should do vigorous research to identify the various problems with regard to these commodities and find solutions to them. Secondly, whatever is achieved in the field of research should be taken to the growers so that these commodities may develop properly. Even though they had powers, these committees had done very little about marketing. It is true that the DG of the ICAR is the chairman of all these committees, as was mentioned and it is true that it was an anomalous position. But who is ultimately responsible for the research work? If we ask the committee, they would say that ICAR do not make sufficient funds available for the various research schemes and so nothing could be done. The ICAR will say that it is not responsible because there are the commodity committees. Somehow in our administrative set up which we have inherited from the British nobody is ultimately responsible. Unfortunately because we have got accustomed to a

certain set up we always think much before we change that particularly in these various fields unless we are in a position to locate responsibility and make a particular organisation or individual responsible...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the Minister is back home, fresh from Rome, and is speaking on a subject like the coconut and allied matters, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

13 hrs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I was mentioning that we have got accustomed to a set-up where nobody is ultimately responsible for any result or for any failure, and that was how these commodity committees in relation to the ICAR were functioning with regard to research. In addition to that, as I already mentioned, research cannot now be oriented only to a particular commodity, but it has got to be more broad-based. In addition to that, we should have a large number of other scientific experts also for the purpose of strengthening research and achieving results. Therefore, I am not surprised to hear that in spite of this unified attention of this committee with regard to coconut, no worthwhile results have come out of the research work done under this committee to solve many of the problems affecting the coconut plantations. This is the condition under which we came to this decision, not that under fortunate conditions we can always achieve results; but that is more proper.

Shri Kappen: May I know whether the research station has evolved a hybrid variety which is resistant to root disease and leaf disease?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A small item of work is not the thing which is required now. We have to save millions of trees which are standing

now. No doubt that will solve the problem of new plantations, but the fate of millions of farmers depends upon whether you are able to save the existing gardens, but unfortunately no solution has been found. That is why research work has got to be more intensive under proper auspices, not that it would always achieve success but there are greater probabilities of achieving results in this, whereas in the past set-up you could never achieve any worth-while results. This is the main and important thing which will have to be taken into consideration.

As far as development is concerned, there also there is the dual responsibility. Under the constitution, the development aspect has to be looked after by the State Governments and that is why, when the present constitution came into existence, these commodity committees said that they would assist the State Governments by giving technical advice. That is how they have been functioning even with regard to development; the responsibility was with the State Governments under the constitution for any development work in the agricultural sector. Therefore, nobody is ultimately responsible. The State Government might say that the commodity committees did not do it properly and the commodity committees might say that the State Governments, in spite of their advice, have not done the task properly. That is why even with regard to development, the responsibility will have to be placed squarely on a particular authority and the success or failure should be the responsibility of that authority. Therefore, it is with reference to these things that we considered the whole aspect not only for the first time, but for the last 10 years that has been under consideration. We are always afraid of making changes, and I thought that when we were reorganising the whole set-up of the ICAR, that was the time to take up the consideration of the commodity com-

mittees also; the ICAR is not going to be hereafter merely an institution which would be sanctioning grants or sanctioning schemes. Now, it becomes the body which would be responsible for the entire research work in the agricultural sector. It does not mean that it gets centralised at Delhi; no; as a matter of fact, the research work will have to be done at the field level, and therefore the research work will be located wherever it has got to be done, but the co-ordination is done by the ICAR so that there is a co-ordinated approach with regard to this matter, and whatever results might be available in the research work in any laboratory will be available for the benefit of the laboratories doing work on any particular commodity. So, the scientific experts and administrators gave us the advice that it is better to have the entire agricultural research work done under one organisation, and have a co-ordinated approach to these commodities and intensify our research work, and that is what is being attempted by taking away the research work from these commodity committees and placing it under the ICAR.

As far as development is concerned, I already stated that it was merely giving technical advice. It is not as if we are abolishing the entire committees as such. On the other hand, with almost the same composition—the statute has to go because the main research work is being taken away—we are having the development councils in which all these interests will be represented and they will be able to advise the Government of India and the State Governments and whatever they have got to say will be given due weight for the purpose of seeing that the problems of the grower and the producer are properly looked into.

With regard to the development councils, they will be properly staffed, and some of the staff who are now being employed in these various commodity committees will be absorbed

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

in the development councils, and as far as research workers are concerned, they will be definitely absorbed by the ICAR. I can give the assurance that we would see that nobody, as far as possible, is thrown out of employment and they would be properly placed. Particularly in regard to the low-placed officials, we shall try to see that they are not displaced, from where they are already working, to distant places.

The object of the resolution on the abolition of these committees is for the purpose of intensifying the work and for achieving results. I can give the assurance to this House that there would be no neglect as far as these commodities are concerned,—particularly, coconut, oilseeds and tobacco and other commodities—and they have to play an essential role in our agricultural economy. In fact, my idea is to have better work done in respect of these commodities so that the problems relating to these commodities would be properly solved and tackled and the development work is properly done and the marketing operations also is properly co-ordinated with these things. With this assurance, I hope the hon. Members would agree to the adoption of this resolution and see that in the development councils the various representatives from this House also are there and they would give proper suggestions for the purpose of implementation and I can assure them that those suggestions will be given proper weight.

One hon. Member has been mentioning about the price of coconut. I know it is very high. As a grower, while I am happy, I do agree that the consumers are hard hit by it. It shall be our endeavour to see that we grow more and more coconuts in our own country instead of depending upon imports from other countries so that we will be self-sufficient in copra also. That is also one of the objectives of the development council and

the research work which they will be doing.

Shri Joachim Alva: For over 20 years, they have been doing research work on coconut; there are an army of officials in the Ministry. That is the first point; the second point is, I purchased three coconuts yesterday at Re. 1.25 each, in the market. How can the poor man subsist, when rice is not available? Is the Ministry seized of the problem of very high prices of coconut? How is it going to feed the people in this situation? There is no satisfactory answer.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I know what will be the nature of the research work in regard to the other commodities such as rubber, coffee, and so on? Will they have the same reorganisation and will they also be brought under the ICAR?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are trying to bring under the ICAR the entire research work in the agricultural field, but those commodities come under another Ministry. We will have to negotiate with that Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

- (i) "Whereas section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), empowers the Central Government to declare, with the previous approval of the House of the People and by notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), the Central Government, with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966 the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

- (ii) "Whereas section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), empowers the Central Government to declare, with the previous approval of the House of the People and by notification in the Official Gazette, that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved,

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that a declaration to the above effect should be made as in the draft notification annexed hereto;

And whereas this House after considering the said draft notification and the views expressed in support thereof on behalf of the Central Government is of the opinion that the previous approval of this House to the declaration proposed in the draft notification should be accorded;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), this House accords its approval to the draft notification containing the aforesaid declaration.

ANNEXURE

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (9 of 1946), the Central Government, with the previous approval of the House of the People, hereby declares that with effect from 1st April, 1966, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee constituted under that Act shall be dissolved."

The motion was adopted.

13.11 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I seek to substitute the motion which stands in my name by another motion, which has been circulated.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union

{Shri Nanda}

Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely:—

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade; Chodhury Brahm Prakash; Shrimati Renu Chakravartty; Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shrimati Subhadra Joshi; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Sardar Kapur Singh; Shri Mehr Chand Khanna; Shri T. Manaen; Shri Dhuleshwar Meena; Shri Jashvant Mehta; Shri Bakar Ali Mirza; Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri A. V. Raghavan; Shri R. V. Reddiar; Dr. Sarojini Mahishi; Shri Sham Nath; Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha; and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda

and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The Bill before the House deals with the future administrative set-up of Delhi. Its purpose is to create a new set-up. The provisions of this

Bill are designed to suit the exceptional circumstances in this area and to provide for the satisfaction of certain special needs. It is well-known what these exceptional circumstances are. The most obvious peculiarity of the case lies in the fact that Delhi has the privilege of being the capital of the Union of India and the seat of the Central Government. This also imposes certain obligations and calls for the acceptance of a measure of self-denial on the part of the people of the area.

Sir, may I trace briefly the developments concerning the administration of Delhi, which have an intimate bearing on the issues underlying the proposals put forward in this Bill? Before independence, Delhi, as the capital of India, was administered by the Central Government through a Chief Commissioner. It was a Chief Commissioner's Province. After the attainment of independence, Delhi became a 'C' Class State with a legislature and a council of ministers. This position lasted till 1956. Meanwhile in September 1955 the States Reorganisation Commission had submitted its report. The recommendations of this Commission led to a large-scale transformation of the structure of the States. One of the consequences of its recommendations was the abolition of the legislative assemblies and council of ministers in 'C' Class States. This was secured through repeal of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 from the 1st November, 1956.

The Commission specially reviewed the arrangements in respect of Delhi and devoted a whole chapter to this problem. Taking into consideration the special situation of Delhi—i.e. it is the seat of the Indian Government and it is also basically a city unit comprising of an urban population of 82 per cent in view of all this, the Commission recommended that municipal autonomy in the form of a Corporation, which will provide greater local autonomy than is the

case in some of the important federal capitals, would be the right and in fact the only solution of the problem of Delhi. Thereafter, the Municipal Corporation was constituted in April 1958 under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 for the entire Union Territory of Delhi, i.e., the rural as well as the urban areas. A small area—New Delhi covering about 16 square miles—and the Delhi Cantonment were, however, kept outside the jurisdiction of the Corporation. Unlike the other municipal corporations, the Delhi Municipal Corporation was made responsible for even generation of electricity. This was a special feature, apart from the fact that the rural areas were brought also under the jurisdiction of the Corporation, which is not the case in other such bodies.

After the abolition of the legislature and council of ministers for Delhi, the administration of the territory is being carried on directly by the Central Government through the Chief Commissioner. This set-up, one can understand, did not satisfy the political aspirations of the people of the area and persistent demands have been made to provide for a larger association of the people not only in essentially city functions carried out by the Municipal Corporation, but also in other wider fields of administration. There were demands for the revival of a legislative assembly and council of ministers. It will be recalled that when the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 came up before Parliament, it was suggested on the floor of the House that Delhi should also be included in that Bill, so that it could have a legislative assembly and a council of ministers. It was, however, made clear at that time on behalf of the government that the question of effecting changes in the administrative set-up of Delhi would require special consideration in the light of the special requirements of the territory.

I might refer here to the observations made by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, on that occasion. He said Delhi could not be dealt with like other Union Territories and could not straightaway be included in the Bill. The Prime Minister—who was then Home Minister—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also said that the question as to what changes were needed in the working of the Corporation would be considered as soon as the Corporation's recommendations were received. That was being considered then. He also said that the question as to how the representatives of the people could be associated with the developmental activities would also be considered.

I would not like to take the time of the House in explaining the special position which Delhi occupies—~~it is~~ so obvious. In other federal capitals in the world also, a balance is kept between the requirements of democratic association of the people with the administration and the need for effective control of the national government over the government of the capital to avoid conflicts, which may detract from the efficient working of the Metropolis, also keeping in view the fact that a large number of foreign legations, embassies, etc. are housed here.

Having taken into account all these factors and after detailed discussion with the representatives of the political parties and others, a scheme for reorganising the administrative set-up of the territory and also of the Delhi Municipal Corporation was drawn up.

The broad outlines of this scheme was laid before the House on 18th August, 1965. The present Bill seeks to give effect to that portion of the scheme which provides for the setting up of a Metropolitan Council and an Executive Council to assist and advise the Administrator of the territory.

[Shri Nanda]

The main features of the Bill are that the Administrator of the territory will be a Lieutenant Governor who will have an Executive Council to assist and advise him except in regard to certain matters which will be reserved to the Administrator, and that a deliberative body called the Metropolitan Council consisting of 42 elected and 5 nominated members will be constituted which will be empowered to discuss and make recommendations in regard to matters relating to the administration and development of the territory except those reserved to the Administrator.

The Bill is divided into four parts. Part (1) covers preliminary ground and contains a set of definitions. Part (2) deals with the Metropolitan Council, its constitution, functions and other procedural matters connected with its functions. I shall refer to a few clauses which are important. Clause (3) provides that there shall be a Metropolitan Council consisting of 42 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies. Provision has been made for nominating not more than 5 persons to the Council. This follows similar provisions made in respect of legislatures constituted under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. There is also provision for reserving seats for Scheduled Castes on the basis of the ratio of the population of Scheduled Castes to the total population in Delhi.

We may then look to clause 4 which empowers the Election Commission to determine the various territorial constituencies. There are details given regarding that. I do not wish to take up the time of the House by going into the details of that clause.

Clauses 6 to 9 lay down the qualifications for membership to the Council, which are the same as those for membership of the legislatures of the Union Territories, and the procedure for preparing the electoral rolls, and

also makes provision for conducting the elections in accordance with the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and rules thereunder.

Clause 10 provides that the term of the Metropolitan Council shall be five years with the additional provisions for extending the term when a proclamation of emergency is in force. This provision as well as the provision in clause 11 relating to summoning and proroguing the Councils, they follow similar provisions in the Government of Union Territories Act.

Then we may take up clauses 12 and 13. They deal with the election of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council and other matters incidental to that office. Clause 14 empowers the Administrator to attend and address the meeting of the Council.

Clauses 15 to 20 deal with matters on oath or affirmation by members voting in Metropolitan Council, vacation of seats, disqualification from membership, powers and privileges and salaries of members.

I now move on to clause 21. This is an important clause which specifies matters which the Metropolitan Council may discuss and in respect of which it may make recommendations. It includes matters in the State and Concurrent lists and also provides for legislation regarding those matters being considered in the Metropolitan Council. The budget of the territory will also be placed before the Metropolitan Council.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था सङ्गन्धी प्रश्न है। इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल मंत्री महोदय सदन में रख रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged. The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I was in clause 21, on the question of the budget of the territory. It is clear from this provision that it will also be placed before the Metropolitan Council for consideration and making recommendation at the appropriate stage each year.

Clause 22 is another important clause which confers on the members the right of asking questions. Clause 23 gives the authority to the Metropolitan Council to regulate its procedure, conduct of business and rules. The Administrator is however empowered to make rules prohibiting discussions on matters for which he will be exclusively responsible and for regulating asking of questions regarding such matters.

I think I need not mention the other clauses in this Part. I now move on to Part III of the Bill. This part deals with the constitution of the Executive Council, its powers and functions and the manner in which the Lt. Governor will transact the business with the members of the Executive Council.

Clause 27 provides that in exercise of his functions the Administrator shall be assisted and advised by an Executive Council consisting of not more than four members. Only in regard to law and order, including the organisation and discipline of police force and on such other matters as the President may from time to time specify will he be required to act in his discretion, that is, without the assistance and advice of the Executive Councillors. In fact, such reservation has been made in the Governments of Part C States also, but its scope is considerably curtailed in the present Bill.

Clause 27 further makes a provision that in the event of a difference of opinion between the Administrator and the members of the Executive Council on any matter the Adminis-

trator shall refer the issue to the President for decision. Such a provision exists in the Government of Union Territories Act and it is mainly intended to clarify the constitutional position that the Central Government is ultimately answerable to Parliament for the administration of the territories. Although such a provision exists in the Government of Union Territories Act it has been there during the last two and a half years—there had been no occasion when this was invoked, when the President was required to settle the difference of opinion on such matters. It is hoped that Delhi will not be an exception to this kind of convention or practice.

Clause 27 further provides that the decisions of the Executive Council relating to New Delhi shall be subject to the concurrence of the Lt. Governor. This arises from the fact that New Delhi has a special position within the territory as already recognised by the fact that it has a separate municipality.

Clause 28 provides that the Executive Council shall be appointed by the President. It is intended that the Executive Councillors will be chosen from among the members of the Metropolitan Council and in the day to day discharge of their duties they will function like Ministers. This has been made possible by providing in clause 29 that rules shall be framed for allocating business among the members of the Executive Council for convenient transaction of business by the Executive Councillors.

I now come to Part IV which contains miscellaneous and transitional provisions. There are just one or two clauses which deserve mentioning. Clause 32 provides for an interim Metropolitan Council being constituted until the general elections to the Metropolitan Council are held. 42 members of the interim Metropolitan Council will be elected by the existing members of the Delhi electoral college by the system of proportional representation by means of a single trans-

[Shri Nanda]

ferable vote. Clause 33 provides for the setting up of an interim Executive Council until the directly elected Metropolitan Council comes into existence.

Clause 35 provides that the interim Metropolitan Council shall be the electoral college for Delhi. This is an important clause. And the last clause to which I would like to draw attention, is clause 36 which provides for increase in the parliamentary seats allotted to Delhi from 5 to 7. This increase has been suggested having regard to the increase in population of Delhi from 17.44 lakhs in 1951 to 26.59 lakhs in 1961. This is a brief presentation of the important points of the Bill.

I may make just a few more observations before I conclude. I would request hon. Members to consider these provisions in their proper perspective and in their totality. What is it that they want? It is quite obvious that the ultimate responsibility of Parliament for the administration of this territory remains intact in this Bill. The accountability of all those persons who are concerned with this administration to Parliament also remains. This was also the position visualized in the various stages of the discussion in this matter hitherto.

So far the position was different. Now a new situation has been created. So the set up of the administration will not be the same as it was before. As much as possible, to the extent it is possible to do so, peoples' aspiration for association as closely as possible with the administration, the participation of the representatives of the people with the administration has been secured here through the provisions of this Bill.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): No, absolutely not.

Shri Nanda: That is a matter of opinion, though I do not think there

is any scope for difference of opinion on what I have said. There is that participation. Of course, it is true that the demand for a separate State, a Union Territory with a separate Assembly and Council of Ministers, has not been conceded.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is the crux of the matter.

Shri Nanda: May be. I understand that there is a viewpoint which has not been met by the provisions of this Bill. I do not say that viewpoint is inherently wrong. There is nothing inherently wrong about it. I understand that those aspirations have not received full satisfaction. There is nothing wrong with those aspirations. But the point to remember is that there are special conditions. We have first to recognise the fact of these special conditions and then see whether we are not going to the utmost length to meet those requirements consistent with the other obligations which have been set out before, which I have mentioned in the course of my earlier observations. Having regard to all that, I believe it is very clear that this Bill gives expression, it affords expression to the peoples' will to share in the largest measure practicable in the various fields of work in Delhi. It tries also to ensure an integrated and efficient machinery to give to the people a good administration which is responsive to their needs and attends to their problems with great sympathy, solicitude and despatch. This is another aspect which had come up many times at many stages during the consideration of the scheme to be brought forward and implemented with regard to this State. I think there was a legitimate complaint, a sense of grievance, about the fact that the administration, as envisaged, did not provide for full co-ordination; to put it in another way, there was no unified administration. To the extent that position remains it did create a certain disadvantage and handicap for the territory. There-

fore, the new scheme is going to obviate those defects and in essence it meets the need for participation of the people, their association in the administration. The formal provisions of the law are there; the accountability to Parliament is there, but the way in which all this has been framed, it paves the way for, in essence, a very full association of the people's representatives so far as the practical purposes of administration are concerned. This is assured.

Then, taking all these provisions together, taking also into account the fact that there is going to be a re-organisation of the municipal set-up—there will be another measure before Parliament which will enable the administration of the municipality to be carried on in a much more efficient manner—in the light of whatever experience has been gained during these years—and that is because of the fact that Delhi has got its special requirements—we will be giving certain special features to the municipal set-up also and it will provide for a way of dealing with the problems of the Delhi municipal area which, I believe, is going to be conducive to a much more effective and efficient administration of the area.

Sir, I have explained the main features. The Metropolitan Council is designed to function like a legislature in so far as its procedure is concerned. It would consider the Bills relating to the territory in the State and concurrent fields and it will make recommendations which will come up before Government. Naturally, in view of the fact that elected representatives are associated though it is in an advisory capacity, and there are the executive councillors who will actually be transacting the business of the territory—of course, on the lines which have been laid down here, largely in their hands—considering all this, it can be said that the Executive Council will function more or less like a Council of Ministers.

Sir, I may conclude with the plea that this arrangement will be given a fair trial and will be worked in a spirit of give-and-take and with a sincere desire to keep it going. Worked with that understanding, the arrangement is sure to yield beneficial fruits and satisfy the demand for a good and unified administration to the representatives of the people closely associated with and actively participating in it. Sir, I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely:

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao,
Shri Ramchandra Vithu
Bade, Choudhury Brahm
Prakash, Shrimati Renu Chak-
ravarty, Shri Shivajirao S.
Deshmukh, Shri Shiv Charan
Gupta, Shrimati Subhadra
Joshi, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamat, Sardar Kapur Singh,
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna,
Shri T. Manan, Shri Dhu-
leshwar Meena, Shri Jash-
vant Mehta, Shri Bakar Ali
Mirza, Sardar Gurmukh Singh
Musafir, Shri Naval Pra-
bhakar, Shri A. V. Raghavan,
Shri R. V. Reddiar, Dr. Saro-
jini Mahishi, Shri Sham Nath,
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha,
and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda

and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House re-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

lating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

There are two other motions for reference to Joint Committee.

Is Shri Brahm Prakash moving his motion?

Shri Brahm Prakash (Outer Delhi): I am not moving it now.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करोल बाग): मूव तो नहीं करूंगा लेकिन बोलना जरूर चाहूंगा अगर आप समय देंगे। बोलने के लिए समय नहीं देंगे तो मूव करूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are on the Joint Committee. Members of the Joint Committee will not be allowed because there are others who want to speak. If I allow one Member, others also will have to be allowed. So, you are not moving this motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to move the motion for circulation.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 8th February, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion and the amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee are before the House.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इसके पूर्व जो विधेयक आए थे वे भी प्रवर समिति को भेजे गए थे जैसे दिल्ली नगर निगम का विधेयक। उस समय भी जितने दिल्ली के सदस्य थे उन सबने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे और हम सब प्रवर समिति के भी सदस्य

थे। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो सदस्य हैं उन्हें बोलने का समय दिया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. If I allow one Member, I will have to allow other Members also. I cannot make a distinction.

Shri Brahm Prakash: At least one Member from Delhi should be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House has no objection, I will allow one Member. Shri Vasudevan Nair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर बहस शुरू होने के पहले हाउस में गणपूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised why the hon. Minister and the Union Government have decided to bother this House with such a Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्रम हुआ नहीं और आपने कार्रवाई चालू करवा दी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there no quorum?

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya: No quorum, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Union Government is trying to impose and foist an administrator raj on Delhi...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Exactly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: ... and they want us to believe that this is a de-

mocratic set-up. I am constrained to state that the Home Minister will not succeed in this game. He cannot dupe anyone by his statements that this expresses the will of the people of Delhi, that this Bill will help the association of the people's representatives in the state affairs of Delhi. All this is tall talk; nothing but tall talk.

I feel that this Bill is a challenge to the people of the capital of India and if the Government succeeds in passing this Bill as it is, they will be cutting at the very roots of democracy and all our ideas of a democratic set-up in Delhi will be buried deep and it will be the final blow. With all the arguments put forward by the hon. Minister, he could not...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणरूत नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung...now there is quorum.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister spoke so much about the exceptional situation and the special circumstances in the capital. But he could not elaborate very much on the special circumstances or the exceptional situation.

There was a trial of a legislature and a council of Ministers in Delhi not for a small period but for a prolonged period of four or five years. From 1952 to 1956, there was an elected Government in Delhi. The Minister was duty-bound to explain to this House what were the difficulties that the Central Government faced when a popular Government was ruling in Delhi and, drawing lessons from that experience, he ought to have come before this House and explained that for these reasons they find that they cannot afford to have a popularly elected Government in Delhi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N.

Mishra): The S.R.C. has explained it.

Shri Brahm Prakash: The S.R.C. was wrong in that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister did not do that. I understand that if there is a legislature and a council of Ministers, the heavens are not going to fall down. I agree there. If the Minister wanted to safeguard some of the privileges of the Central Government in Delhi, he could provide for that in a Bill. Nobody is against that. When Delhi is the seat of the Central Government, they can very well come before the Parliament and ask the Parliament, "Please give us such and such safeguards." But still with those safeguards, it was only proper and fair for the Union Government to offer an elected Government to 3 million people of Delhi. I do not know what is the great sin that the citizens of Delhi committed which was not committed by the people in other parts of India for their being deprived of a voice in the administration of the capital.

Sir, as far as our Party is concerned, we are very firmly committed to the idea of a legislature and a council of Ministers in the Union Territory of Delhi. I want to make it very clear. The hon. Minister stated that he had prolonged consultations with the various political parties on this particular question. A year before, I understand, our Party was consulted along with many other Parties. I would like to know from him which Party supported him in this particular measure. Did a single political Party in the capital support the Union Government with a measure like this? I should like to get a plain answer from the Minister, if it is possible. Did he get any support from his own Party? This Government comes before this House with this Bill without the support of any political Party and without the support of the people in the capital and they call it a democratic measure.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

I have another charge to make to this Government. We hear in the newspapers that the ruling Party was specially taken into confidence by the Union Home Ministry as far as this legislation for Delhi is concerned. Is it a fact that even the amendments were discussed by the representatives of the D.P.C.C. and the Home Ministry behind the curtain before it came to this House and, if so, is it a healthy tradition that is being set up as far as democratic processes in this country are concerned? I am raising this because it appeared in the newspapers. If they did not want to do something like that, can't they do it in a much more hidden manner? Perhaps, they think that they can get anything done in this country. Some of them confabulate, discuss among themselves, prepare amendments and come before the House and because they have a brute majority, they think that they can get it passed and get away with it. I think this kind of practice and precedent established by the Home Ministry which is supposed to be the custodian of democratic traditions is a very dangerous sign. We protest against this kind of practice.

Having stated our position on the necessity of an elected legislature and a council of Ministers in Delhi, let us look at this Bill. It does not give me any pleasure to look at it with any kind of enthusiasm. This Metropolitan Council will be nothing more than a debating society. I ask this Minister and this Government? Why should you waste public money on this? (Interruption) Perhaps, some people can be accommodated. That is a different matter. There are such problems for the ruling Party. But if you go through the provisions of this Bill, this Metropolitan Council is just an ornament, just a debating society, and nothing more than that.

As far as Delhi is concerned, the Minister himself stated that one of the important administrative problems in Delhi was the multiplicity of au-

thority. Now, in Delhi, the situation at present is like this. There is the Delhi Municipal Corporation looking after the civic affairs and there is the all-powerful Delhi Administration and this poor Corporation has no powers and no voice as far as the Delhi Administration is concerned. Then, there is the Delhi Development Authority which looks after certain problems on its own. There is the New Delhi Municipal Committee, entirely nominated, with an I.A.S. officer or somebody as the President of that Committee. And yet there is another authority, the Delhi Cantonment Administration. Today, because of this multiplicity of authority, the citizens of Delhi in various parts are put to difficulties. For example, they have to pay water charges—there are different charges in different places. Then, they have to pay electricity charges—different charges in different places. As far as the water supply is concerned, it is a chronic problem in Delhi. One of the reasons for lack of solution for this chronic problem is that there is no centralised authority to look after it. The Delhi Corporation is in-charge of filtration and the laying out of mains and the distribution is under the charge of the Corporation in the Delhi Corporation area and the New Delhi Municipal Committee in the New Delhi area and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, after getting the bulk supplies of water from the Corporation at a lower rate, charges such a high rate that the consumers in New Delhi area have to pay more than what the consumers pay in the old Delhi area. Actually, they are trading on this; they are trading on an item like water and on an item like electricity. It is very difficult to find a similar agency trying to make profits on these items.

14 hrs.

I forgot to mention one other agency, and that is Mehr Chand Khanna Saheb's department; he has also somewhat a little empire of his own in Delhi. I think the CPWD is in charge of unfiltered water supply..

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): That is the Health Ministry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, the Health Ministry is another agency. I am thankful to the hon. Member. I forgot to mention the Health Ministry. That is another agency still dabbling in the Delhi affairs in certain sectors.

I understand that last year it was found that filtered water was used for gardening. In Delhi where we have such short supply of water, filtered water was used for gardening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For the Ministers' gardens it was used.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It may have been used for the Ministers' gardens. When it was brought to the notice of the corporation authorities it was found that the pumps of the CPWD which is, I think, in charge of the supply of water for gardening, had gone out of order, and so because of that the people were using filtered water for gardening. So, you have Khanna Saheb in one place, Dr. Sushila Nayar in another place, and Nandaji in a third place and finally the corporation looking after some things. This is the kind of treatment that is given to the people of this capital. At least Government could be congratulated if they had brought forward a piece of legislation for a centralised administration and authority for all the Delhi areas. That also has not been accomplished by this piece of legislation because now they are thinking of some other agencies also over and above the metropolitan council.

Coming to some of the concrete provisions of the Bill we find that as usual there is a provision for nomination of five members to a metropolitan council of 42. We have always opposed this kind of provision. Even at the time of the Bill relating to the Union Territories, we had said that this was a very unhealthy practice to pursue. We have concrete instances

during the last fifteen years when the elected strength in the legislature could be toppled this way or that way by the induction of nominated members. It is a horrible thought, therefore, that in a council of 42 members, Nandaji will have five people. That is to say, five people will be nominated by the Central Government, and Central Government means the Home Minister. After the elections, when they nominate five people to a council of 42, naturally they will look to the permutations and combinations. This Congress Government cannot claim that kind of sense of justice or impartiality.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): As my hon. friend claims.

Shri Vasudevan Nair:... as far as the question of nomination is concerned. Shri D. C. Sharma knows perhaps more than I know, although he may not agree with me in this House..

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have never been nominated to any body by this Government. So, let not my hon. friend bother about it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I hope that he will always stick to this principle and never get nominated and I hope he will never get nominated anywhere.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because I do not stand in a queue anywhere. That is the difficulty.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My hon. friend is a tired man. So, how can he stand?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Because of his size.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Under clause 2 of this Bill, Delhi is going to have an administrator's raj, a Moghul emperor will be ruling here in the shape of an administrator; he will be all-powerful and he will be a kind of a semi-god in Delhi according to this Bill. Even when the hon. Minister brings forward a Bill for a metro-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

politan council, he could have been a little more graceful. I do not know why he is insulting this would-be metropolitan council in this manner. The metropolitan council will be a nobody before this administrator. The administrator is given such powers that he will be an all-powerful emperor in the capital of Delhi. He can prorogue the metropolitan council; he can dissolve the metropolitan council which is an elected one. Of course, the hon. Minister may just butt in and say that that can be done only with the consent of the President. But an administrator, a government official a bureaucrat, has been given the powers to sit over an elected metropolitan council and he can dissolve it, even though it be, of course, with the concurrence of the President; and we know when a report goes to the President and there is a recommendation from the administrator through Shri Nanda, what the fate of it will be. So, let us leave it there. This provision is a very obnoxious provision and it should be taken away from this Bill when the Select Committee considers it.

Then, take the question of the rules of procedure of the metropolitan council. Some of the rules will be prepared by the administrator and some by the metropolitan council. It is said in this Bill that if there is a contradiction between the two sets of rules, the rules framed by the administrator will prevail. This is a democratic government, and they call themselves democratic and what not but they will not even allow the metropolitan council to frame its own rules and give it powers to see that those rules prevail.

Then, I come to the question of financial powers. If an administration should have any authority, then the most important thing is that that administration should have financial powers. Of course, the metropolitan council can advise the administration, can assist the administration, can associate with the adminis-

trator, and they can dance before the administrator and they can recommend so many things. But I think that much paper only will be wasted by such recommendations because the council does not have financial powers. Why should Government not give them financial powers? Under the sub-clauses of clause 21 dealing the financial powers, I submit that the metropolitan council can be given the right of decision and implementation.

Then, there is a provision for an executive council. Of course, the administrator again will be advised and assisted by four gentlemen who will be called executive councillors. And how do they come into existence? They will be nominated or appointed by the President. Heavens will not fall down if the four councillors are elected by the metropolitan council. These four councillors should be responsible to the metropolitan council which in turn should be responsible to the people of Delhi as it is supposed to be under this Bill.

Then, there is a provision that if there is a difference of opinion between the administrator and the executive council, the administrator would refer the matter to the President, but pending a decision from the President, the administrator can go ahead with his own ideas and with his own decisions. Again, the executive council will not be anything more than an ornament.

Further, the executive councillors who are appointed by the President will naturally remain in office only during the pleasure of the President. So, we have a metropolitan council to advise, then we have an executive council to advise, and then we have an administrator with the blessings of the Home Minister and the President through the Home Minister, who will be all-powerful as far as the capital of Delhi is concerned. Even the rules of procedure of the metropolitan council will be subject to the sweet will and pleasure of the administrator.

This is a sorrowful day for this country and especially for this capital. Even the Congress Members could not do much in spite of their confabulations, discussions and meeting the Prime Minister and so on. We read so many things like that in the newspapers. We learn that some of the Congress Members have said that this is a police Bill. I am sure the Congress Members have their own limitations, and I am very sympathetic to them, and I have all sympathies for many of them, and they have to put up with this kind of thing.

So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw this useless Bill. Let him take some more time, really consult all the parties and then come forward with a piece of legislation for setting up a legislative assembly and a council of Ministers which alone will be an expression of the will of the people of the capital of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after a long lapse of time, this Delhi Administration Bill has been brought before the House. But it is an example of muddle-headedness. No one seems to have applied his mind to what it has in view.

What is this Bill? If we read the clauses which the hon. Home Minister took pains to explain, and if I immediately refer to cl. 21, we find that it is a huge joke. I say that it is making fun of the intelligence of the people sitting in this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : मैं प्राप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Yes, Shri Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As I am pointing out, cl. 21 provides only for the 'following matters in so far as they relate to Delhi'. The Metropolitan Council will only discuss these matters and make recommendations. Are

there deliberative bodies which just discuss matters and make recommendations? What is the function of a deliberative body? In that case, it would have been better for Government to have appointed its own advisory council of certain advisers who will discuss among themselves, be a little more learned people and then make recommendations to Government.

I was just trying to find out if I could get some light from the administration of the metropolis that is London. A vast amount of powers is vested in the London County Council. But there also we have to take note of this picture that for years together, for centuries together, a certain growth has taken and on account of that growth there is a big conglomeration of Acts with which it smoothly tries to run the administration of London. But here we had a certain picture. We had a Legislative Assembly in Delhi. For reasons best known to Government, that Legislative Assembly was done away with. As my friend, Shri Vasudevan Najr, was pointing out, there are so many administrations here.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Since when has he become your friend?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If you are my friend, he is also my friend.

There are certain administrative units here which exercise certain powers which were mentioned, to which I will add certain municipalities also which are running their own administration within the Union territory of Delhi. But if the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi is to be administered—and that must be the object in view—if local self-government is to be given, if a government is to be provided for autonomous administration of the Union Territory, it is essential that the council, whatever name be given to it, must have greater powers than those of merely deliberating and making recommendations. The power to spend is an essential power for the purpose of every administration. But here their power of spending is taken

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

away. Here what will they do? They will discuss proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List, the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to Delhi which are to be credited to, or is to be met from, the Consolidated Fund of India, then matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development in so far as they relate to matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List, and so on.

What are these powers? Absolutely no powers have been given for spending a single farthing. If that is the position, why have this body of persons? To be satisfied by merely calling them Rai Sahebs or Khan Sahebs, according to the faith to which they belong, which we have been following so far? If that is the object in view, I should say it could well have been served by merely nominating these persons, Rai Sahebs and Khan Sahebs to run the administration. But if they are to be elected, these Rai Sahebs and Khan Sahebs, I should say that cannot be served this way.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) :
घब के कहाँ हैं ?

श्री उ० सु० त्रिवेदी : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उनको नहीं रखना है। आप कहते हो कि उनको रखो और कानून से रखो।

The question that comes again for consideration is this: Will any administration be worth its salt under these provisions? If out of the two units of law and order, order is not kept in the hands of the Metropolitan Council, will it be worth its salt? Who appoint the police force? Who will recruit the police? Who will administer the police? Who will pay the police? Whose orders will the police copy? All these will be under the charge of another unit. What will be that unit? The Home Ministry. Who will provide the water? The Public Health Department, that

is, the Health Ministry of the Government of India. Who will provide sewage removal facilities? The Corporation. Who will provide for the development of the town? The DDA. Who will provide the finances? The Government of India. How is this hotch-potch of administration going to run?

This Bill has given no satisfaction whatsoever to any party. It has been admitted on all hands that everyone has cried down this Bill as a useless piece of legislation which is not meant for improvement of the Delhi administration in the least.

If there is honesty of purpose behind it, I would say that since Government has ultimately agreed to refer this to a Joint Committee, it is essential that wide powers must be given to the Joint Committee to amend this Bill in such a manner as to give better powers to the Council that is to be formed.

The Metropolitan Council is going to be provided with an executive council. What is the difference between an executive council and a Council of Ministers except that here the nomination is in the hands of the administrator? Whom will he nominate? Will it be left to his choice? Will he create difficulties for the people who are there? Will he be guided by the ordinary democratic principles or will he just do as in Kerala, having Communists one day, PSP the second day, Congress the third day, Socialists the fourth day and so on? Is that going to happen so that the administration cannot run?

It is quite true that Government might have its difficulties. I can visualise that in the metropolis of this country we do require an administration which will be somewhat homogeneous with authority which will vest in the Centre, but if that fear exists in the mind of the Government, it must find some other methods and some other ways of

meeting it, but this is not the way of solving it, namely having a piece of legislation which is not liked by anybody, which is not supported by anybody.

The London County Council, as I was saying, exercises important functions with regard to education, public health, medical and hospital services, public assistance, lunacy, mental deficiency, housing and town planning, embankments, marshy and open spaces, fire protection, licensing of theatres and other places of amusement, protection of food etc. In this case, all these powers are not given to the Metropolitan Council that is being created by virtue of this law. Not one school will be run by the Metropolitan Council, the schools will not be managed by it, the colleges will not be managed by it, the medical colleges will not be managed by it. We have different institutions and different laws already administering the medical colleges. Public health will not be managed by it, it will be interfered with by the Health Ministry of the Government of India. The police force will be administered by the Home Ministry of the Government of India.

In the circumstances, I submit that it is high time that the Government of India took note of the criticism that is being offered today in the House. After all, it is a wise step that the Government has agreed to refer this Bill to the Joint Committee, but in referring it to the Joint Committee, there must be an open mind. There must not be a whip to say that only these provisions shall be acceptable, and not others. The provision that may emanate after discussion in the Joint Committee must be such as may meet the wishes of all the people whom we are going to govern by this. Therefore, the Joint Committee may advertise and publicise it as fully as possible and invite the opinions of those people who are affected by this to give evidence before the Committee, so that proper evidence may be taken

and the Committee might appraise the feelings of the people at large in moulding this law which is for the benefit of the people at large.

It is not sufficient to say that there will be seven Members of Parliament from the Union Territory of Delhi in the House of the People because in the House of the People when matters come up for consideration which are of local importance we say that such subjects which are covered only by the State List or by the Concurrent List are not governed by it.

Peculiar laws are still in existence in Delhi and the laws have not been brought into conformity with the laws which are obtaining in bigger cities of India like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It looks as if we are still living very far away from the advanced laws of the bigger cities where enlightened people of India do live. I should say that the people of Delhi cannot be looked upon as very ignorant or backward. The time is now ripe and the present is the time to decide that the people of Delhi are also on a par with the people of the other cities of India. I therefore support this motion for reference to the Joint Committee and hope that proper directions will be given to the Committee for the purpose of coming to the right decision about this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Here is a Bill called Delhi Administration Bill, 1965. When I read about this Bill, I was reminded of a proverb which I think is known to many hon. Members of this House: beware when all people speak well of you. I think that is true, but its counterpart is also true: beware when all people speak ill of you.

When I look at this Bill, I ask myself: who are its supporters, who are the people that are going to hold this baby, . . .

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Yourself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . this orphan baby, who are the persons that are going to run this Metropolitan Council? From the accounts that I have been reading in the papers—I think the accounts may be exaggerated, but they are not false—I find that responsible spokesmen of public opinion in Delhi have condemned this Bill. Some of the Members of the municipal corporation have not welcomed it. Every political party has gone the whole hog in order to condemn it. Therefore I say: what is the good of bringing forward a Bill which is not being blessed by anybody? It is like bringing forward a baby whom nobody owns. It may be owned by some cell in the Home Ministry, what that cell is I do not know, but I do not understand why this Bill is being brought forward.

This Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee. The Joint Committee can only give it a kind of face-lift. It can modify a thing here or a thing there, it can change a thing here or a thing there, it can make a few alterations, but it cannot change this Bill out of recognition as I want it to do. I ask the hon. Home Minister one question. If you are going to . . .

बी हुकम चन्व कडवाय : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ,
सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Shri Sharma may continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was submitting very respectfully that if this Metropolitan Council is so good for Delhi City, why should it not be equally good for other metropolitan cities. It should be equally good for Bombay, it should be equally useful for Madras, it should be equally helpful for Calcutta.

May I ask the Home Minister one question? Why is he treating this Delhi City which has grown out of

all proportion to the expectations of the Government of India, why is he giving this Delhi City such a negative treatment? I think that Delhi on account of its population, on account of its political importance, on account of its being the centre of so many embassies, on account of its growing importance in the world of business and commerce, on account of its increasing importance in the world of education and other things, on account of the wonderful part it is playing in the field of fine arts and other things—I think if there is one city in India which deserves to have a legislative assembly it is this city.

Government may have had some bad experience about the Legislative Assembly that it had constituted some time ago, and it might have developed some allergy to that Legislative Assembly that it had constituted some experience everywhere; we are having this perpetually in Kerala, why didn't we develop some kind of antipathy towards such legislative associations there? No, we have not. Only Delhi has been singled out for this signal honour, and I think it is not in the fitness of things that Delhi should have been singled out for this kind of thing.

My second point is this, that we want in every State as much of uniformity of administration as possible. Too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many functionaries, too many administrative bodies, also spoil the administrative map of a country or State. And here Delhi is going to have a Metropolitan Council. It will have a Municipal Corporation. New Delhi will have a nominated Municipal Committee. It will have an undertaking to run its water supply; it will have some corporation to run its bus services; it will have some kind of undertaking to run its electricity; it will have some kind of an authority to draw up the master plan; it will have some authority to pass the blue-prints of those buildings and all that kind of thing.

May I ask if it would be conducive to the good governance of this city

which is the window piece of India for the whole world? Any body who comes to India first of all visits Delhi, and if he were to know about the administrative set-up of Delhi, I think he will go back very unhappy. I was in Washington for some time. They did not have an elected municipal committee; but now they have done that, and they are going in that direction fast. Why can't we profit by their experience? In London which is the capital of the United Kingdom and which was the capital of a big empire, they have a County Council which has more powers than these metropolitan councils. We want to have a Metropolitan Council which will not have anything to do with these things.

Therefore I say that in the interests of efficiency of administration, in the interests of good government, the Government should try to centralise the authority as much as possible in a legislature, as it has done in the other States of India. There are some States in this world whose population is only three or four lakhs, and they have a representation in the United Nations. And here is a State beneath our very nose which has a population of more than 30 lakhs and we are not giving it that kind of recognition, that kind of legislative recognition, which it deserves.

Shri L. N. Mishra: You want to make Delhi independent?

Shri D. C. Sharma: My third point is this, that it has been given all the paraphernalia of a State legislative assembly—of course, different names have been given. The members of the Metropolitan Council will draw salaries and allowances as the members of State legislative assemblies do; there will be demarcation of constituencies: the members will take an oath; they can put questions; they will have an administrator; they will have a chairman. All the apparatus, democratic apparatus that we give to any State Assembly has been provided here. But somehow the Home Ministry has specialised in calling fight

things by wrong names and wrong things by right names. And what is happening is this, that instead of calling it the Legislative Assembly they are calling it the Metropolitan Council. Where do we find this kind of thing that the members of a metropolitan council could draw salaries and allowances, that their constituencies should be delimited by the Delimitation Commission? All these kinds of things are there. If you are going to make use of all that apparatus which you make use of for State assemblies and other things, why don't you call it a State Legislative Assembly straightway and do something about it, so that the people get not only a kind of shadow government but a kind of firm and real government!

I do agree with my friend Shri Vasudevan Nair that the element of nomination should not have been there. But unfortunately we have nomination in our Lok Sabha also, but that nomination is meant only for a particular minority. Therefore I think that the principle of nomination has been extended to this Metropolitan Council. They will have only five persons who will be nominated. But I do not know what kind of persons are going to be nominated. Scheduled castes . . .

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Professors.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Professors will have no chance and professors will not be nominated. But I assure you, the Scheduled Castes will be given due representation, the backward classes will also have due representation. I do not know who these five great men will be who will be nominated. I know they will be the favourites of somebody, some organisation or something, and I am sure they will be those persons who will not be fully democratic in their sentiments, fully democratic in their sympathies and fully conversant with the application of democratic principles. I therefore strongly object to this nomination.

..**Shri Bade (Kharagone):** Congress people will be nominated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not care who is nominated. I know, Jan Sangh people will be nominated. But I know what kind of persons they are and I therefore take objection to this principle of nomination all along the line. We have the rules of procedure. What would you think of the Lok Sabha if the rules of procedure were to be determined by two authorities, one the Speaker and the other the President or somebody else. Here we are going to play with these rules of procedure by saying that some will be approved by the Metropolitan Council and others will come within the purview of the administrator. We tried dyarchy in this country in 1920 and we miserably failed and I think the experiment of 1920 is going to be repeated in Delhi in the year 1965, 45 years after that. That has taught us nothing; we have learnt nothing and we have forgotten all we learnt. This kind of dyarchy must go.

Two minutes more and I will sit down, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have rung the bell and I am an obedient servant of yours. I do not think the governor of any State enjoys so many powers as this administrator. What is this administrator? I think our President does not enjoy so many powers and rights as this administrator. From where are we going to get this administrator? Is he going to sit like the albatross in the Ancient Mariner by Coleridge? Here albatross is the administrator and the Ancient Mariner is the Metropolitan Council. Why are you giving so much authority to the administrator? You are giving this administrator a combination of administrative functions of the President and the Governor and every body else when the President's

rule comes into being. You should not do that. The administrator should not have the veto power over everything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One sentence and I will sit down. I thank the hon. Home Minister for this great mercy. What is this mercy? The number of seats for Parliament had been increased from five to seven. I thank God for it; I thank him for it. But do you mean to say that the increase of two members so far as Parliament is concerned will write off all the disadvantages that will accrue to the city of Delhi on account of the Metropolitan Council Bill. I do not think so. Can these seven Members write off all the sins of omission and commission of this Bill? Why do you make the permanent citizens of Delhi and also we who are temporary citizens of Delhi a laughing-stock of the world? You are giving Delhi neither a good government nor good legislative powers nor good democracy nor any other kind of thing.

One sentence more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already said three sentences.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know why we are going to waste so much of money on this municipal toy, on this municipal gadget which is going to do no good to the citizens of Delhi or anybody else and is going to be a model of democratic failure in this country in this metropolitan city of Delhi. This Bill is not what it should have been and I feel very unhappy about it because I have to spend 8 months in a year in Delhi.

श्री मधु लिखने (मूंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रसन्न हैं इस विधेयक का बांका इतना खराब है कि इस विधेयक को रद्दी के टोकरे में फेंक देना चा हिए। इसमें केवल संशोधन और तरमीम करके इस बांके को नहीं सुधारा जा

सकता है। प्रभवल तो मेरी मांग यह है कि नन्दा साहब इस विधेयक को वापस लें। केवल संयुक्त समिति के पास, या हमारी प्रवर समिति (सिलेक्ट कमेटी) के पास भेज कर इस विधेयक को खामियां दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं।

सबसे पहले मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों और बाकी राज्यों में फ़र्क किया जा रहा है और केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों के साथ बिषम व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक जनतन्त्र का सवाल है, मेरी यह मांग है कि जैसे राज्यों में सम्पूर्ण जनतन्त्र की प्रस्थापना की गई है, उसी तरह केन्द्र-शासित इलाकों में भी पूरी जम्हूरियत की व्यवस्था कायम करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मणिपुर और हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि इलाकों का सवाल है, वहाँ विधान सभा आदि का कुछ ढांचा बनाया गया है, लेकिन उस में भी जो राज्यपाल हैं, या केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनके हाथ में बहुत ज्यादा ताकत है और वहाँ की प्रतिनिधि संस्थाओं, विधान सभाओं, के हाथ में बहुत कम ताकत है।

दिल्ली के लिए जिस राजधानी परिषद् का गठन किया जा रहा है, मेरी राय में उस को बम्बई की महानगर पालिका से बहुत कम अधिकार दिये गए हैं—किसी भी नगरपालिका से कम अधिकार दिये गए हैं। प्रसल में हर विधान सभा के सामने तीन बड़े मसले रहते हैं, उनको तीन बड़े अधिकार होते हैं : एक, कानून बनाने या कानून लागू करने का; दूसरा आमदनी और खर्च के बारे में क़िसला करने का और तीसरा, विकास योजनाओं बतौर के बारे में निणय लेने का। इस विधेयक की धारा 21 में कहा गया है कि केवल सिफ़ारिश करने का अधिकार राजधानी परिषद् को दिया जायेगा, यानी उसके बारे में पहल करने या क़िसला करने का अधिकार शासक के हाथ में रहेगा और शासक का मतलब साफ़ है...

और हुकम चम्ब कछवाय : उपध्याय महोदय, मेरा व्यस्यः का सवाल है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाध्यय महोदय : बंटी बजाई जा रही है—प्रब कोरम है। माननीय सवस्व धपना प्राषण जारी रखें।

और सधु लिवये : मेरी यह मांग है कि दिल्ली में विधान सभा का निर्माण किया जाए, उसको पूरे अधिकार दिये जाँ, और इसके लिए प्रावश्यक हो तो संविधान में भी तबदीली की जाए।

इस विधेयक का जो हमारे सामने मस्विदा है उसकी तीसरी धारा की धोर में प्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तीसरी धारा की तीसरी उपधारा में कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को पांच व्यक्तियों को नामजद करने का अधिकार है। यह नामजदगी का सिद्धान्त मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। नाम-जदगी का मतलब यह है कि इन लोगों को यम्नी मन्त्रियों को अष्टाचार फैलाने का अधिकार प्राप देते हैं। इसलिए नामजदगी के सिद्धान्त को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हर जगह के लिए चुनाव होना चाहिये। इसके मैं बहुत खिलाफ हूँ और केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी भी सवस्य को नामजद करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये जो चुने जायं वही सवस्य बनें।

धनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण का जो इन्तजाम किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं और धीरतें हैं जिनको जानबूझ कर समाज द्वारा पिछड़ा रखा गया है, उन सब लोगों को धनुसूचित जातियों समेत विधान सभा के पचास सदस्यों में से कम से कम तीस की संख्या में स्थान मिलना चाहिये। पिछड़ी, धनुसूचित जातियों धीरतें आदि को मिला कर कम से कम तीस सदस्य इनमें से होने चाहियें। यह मेरी

[श्री मधु तिमये]

मांग है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मांग के अनुसार इस विधेयक में संशोधन किया जाए।

इसके लिए जो कार्यकारिणी बनेगी, उस कार्यकारिणी के लिए मैं यह इन्तजाम चाहता हूँ कि उसका जो प्रमुख होगा, उसका चयन या उसकी नियुक्ति जो वहाँ के शासक हैं वह करें और उनकी राय के अनुसार बाकी सदस्यों का चुनाव किया जाए। साथ साथ यह जो कार्यकारिणी बनेगी वह पूरी तरह जिम्मेदार होनी चाहिये और जब तक उसको विश्वास हासिल है राजधानी परिवर्तन का, तब तक इस कार्यकारिणी को सत्ता में रखना चाहिये, उसी तरह से जैसे राज्य के स्तर पर या केन्द्र के स्तर पर है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : शासक क्या होता है ?

श्री मधु तिमये : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जो शासन करने वाला है वह शासक। मेरी तो हिन्दी ऐसी ही है। बाजारू हिन्दी है मेरी।

इसलिए जिम्मेदाराना हकूमत का जो उमूल है उसको दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

सात लोक-सभा सदस्य चुनने का अधिकार दिल्ली को दिया गया है। एक बहुत घातक प्रवृत्ति देश में फल रही है। जो छोटे छोटे इलाके होते हैं उनके प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाती है, लोक संख्या के या आबादी के अनुपात में नहीं। उसका कारण मुझे यह लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सोचती है कि ऐसे जो केन्द्र शासित इलाके हैं, वहाँ सरकार को ज्यादा अधिकार हैं, वहाँ जनतन्त्र पन नहीं पाता है, इसलिए ऐसे इलाकों को अगर ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है तो उनका यह ब्याल है, उनकी यह उम्मीद है कि कांग्रेसी लोग ज्यादा जीतेंगे। इसलिए उनको ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व देने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं

इलाज बता रहा हूँ। इसके लिए इलाज यह है कि वहाँ पर पूरी तरह जनतन्त्र की प्रस्थापना हो, वहाँ की विधान सभा को पूरे अधिकार दिये जायें, जैसे राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को हैं। उसका इनाज यह नहीं है कि लोक सभा में उनके लिए ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व आप दें। इसका कारण यह है कि लोक सभा में जब आप ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व उनको देते हैं तो उसका साफ मतलब लेना है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो आज यहां दो तिहाई के बहुमत में है, वह अपने उस बहुमत को और बढ़ाना चाहती है और उसको बढ़ा कर वह अपने हाथ में इतनी ताकत रखना चाहती है कि हमेशा के लिए अपने बल पर वह घाईन में भी परिवर्तन करवा ले। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगले चुनाव में विरोधी दल ऐसे इन्तजाम करेंगे जिससे केन्द्र में अगर कांग्रेस का बहुमत हम खत्म नहीं कर पाते हैं तो कम से कम कांग्रेस का आज जो बहुमत सत्तर फीसदी है है उसको घटा कर 50 या 51 तक ले आयें। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के लिए इस तरह प्रतिनिधि बढ़ाना जनतन्त्र को फँसाने का मार्ग नहीं है। यदि आप उसको फँसाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आपको चाहिये कि वहाँ पर आप विधान सभा की प्रस्थापना करें और जो नामजदगी का सिद्धान्त है, उसको खत्म करें और उस विधान सभा को पूरे अधिकार दें। यह मैं समझता हूँ अच्छा इन्तजाम होगा। ।

ये मोटी बातें हैं जो मैं इस वक्त कहना चाहता था। असल में मेरी राय में इस विधेयक को वापिस लिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर वह नहीं होता है तो इसको जो संयुक्त समिति के सामने रखने की बात है, उसकी मैं तार्ई करता हूँ। उसको भी अगर नहीं किया जाता है तो इसमें परिवर्तन कराने की हम शूर कोशिश करेंगे। अगर पूरे विधेयक का विरोध करना ऐसी हालत में मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister certain points which are related to the representation of Scheduled Castes. Clauses 32 and 33 of this Bill provide that pending the constitution of the Metropolitan Council and the Executive Council, an interim Metropolitan Council and an interim Executive Council shall be formed. The interim Executive Council and the Interim Metropolitan Council are going to be elected through the electoral college. While election is being made through and from the electoral college, there is no provision made for the representation of Scheduled Castes. There is no such provision in clauses 32 and 33. The electoral college may or may not like to elect Scheduled Caste people to the interim Metropolitan Council. So, it is very necessary that this omission is corrected even at the stage of the Joint Committee.

The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes suffer very much for want of even elementary amenities. Unless there is proper representation in the Executive Council, there is no help to the Scheduled Castes. So, I request that representation be given to the members of the Scheduled Castes. Just as they are giving representation to the Scheduled Castes in the Metropolitan Council, they should give representation to the Scheduled Castes in the Executive Council also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

14.58 hrs.

MOTION RE. FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, before my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh moves his motion, I would like to request you to put it to the House

whether it might not be appropriate to extend the time allowed for this discussion. It is such an important discussion and the allotment of a mere two hours may at best fulfil the formality but it will not really enable us to perform the function. I have written to the hon. Speaker and he has also agreed that this would be taken up at the proper time.

श्री बुजराज सिंह (बरेली): सिपबी साहब के प्रस्ताव का मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरी इच्छा यह है कि हाउस से पूछ लिया जाये, हाउस की राय ले ली जाये और इसके लिए समय जरूर बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): घोर दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय: चार घंटे बढ़ाया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time would you require?

श्री मधु लिमये: दो घंटे और बढ़ा दिये जायें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): After you see the trend of the debate, you may decide it later on. If it becomes necessary, we might consider the extension of time then.

श्री मधु लिमये: नहीं, इसको बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कौरान): मेरे सामने जो प्रस्ताव है, वह संघर्षी में है और उसको मैं घ्राप की घ्राजा से पढ़ देता हूँ।

"That this House takes note of the First Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission laid on the Table of the House on the 30th August, 1965."

इतनी उम्मीदों के साथ हम ने इस कमीशन को देखा था, लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं हुई है।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सौवां हिस्सा भी उस का पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हम ने यह खयाल किया था कि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन हो जायेगा, लेकिन वह एक मामूली कोर्ट बन कर रह गया। जो कुछ वह है उसकी करनी मैं उसी की जबानी कह देना चाहता हूँ। उस की कहानी उसी की जबानी भ्रष्टाचारी रहेगी। रिपोर्ट में कमीशन वाले सफा 8 पर कहते हैं :

"During the period under report, the Commissioners for Departmental Enquiries submitted 82 reports of oral enquiries relating to 114 officers. The Commission gave advice in respect of 78 reports relating to 109 officers. The Commission advised the imposition of minor penalty against 12 officers, major penalty against 12 officers, reduction of pension in the case of 2 officers, issue of warning in the case of 8 officers and exoneration in respect of 75 officers."

15 hrs.

जो कुछ किया गया वह आप के सामने है। जिन चीजों को भेज दिया गया नीचे से उन्हें कोर्ट की तरह से तय किया गया। कोई पावर नहीं, कोई स्टाफ नहीं। साथ में यह कह दिया गया गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो अनानिमस लेटर्स हों उन के ऊपर विचार न किया जाये। इस से मामला धीरे भी जटिल हो गया। इतना जटिल हो गया कि सच्ची बात पहुंच ही न सके क्योंकि अपने भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ कोई दस्तखत नहीं दे सकता है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि लाखों रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो सका। हां, जिस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया गया वह बहुत सुन्दर है।

मैं यह बात यहां साफ कह दूँ कि जो लोग नन्दा साहब के सम्बन्ध में यह कहते हैं कि वह त्याग पत्र दे दे वह चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार

निरोध का काम न किया जाये। नन्दा साहब ने काम बहुत किया, धीरे दुनिया का उसूल है :

He can who thinks he can; he cannot who thinks he cannot.

नन्दा जी ने संकल्प लिया धीरे उस संकल्प के मातहत धागे बढ़े तो हर ताकत हिल गई।

"न हि कल्याणकृत्कश्चिद्दुर्गतिं तात गच्छति"

गीता का यह उसूल है कि जिन्होंने देश के उत्थान के लिये, कल्याण के लिये प्रयत्न किया है, वह कभी नाकामयाब नहीं होते, असफल नहीं होते। नन्दा साहब की हिम्मत थी कि इस देश के भ्रष्ट नार्गों के दांत निकाले गये, इस देश के भ्रष्ट सांप बेजहर किये गये। हमारे जनवादी कम्युनिस्ट चाहते थे कि यहां चीन का झंडा लहराये, यहां शोष भ्रष्टुला चाहता था कि उसके अनुयायी बनें, हर जगह उसकी तकरीरें हों, लेकिन नन्दा साहब की हिम्मत थी कि धागे बढ़ कर हर एक सांप को उन्होंने बेजहर किया, हर एक नाग के दांत निकाले। बीरेन मित्रा के ऊपर हाथ डाला, प्रतापसिंह कैरो पर हाथ डाला, बीजू पटनायक पर हाथ डाला। एक साहसी पुरुष की तरह से वह धागे बढ़े। यह जरूर है कि काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसलिये नहीं हुआ कि दो सौ सालों से समाज भ्रष्टाचार में जकड़ा हुआ था। दो या ड़ाई सालों में कुछ हो नहीं सकता था। हां, अगर हम सब लोग मिल कर जोर लगायें, तो कोई कारण नहीं कि इस भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन न हो।

सब से पहली जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि हम सोचें कि गाड़ी कहां घटकी हुई है। गाड़ी यहां घटकी हुई है कि जो गांधी जी के सच्चे भक्त थे, जिन्होंने सन् 1930 से लेकर सन् 1947 तक सक्रियतां सही थीं, जो हर एक नगर में, हर एक तहसील में थे, उन को तिरस्कृत किया गया। हर एक तहसील में,

हर एक नगर में ऐसे लोग बैठ हुए हैं। उन गांधी जी के भक्तों के पास बढ़िया गाड़ियां नहीं हैं, कोठियां नहीं हैं, सुन्दर वस्त्र नहीं हैं, बमचमाती कारें नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनके पास गांधी जी की दी हुई दैवीय सम्पत्ति है। उन्हें कामराज प्लैन के ठेकेदारों ने तिरस्कृत किया, उन को अपमानित किया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो डालडा कांप्रेसी थे, सन् 1947 के बाद के कांप्रेसी थे, वह हाबी भा गये और गांधी जी के सच्चे भक्त देखते रह गये। आज भी अगर यह काम करना है तो जिन्होंने देश के लिये कुर्बानियां दी हैं, जिन्होंने देश के लिए सर्वस्व न्यौछावर किया है, उन लोगों की राय ली जाये, उन्हें यह काम सौंपा जाये। इस काम को कोई भ्रफसर नहीं कर सकता, इतने बड़े देश के घन्दर, इस 50 करोड़ की आबादी के देश के घन्दर अगर आप चाहें कि एक छोटा सा कमिश्नर या एक छोटा सा मिनिस्टर भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन कर दे तो यह असम्भव बात है। इसके लिये ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। आज देश के घन्दर कोई आगे बढ़ कर यह काम करने वाला नहीं है, एक शक्स नहीं है जो आगे बढ़ कर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आवाज लगाये। जब ऐसे लोग होंगे, जब लोग आवाज लगायेंगे तब देश से भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन होगा, इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

लेकिन आज सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो लोग निश्चेष्ट हैं, जिन्हें देश की मान मर्यादा का खयाल नहीं है, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर काम नहीं किया है, जिन लोगों को आज देश के घन्दर यह खयाल नहीं है कि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन हो, उन को हटाया जाये। मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी ब्याति बुरी हो, जिस का अपरोध हो, चाहे वह भ्रपना बेटा ही क्यों न हो, चाहे वह भ्रपना सगा ही क्यों न हो, चाहे वह भ्रपना आई या रिश्तेदार ही क्यों न हों, उसे न लिया जाये। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

आदेश कायम किया, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने काम कर के दिखाया, लेकिन मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये इतना जरूर बतला दूँ कि झूठा ऐफिडेविट देना कितना बड़ा पाप है। हम सब जानते हैं कि आर० सी० दत्त ने झूठा ऐफिडेविट दिया, हम सब जानते हैं कि उन्होंने पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के सामने गलत बयान दिया। क्यों? इसलिये कि वह हर मिनिस्टर के दोस्त हैं, हर मिनिस्टर उन से बहुत खुश है। सब गलत काम वह उन से करवाते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट में मैं ने पढ़ा कि आर० सी० दत्त के जो सन-इन-ला महेन्द्र एंड महेन्द्र हैं, उन को काम मिला और इसी कारण से आर० सी० दत्त ने महेन्द्र एंड महेन्द्र की फर्म को लाखों रुपये दिये। जब कि इस देश में बहुत सी ऐसी फर्मों को बना कर दिया गया। इस पर पालियामेंट में चर्चा होने के बावजूद आर० सी० दत्त ने न केवल कम्पनी

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of order, Sir. I have nothing to say against the allegations he has made. But is it in order to make allegations against officers who are not present here to defend themselves? If any allegation has to be made, previous notice has to be given. He can give general instances without naming particular officers. Otherwise, it will lower the dignity of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No name should be mentioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before giving your ruling, kindly hear me, Sir. Mr. Yashpal Singh read out a portion of the report in which the number of officers who have been punished was given. Naturally while supporting the action of the Vigilance Commission, he has mentioned a specific case where—perhaps he is referring to the case of Barium Chemicals—definite charges have been

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

levelled against Mr. R. C. Dutt and a memorandum has been sent to Nandaji and even to the Prime Minister. Can he be not discuss the whole thing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can refer to the case, but not the names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can the case be referred to without the names?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the practice of the House that no names are to be mentioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Your ruling covers a wide range, namely, he cannot name any officer. He is discussing how the Company Law Administration has become a party to an affidavit in the case of Barium Chemicals at the instance of a Cabinet Minister. Is he not entitled to say that?

श्री मधु सिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो बहस आज चल रही है यह प्रष्टाचार के ऊपर है। ऐसी स्थिति में जितने सारे दस्तावेज हैं उन में जितने नाम आयें उनके नाम का जिक्र करना मैं समझता हूँ कि नियम का भंग नहीं है। यह कोई एक दम से मेम्बर की दी हुई राय नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can refer to cases, but no names should be mentioned.

श्री मधु सिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात को समझ लीजिये फिर आप अपना निर्णय दीजिये। जो सारे दस्तावेज हैं, जो किताबें छपी हुई हैं या जो चीज प्रखबारों में आती हैं, उन को उद्धृत करना तो आपत्तिजनक नहीं है। उस को तो न मना किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only decided cases can be mentioned; not otherwise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह सब तो नाम लिये बगैर भी कहा जा सकता है। नाम लेने की मैं जरूरत भी नहीं समझता। मिनिस्टर

को चाहिये था कि वह उन को अलग करते। लेकिन उन्हें न केवल कम्पनी बोर्ड का सेक्रेटरी बने रहने दिया गया बल्कि फाइनेन्स मंत्रालय के रेवेन्यू सेक्रेटरी की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी भी गई। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने यह घटनायें घटें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने जुर्म किया है उन को सजा मिले। इनकम टैक्स की बात को ले कर यह चर्चा रही और दो दिन तक चर्चा चलती रही कि 4 अरब 60 करोड़ ३० ऐसे हैं जिन को मिल मानिकाल ने दबा रखा है और वे देते नहीं हैं। तो जिन लोगों ने इस तरह के जुर्म किये हैं उनकी ब्लैक लिस्ट तैयार की जाय, उन्हें प्रागे आने दिया जाय, लोग समझें, अखबारों में उनकी ब्लैक लिस्ट आये। इसी हाउस में दो दिन तक चर्चा रही दिल्ली बलाय मिल के मालिक भरत राम चरण राम ने एक लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में दिया और पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस फंड में 20 लाख रुपया दिया, जिन्होंने इस तरह से रुपया दिया, आप कहें तो नाम न आये, मैं वैसे ही कह दूँ दिल्ली बलाय मिल के मालिक, मैं नाम न लूँ, मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। इसी हाउस में दो दिन तक यह चर्चा रही कि कानपुर के प्रखवाल फर्म ने करोड़ों रुपये की चदरें पाकिस्तान को सप्लाई कीं और जिस वक्त मंजिस्ट्रेट गया उन्होंने दस हजार का चैक रिश्वत का डाल कर के बाहा कि उनके ऐब के ऊपर पानी फेर दिया जाय लेकिन मंजिस्ट्रेट बोर्ड और ईमानदार उसने दोनों का चालान कर दिया रिश्वत देने का भी और पाकिस्तान की इमदाद करने का भी। तो यह इतना बड़ा काम जो है यह परदा डालने से नहीं होगा। हम कहते हैं कि बाहे जिसका भी पाप हो चाहे मेरा हो, चाहे मेरे बेटे का हो, उसे प्राये लाया जाय। जब देश के अन्दर निश्चेष्टा आ जाती है, ऐबों के ऊपर परदा डालने की बात आ जाती है, मेरा भाई ऐब करता है तो कोई बात नहीं है, कोई

धीरे धीरे करता है तो उसे उजागर किया जाय उठाना जाय तब भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकता है। इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी शर्त यह है कि 45 करोड़ इन्सान यह समझें कि उनकी झूठी है कि इस भारत माता को इस दरिद्रता के घन्दर से निकालना है। भारत माता को ऐसा मौका देना है कि दूसरे मुक्त हम से नतीहत हासिल कर सकें। भ्रष्टाचार के नारे के बजाय पैदावार का नारा लगाया जाता तो यह हालत न होती। पचास करोड़ जोंकों का मुक्त धीरे धीरे दाने दाने को मोहनाज ? अगर पैदावार बढ़ायी जाती तो भ्रष्टाचार खुद खत्म हो जाता। छोटे छोटे देश हैं, 20 लाख की आबादी है डेनमार्क की, इतना मक्खन पैदा करते हैं, इतना दूध पैदा करते हैं, इतना दुनिया के घन्दर भी पैदा करते हैं कि दस करोड़ घादमी उससे अपना पेट भरते हैं। यही हमारे इसी हाउस में माननीय कामेश साहब ने भरी हुई बोतल रखी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Report of the Vigilance Commission.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): He means to say that the Vigilance Commission should have taken note of all these things and that they have failed to take note of all these things. It is quite relevant.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक कि पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी, भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं होगा चाहे घाय एक हजार विजिलेंस कमिशन लगा लीजिये।

यहाँ रखी जिसमें इतने लम्बे कीड़े थे, छोटे से शहर के लिए यह कीड़ों का दूज ? दूसरे देश हैं घरने यहाँ पैदावार करने हैं, अमेरिका के घन्दर 22 प्रतिशत लोग बेजी करते हैं धीरे 50 मुक्तों को बिना के लिए अनाज पैदा करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 85

प्रतिशत लोग बेती करते हैं धीरे अपना पेट भी नहीं भर सकते। मिल जाता है, काम कौन करे ? जब तक कि कमजोरी धीरे पुरुशार्थहीनता को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं समझा जायगा, जब तक कि सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार काम से जो बचाना नहीं समझा जायगा तब तक देश घागे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसी हाउस में पन्द्रह मिनट के बाद घंटी बजती है, कोरम नहीं होता, बीस मिनट के बाद घंटी बजती है, तो जब हम लोग काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते तो देश की दूसरी जनता कैसे पसन्द करेगी। आज मैं दिल्ली के बाजारों की देखता हूँ, साढ़े सात बजे शाम को बन्द हो जाते हैं। एक तरफ यह कहते हैं कि आबादी बढ़ती जाती है दूसरी तरफ 8 बजे अगर कोई चांदनी चौक में जाय, घाठ बजे अगर कनाट प्लेस में कोई जाय तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे मातम छाया हुआ है। जब तक एवर प्रोपेन शाप्स, एवर प्रोपेन मार्केट्स, एवर प्रोपेन बैंक्स, एवर प्रोपेन कोर्ट्स, एवर प्रोपेन आफिसिंस नहीं होंगे देश घागे नहीं बढ़ सकता। जो काम से जो चुरता है वह देश का दुश्मन है। हर एक की डायरी देखी जावे। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की डायरी देखी जावे, मिनिस्टर की डायरी देखी जावे कि किसने कितने घंटे काम किया है। जो छः महीने में एक दफा भी हाउस में नहीं आते, घाठ महीने में एक दफा भी आकर यहाँ खड़े नहीं होते, उनको भी भत्ता मिलता है, उनको भी तनख्वाह मिलती है, उनको भी उसी तरह से रियायतें मिलती हैं। . . . (शब्दबान) यह होम मिनिस्ट्री की झूठी है। होम मिनिस्ट्री इस बात को चेक करे। विजिलेंस कमिशन के सामने जब तक यह झूठी नहीं होंगी कि वह देखे कि किसने कितने घंटे काम किया है तब तक हमारा देश घागे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आज कौन सी कमीटी ऐसी है, कौन सा आइटीरिया ऐसा है जिससे हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री, या हमारा विजिलेंस कमिशनर या हमारे जिम्मेदार अधिकारी यह देख सकें कि किसने कितना

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

काम किया है ? जब हम लोग काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते तो मैं कहता हूँ, देश से भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकता । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपका भी काम है । इस सदन में आप सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं, आप का भी यह काम है, यहां विजिलेंस कमीशन नहीं आयेगा, यहां कोई बाहर की एथारिटी नहीं आयेगी, यहां होम मिनिस्टर साहब का और आप का यह काम है कि आप देखें कि किसने कितना काम किया है ?

अभी बम्बई के अन्दर पोस्टमास्टर जनरल की मीटिंग हुई । इसी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मैं कह रहा हूँ । बम्बई के अन्दर पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल की मीटिंग हुई । उन्होंने सन् 1961-62 में अप्लाई किया कि जमीन की सैंशन दी जाय । 350 रुपये फी गज जमीन की कीमत थी । जिस दिन तक उसकी परमीशन आयी उस दिन तक यह इसी रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है, 4 हजार रुपये फी गज उसकी कीमत हो गई । जहां 20 लाख रुपया देना पड़ता वहां एक करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ा । इसी विजिलेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि जिन कारों के लिए सिर्फ यह था कि वह दफ्तरों में इस्तेमाल हो सकेंगी वह दफ्तरों में इस्तेमाल नहीं हुईं, वह बच्चों को स्कूल पहुंचाने के काम में आयीं और आफिसर्स के काम में आयीं, उनसे सिनेमा देखा गया, उनसे वह सब बातें हुईं जिनके लिए कि किसी तरह का अधिकार नहीं था और सबसे ज्यादा जो पन्द्रहवां पेज है इस रिपोर्ट का उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ जहां भ्रष्टाचार को बतलाया गया कि किन किन बातों में भ्रष्टाचार समझा जायगा । सब कुछ कहा गया लेकिन काम से जी चुराने वाले को भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं कहा गया, निठल्ले रहने वाले को भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं कहा गया । यह नहीं कहा गया कि जो काम से जी चुराता है वह भ्रष्टाचारी है और यह भी नहीं कहा

गया कि जो घर बैठे भत्ता बना लेते हैं वह भी भ्रष्टाचारी हैं । यह भी नहीं कहा गया कि जो कहीं जाते नहीं और फिर भी डी० ए०, टी० ए० लेते हैं वह भ्रष्टाचारी हैं ।

मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि यह जो 4 लाख 22 हजार रुपया इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कांस्ट्रक्टर्स को ज्यादा दिया गया इसका कौन जिम्मेदार है, देने वाले लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, इंजीनियर्स जिम्मेदार हैं या सरकार जिम्मेदार है या वह अधिकारीगण जिम्मेदार हैं ? 4 लाख 22 हजार रुपया ज्यादा दिया गया और किसी की जिम्मेदारी मानी नहीं गई । आप यह बतलाइये कि यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है और कौन इसके लिए दोषी ठहराया गया, किसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया, जिसको पनिश किया गया ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं नहीं चाहता कि हाउस के और लोग इसमें हिस्सा न लें । आप ने चार घंटे का टाइम देने की वृत्ता की इसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ और मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि जो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनके लिए रुपया सरकार देती है, चाहे फिर वह भारत सेवक समाज हो, चाहे चील्डरेस फिल्म सोसाइटी हो उसके ऊपर विजिलेंस कमीशन को देखने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए । विजिलेंस कमीशन की ताकत को बढ़ाया जाय, उसकी एथोरिटी को बढ़ाया जाय । उसे और ताकत दी जाय तब देश से भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो सकेगा । यह काम सब लोगों के करने का है । सरकार के अकेले करने का या विजिलेंस कमीशन के अकेले करने का नहीं है, अकेले होम मिनिस्टर के करने का नहीं है । यह हमारे पचास करोड़ के करने का है । एक साल बाद फिर रिपोर्ट दी जाय कि किसने कितना काम किया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of

the First Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th August, 1965."

Time limit for speeches has to be fixed. Will ten minutes for each be all right?

An hon. Member: Fifteen minutes each.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is the total time allotted for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been extended by two hours.

श्री सच्चिदानंद : कांग्रेस वालों के लिए दस मिनट और विरोधियों के लिए बीस मिनट रखा जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may take 10 to 15 minutes each.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we must be thankful to Shri Yashpal Singh for having brought forward this discussion in this House. In my opinion the creation of the Vigilance Commission is a very significant development in our crusade against corruption which has been initiated by Shri Nanda a few years back. I was very happy to listen to the way in which Shri Yashpal Singh began his speech. But I am sorry to say that he ended in a very light note which, of course, will not suit the occasion of this solemn discussion on a very important Commission that has been created by Government.

This discussion, although it is limited to the Vigilance Commission, raises many many fundamental issues. As I was going through the Report of the Vigilance Commission I found that the most important question raised by it is the limitations under which it has to work, and the limitations that are placed on the working of the Vigilance Commission are mainly those which are present as a result of our

present administrative procedures and rules. I have this conviction that until the administrative procedures and rules and concepts of administration in our country are drastically revised, the impact that would be made by this Commission, or any action taken by Government on the basis of the report of the Commission, would be limited.

In view of what I have said about the background of the administrative efficiency, in the circumstances that are prevailing today the achievements that have been made in the last two years are quite good. But for the very sincere efforts made by the Government it would have been impossible to achieve those results which have been obtained. I am quite sure that members would agree with me that though we have been hoping for very good results, if the rules under which the work has to be conducted are seen it will be apparent that it would require almost inhuman effort.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Superhuman, not inhuman.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, superhuman; I am thankful for the correction. It would require superhuman effort to achieve anything more than what has been achieved just now.

The very fact that this debate is taking place in this House is itself a recognition of the fact that Shri Nanda has been able to make an impact in the country and this discussion also shows that the awareness towards fighting corruption is increasing in our country, and it is mainly because of this awareness that this Vigilance Commission has been formed and this kind of discussion is taking place. Older members here will recognise and recall that this is the first time in the history of Lok Sabha that a discussion of this kind is being held here and I am sure in future this discussion will be held annually and we will have an occasion to review

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

the progress made in our crusade against corruption.

In my opinion the most important achievement in the last two years has been the social consciousness that has developed regarding the necessity to fight corruption. The fearlessness which the Government has shown in this matter is commendable. Of course Government has committed mistakes; everybody knows it. But three Chief Ministers have been toppled down in three years time, in Kashmir, Punjab and Orissa. But these facts are conveniently forgotten for political considerations. I would appeal to hon. Members of the Opposition not to belittle the achievements that have been made. I am fully prepared to agree with them that a lot more remains to be done. But let nobody say that nothing has been done or no substantial progress has been achieved.

As a matter of fact, the large-scale raids that are going on throughout the country and which are being conducted by various agencies of Government are really the product of the anti-corruption drive that has been launched by the Home Ministry. It is not that the credit will go to the Home Ministry only when something has been done by the Home Ministry itself. Even if the Finance Ministry or some other wings of the Government of India do something towards the eradication of corruption, it is actually part of the same campaign that has been launched by the Home Ministry.

Shri Yashpal Singh was very right when he said that this corruption, which has been thriving as a very prosperous industry in our country for many many decades cannot be eradicated so soon in two or three years time. It will definitely take time. What is important is to see whether a whole-hearted and sincere attempt is being made or not and whether the attempt is making the necessary impact on the thinking of

our people and public institutions or not. This can be easily gauged. Whenever we talk to any dishonest business man, we find that he is under tremendous fear of being caught; he has a tremendous fear of being apprehended. You can always see a lurking fear in the minds of dishonest or insincere officials who only two or three years back were very indifferent about it. Today the position has completely changed. The entire atmosphere is different today. They say all kinds of things. They try to give a cloak of reasonableness to their arguments but the underlying fact always becomes apparent that they are afraid for the first time, of doing these things. Of course, it is difficult to gauge the achievements that have been made. In my opinion, the achievements become apparent on a close perusal of this Report. The achievements are much greater; but it will take some time for them to come to the surface. This report does show that some tangible results have been achieved.

As I was saying earlier, I would very much like hon. Members opposite to take this as an opportunity to dispassionately analyse the causes which have produced such an amount of corruption in our body politic, in our country for the last so many years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The main cause has been the weakness of Government so far.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would not say that is the main cause. But I would agree with the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, that if the single-minded devotion that is shown to fight corruption now, if that had been shown earlier, the position would have been somewhat different. That is one of the causes. But there are several causes which Shri Kamath knows, because he has been in the civil service. He knows them much better than we do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was long ago.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Corruption has been existing in India from those times.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not to this extent.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to repeat it emphatically that this evil of corruption is not of recent origin; it has not come only after independence. It has been in existence even before that. The only difference is that now our tongues are not tied, as in the past. So, a lot of people who would not have dared to say these things during the British days are shouting from housetops at the top of their voice about the existence of corruption. At that time they had no courage to say that because they were afraid of the British. If only the hon. Members opposite pause a little forget their political differences and consider the growth in civil service and the role played by Government in various spheres of development, as compared to the role played by Government earlier, they will find out, they will be convinced that corruption has not grown, the ratio of corruption has not grown in proportion to the growth of the civil service; in fact, it is much less. What was the position before independence and what is the position now after independence? What was the number of Government servants before independence and what is the present number? By how much has it grown? I have gone through various reports on administrative reforms and I find from them that competent people who have examined these matters have come to the conclusion that though it is very apparent that corruption has definitely grown, if we take into account the growth and activities of the civil service, it has not grown proportionately of course. I am not trying to take any consolation from this fact. What I am saying is that this is an old malady and it has not increased very much. It has to be fought consistently and sincerely and a wonderful

beginning has made, and I am quite sure that given the co-operation of all people, particularly of the hon. Members of this House, we will be able to succeed in fighting corruption to a large extent.

May I in the end compliment the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for initiating the appointment of the Administrative Reforms Commission? I think this is a landmark in our fight against corruption. If the necessary boldness is shown and the Commission is given the widest terms of reference for giving the kind of administrative reforms that we need in our country, I am sure this would ensure a good future for our country and there will be very little opportunity for corruption to survive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How much time is allotted? I could not catch you then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours were allotted. I have extended it by two more hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That means the House will sit two hours today and for two hours on Friday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. It depends on Government business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope, we are not sitting beyond five today. We do not want to sit beyond five.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not sitting beyond five.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Dr. Singhai and myself have also given notice of this motion and we will request you that we should also be called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It depends upon the time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it not our right to participate in this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no such right.

Shrimati Tarkebhari Shaha: But we have given notice of the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be kept in view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She may be permitted to catch your eye later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, certainly.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (भोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियों के सदस्यों को संख्या को देख कर ही समय दिया जाये, अन्यथा हमारे कम सदस्य बोन पाते हैं और दूसरी पार्टियों के ज्यादा सदस्य बोलते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the very exhaustive speech the hon. mover of the motion, my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, has made, it would seem somewhat of a superfluity for me to rise up and say anything on this subject . . .

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA in the Chair]

but I take my cue from next speaker, Shri Shukla, who now is occupying the Chair, that this matter should be examined dispassionately by Members of the Opposition groups. I, therefore, propose to examine this Report, which is before us, by posing three questions. An answer to those questions will supply the answer to this motion as to whether this Report is acceptable and commendable or it is a Report which is not deserving of the praise to which any report ought to be entitled from this House.

Sir, the three questions which I propose to pose are, firstly. Is the

setting up of the Central Vigilance Commission an adequate remedial measures in relation to the problem it is designed to solve; secondly, Has the Central Vigilance Commission performed the task specifically assigned to it well; and, the third question I propose to pose and then examine is. How do the answers to these two questions reflect upon the solemn pledge which the Minister of Home Affairs took with regard to the eradication of corruption and, in the event of corruption not being eradicated, taking certain steps himself?

Shri Shankre (Marmagao): Not certain steps; only one step, he said.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have mentioned already three questions. Now I will go step by step. The first step which I take in examining the first question which I have posed is that it would be proper for us to recall as to in what context this Report has come before the House. The House will recall that our present Prime Minister, who was at that time the Minister of Home Affairs, made a statement in this House on 6th June, 1962, and it was as a consequence of that statement that the Santhanam Committee was appointed. The Report of the Santhanam Committee was made on 31st March, 1964. It was before the Report of the Santhanam Committee was made, in the year 1963, that our present Home Minister, Shri Guizarilal Nanda, made a certain striking statement on the floor of this House solemnly pledging that either he will eradicate this corruption or he will himself quit his office. What were his exact words, I do not know.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): He did not say "eradicate"; he said, "substantial improvement and striking impression", I believe.

Shri Kapur Singh: I stand corrected. I am speaking from memory; but, anyway, the general, overall im-

pression which was given to this House as well as to the outside world was that Shri Nanda had given a pledge of either quitting the office or eradicating corruption from the administrative apparatus of the Government of India and the government of the country.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): That is only a rhetorical way of speaking.

Shri Kaper Singh: In September 1965—I am just recalling the steps—Shri Nanda again stated in this House, and caused somewhat a consternation, that in case it is adjudged by the measures he has already taken that the steps taken by him have not operated to create a striking impression by a substantial reduction in the prevalence of corruption, he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister which he, in his discretion, might accept. I presume that what he intended was that the adjudgement, decision or general sense of this House will be a binding factor in this matter.

Coming to this Report which is now before us, it seems to me that this Report which relates to the work of the Central Vigilance Commission is infected with two erroneous and fundamentally misconceived presumptions. These two fundamentally erroneous presumptions which are implicit in the setting up of the Central Vigilance Commission are, firstly, that the problem of corruption is co-extensive with corrupt practices in administrative services; and, secondly, that eradication of this problem is a problem of severe curtailment of any justiceable rights of public servants and destruction of their human dignity and paralysis of their discretionary autonomy. I say that both these presumptions are basically misconceived and they ultimately have led to all the confusion, all the failures, all the disappointments and disillusionments about which some of the hon. Members have given hints already and many

more who follow me might also do so.

Sir, corruption is a problem which is implicit in all governmental administration. This fundamental fact was recognised as far ago as in the times of the world-famous Kautilya, the author of Arthashastra. In the Arthashastra he says—I quote from memory—

“Just as it is impossible to detect always whether a fish merely breathes or drinks water also while swimming underneath, similarly it is difficult to detect corrupt practices by the servants of the King.”

So, the realistic problem was not the one which was conceived by Shri Nanda when he took his solemn pledge. The realistic problem is of a different nature. The realistic problem is, how to make a reasonable control of corruption in administration and not how to eradicate it root and branch.

The modern problem of corruption which is worrying this House is a problem which is not peculiar to this country. This problem arose in the beginning of the Twentieth Century in all the democratically and industrially advanced countries of the world. This problem arose out of the broadening of governmental functions and a corresponding growth of administrative authority. This was one factor which has given rise to the problem in its modern proportions and in its modern context. The second factor which arises out of it is that the broadening of these functions of the administrative authority results in the growth of administrative discretion. This discretion is mostly, if not always, inconsistent with the traditional conception of the rule of law.

Those who have studied the subject of administration from an academic point of view will recall that, it was in the year 1929 that, for the first

[Shri Kapur Singh]

time, this problem of corruption, implicit in the modern administration, was poignantly brought to the notice of the thinking people by the publication of a book, called, *The New Despotism*, by Lord Hewart. In that book he tried to show that this new despotism, which instead of vesting in the kings now vests in the bureaucrats, in the servants of the king, in the public servants, is one which required as severe a control to which the despotism of the kings was subjected in earlier centuries.

These two factors have extended widely the base as well as the impact of corruption; but, in India, as the Santhanam Committee itself has pointed out in the opening chapter, this problem of corruption in its modern form rose during the Second World War when economic controls became necessary to apply extensively in the administrative measures of this country.

In the post-Independence era, not only these economic controls have proliferated widely but a wholly new factor, which is not present in most of the other countries, has also entered and this factor is the politician and the public man who has become the repository of almost unlimited powers over the public servant. In India, therefore, the problem is not merely, or, even essentially, of cleansing up of the administration but it is a problem of how to release public servants from the vicious stranglehold of the politician. To this problem, the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission is no reply whatsoever. This mere setting up of the Central Vigilance Commission is tinkering with the problem and it is evading the problem and side-tracking the problem. It does not touch the core of the problem.

The Santhanam Report, though haltingly and somewhat timidly and nervously, puts its finger on this central point of the true nature of

the problem. In Section 11 of its Report, under the heading 'Social climate', the Santhanam Committee Report says:

"...a new tradition of integrity can be established only if the example is set by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the governance of India, namely, the Ministers of the Central and State Governments. The problem is difficult and also delicate."

The Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs have deliberately evaded this problem and they have shut their eyes to the true nature of the problem, by setting up this Central Vigilance Commission.

It must be conceded however that subject to this fundamental criticism which I have made, the Ministry of Home Affairs of Mr. Nanda has taken vigorous steps to solve this problem. I have before me certain figures, collected out of this Report, and I have culled them to show how huge a problem is this and with what vigour the Ministry of Home Affairs has proceeded to tackle it. The steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, apart from the setting up of the Santhanam Committee Report include the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission, the revision of Government Servants' Conduct and Disciplinary Rules, the introduction of the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act the Code of Conduct for Ministers, accreditation of business representatives in the capital and other special drives of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Apart from its undertaking investigation of complaints received, every department of the Government is required to undertake and pursue constantly a number of measures for eradication of corruption. The Home Ministry has had inter-departmental meetings with a number of these departments, periodically. The pro-

gramme of the Department of Administrative Reforms includes certain items which were specially selected to fit into the anti-corruption drive. The Santhanam Committee recommended that the working of selected departments should be looked into intensively so as to remove delays and improve the efficiency, generally, and suggested that the departments to be selected should be those where opportunities for corruption were most prevalent. Therefore, studies were taken up in our departments, i.e., (1) Import and Export Trade Control Organisation; (2) the Directorate General of Technical Development; (3) the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and (4) the Central Public Works Department. A perusal of the Report under discussion discloses not only the hugeness of the task undertaken, but also the vigour with which it has been pursued, which is quite impressive.

Here, I have culled some figures which speak for themselves. The four departments in which the study teams were operating were by no means small. The Chief Controller and Exports has the entire body of importers and exporters as his clientele. During 1962-63, this organisation issued 1,94,000 import licences valued at Rs. 869.71 crores. The Director General of Technical Development looks after the entire industries known as scheduled industries. The total number of industrial units borne on his books runs into 4,500 in the large-scale and 650 in the medium-scale sectors. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals handles an annual purchase programme worth over Rs. 550 crores. The C.P.W.D. has an annual building programme running into Rs. 45 crores. These figures are astronomical.

These observations furnish an answer to Question No. 2, namely, as to whether or not the Central Vigilance Commission performed its task properly. May I be permitted to give an answer that the Central Vigilance Commission has performed its task, the task assigned to it, well.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Kapur Singh: I may be permitted a minute or so more to answer the last question.

Now, the last question is: Should Nandaji quit or stay in office? That is the question which is engaging the interest of everybody, not only inside the House, but outside the House also. If Mr. Nanda's pledge was to accomplish that which is impossible to accomplish, literally, then there is no preventing a determined suicide to pursue the course which he is determined to pursue. Let Mr. Nanda go if that was his pledge. It is for him and for his conscience to decide. But if his pledge was to take all steps necessary for controlling and containing corruption, then he was assuming to himself powers which vest in the entire Cabinet, jointly and not in him personally. In that case, his pledge was initially misconceived. If, however, his pledge was, as I conceive it to be, that he will do his utmost to pursue measures at his disposal, vigorously and honestly, such as lead to tangible results, then he has not broken his pledge. That is my answer to the third and last question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this motion.

After listening to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Yashpal Singh, your speech—not that I am flatering you, Sir—was a little healing balm. One can tolerate exuberance but it costs lot of patience if one is asked to listen to that kind of tirade of abuses. The speech of Shri Yashpal Singh was trying the patience of the Members of this House but we provided him, he being a good man, this indulgence and I request that in future he should be more careful about his wordings and about the allegations that he made.

Shri Kapur Singh: My hon. friends eloquence is being misrepresented in the House

Shrimati Tarkebhari Sinha: After listening to the speech of Shri Yashpal Singh, I was thinking that we have not proved to be a good salesman about our programmes and policies abroad or in the country but we have proved to be a wonderful salesman about exporting the idea that this country is seething with corruption. It may be the pleasure of the people who do not want to see or who do not want to listen to unpleasant talks or who do not want to go and tell these things on the face of the hon. Minister sitting here and Mr. Nanda. But anybody who has had talks with foreigners—many Members of Parliament must have been talking to foreigners—when this topic comes, must have mentioned that there is so much corruption in this country, that there is nothing else except corruption in this country. This has vitiated our atmosphere and the image of this country abroad. Let us not deny this fact. It is not doing us anygood if on the floor of the House some responsible person comes up and says it is not a fact. It is a fact. It ought to be realised by the hon. Members or the hon. Minister also. Sometimes they make a statement that this is not a fact. The image is a thing which cannot be described what it is. It can be only understood and felt and, therefore, it may not be necessary for so many persons from abroad, the foreigners, to express it in words. But it is a fact that our image has been very viciously destroyed by so much talk of corruption.

Do we mean to say that other countries have not brought in the institution of ombudsman? The other day, the United Kingdom called it the institution of ombudsman under the parliamentary control. In this world, other countries have also brought into existence an institution like ombudsman for fighting corruption and for curbing corruption in Government officials and in other fields. But the way we have created a fanfare and advertised this fact, shows that pro-

bably we enjoy the unique privilege of doing that. No other country has advertised the fact of corruption so much as we have done: nor has anybody bewailed the helplessness that we cannot do anything about corruption. It does not speak very well of the persons or the institutions or even this Parliament if we bewail that we have not been able to do anything in this regard and that we cannot do anything in this regard. Therefore, we should realise that we must have a proper sense of perspective and a proper sense of understanding about this problem.

Therefore, may I say that it requires more objectivity rather than indulgence in self-pity which we have been having so far? Many commonplace cliches and expressions and pseudonyms have been brought forward, and they have been publicised and flashed in the newspapers and that is why they are being brought forward more and more. A dictionary could have been formulated about the words and pseudonyms that we have been coining about corruption. It is much more advisable and desirable that we should have more objectivity in this regard.

One of the objectives in this whole affair should be to uphold the reputation of this country, to uphold the reputation of every individual in this country, to uphold the reputation of every institution in this country and to uphold the reputation of Government in this country. It should not be easy to play with the reputation of either the officers or the Ministers or anybody else or the Members of the Opposition. This is a ball which if it is played wrongly can affect both the courts it is not a ball which can be played only in one court. This is a game where if anybody starts it, it has its own counter-action.

Therefore, I would say that this kind of accusations and very light

ones at that should not be thrown about in a non-serious manner and should not be casually taken up. The political action should be to uphold the dignity of the country, and every effort should be made to uphold the dignity of the country. It is high time that we realise that unwarranted persecution or prosecution for anybody is irreparable. It can only be felt by a person or an officer or the political person who has felt it and who has been hurt and who has tolerated all the pangs of that. I say that the person who has lost his reputation and his prestige cannot have it restored back to him. Who is going to pay the price for that, when unnecessarily his prestige has been destroyed?

On reading through the report of the Central Vigilance Commission I find that out of 3514 complaints of corruption no fewer than 2448 had to be filed because the allegations contained in those cases had remained unverified or they were flimsy, and 614 had to be referred to the relevant Departments or Ministries for action as the commissioner did not think it worth-while to take any action against them; only 23 cases were registered for preliminary inquiry for further investigation. After thinking and after the expectation of producing a mountain, we have produced only this mole. Then may I ask whether it was worth all the efforts to have this institution created? I do not decry this institution. I wish that this institution will give way to another bigger institution, namely the Ombudsman where everybody will get justice. But I would like to ask whether these are the criteria for a commission to be laid before Parliament?

Without decrying or criticising the performance of the Central Vigilance Commission, this is what I would like to ask. I agree that much work has been done with great rigorous and with very great difficulty, as you, Sir, had pointed out. They have done their job very well because they had no back ground to function in and they had to create everything possi-

ble for doing even a little work. Therefore, one has to acknowledge that their efforts were really commendable indeed. But with this report that has come before Parliament, I ask whether it was worth-while to have created this institution with all the fanfare because reports after reports and newspapers after newspapers had been full of these things?

I would appeal to you and I would submit to you that you may please ask Government that they should take the opportunity now arising out of the discussion of this report which has been presented to Parliament, to bring into existence an institution which appears to be more fruitful and which is, in fact, a more fruitful institution, namely the Ombudsman. It may be that the shape of the coming Ombudsman may be different from what exists in other countries. But we should have our own Ombudsman, with our own system and with our own network and with our administrative genius. Government should not remain satisfied with this report or have the satisfaction that they have been doing a wonderful job.

Then there is also the question of duplication of work between the Vigilance Commissioner and the Commissioner for Public Grievances. The Commissioner for Public Grievances had differed with the Vigilance Commissioner. But I appreciate and I am happy that this kind of duplication is being avoided more and more by giving more powers to the Vigilance Commissioner. I think that the Commissioner for Public Grievances should be subordinate to the vigilance Commissioner; he should not remain subordinate to the Home Ministry, because unless and until he becomes subordinate to the Vigilance Commissioner and he and his officers become the officers of the Central Vigilance Commission, there will always be the suspicion of a pressure exercised by the Ministry one way or the other and the Vigilance Commissioner also will have a grievance. I understand that the Vigilance Commissioner has some grievance in some cases that his

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

wording and his advice has been overruled without substantial reasons being adduced for overruling his advice etc.

Now, I come to one great God-chosen institution, and that is the CBI. It is high time, I strongly feel, that the CBI should be put under the command and guidance of the Vigilance Commissioner. They consider that they are a special class of people. That is how the CBI functions. When I see the IG's and the DIG's and the awards that are being given to them every six months to pat them on the back saying that these wonderful boys have been doing wonderful work, and they are publicised so much, I feel some grief; it gives me a feeling of discomfort that these people are now playing to the gallery; it gives me a sense of deep pain that the persons who should have remained in the background and who should have functioned quietly and should have functioned with reasonable modesty and with complete lack of fanfare should be publicised in this manner, because this kind of fanfare and the nature of the work of the CBI are just contradictory to each other. I would submit that the CBI should not be so ambitious as to consider themselves to be the God's chosen men. They get extension right and left, and get awards right and left and they feel as if they are a special category of people. Unfortunately, some of our friends in Parliament have given them this virtuous position that they have become brilliant men of the Indian administration

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They deserve it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They do not deserve it all. I may tell my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that they do not deserve all the praise that he has given them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am giving them compliment, and I shall continue to give them compliment.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They do not deserve all the compliment, of course, they deserve compliment in some things, but not on all the things.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is a good compromise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Now, we find that Mr. MacBright and Mr. Parker, the geniuses of the American administration have come to advise the Government of India as if we did not have our own men to advise them about their work. It is not nice for this country to get experts on prevention of corruption, and to get advice on matters of corruption, as if we have nothing in our own country; if we go to the foreign countries and get their advice and their experts, it gives the impression as if we are saying, 'Look here, this country is incorrigible; this country is beyond repair; please help us; we are dying and we are seething with corruption, and you are the only saviour, and, therefore, please come and help us.'

Then, I come to the bogus sadachar samitis which have been declared to be so by the officials of the sadachar samitis themselves. An official spokesman of a sadachar samiti has declared in his own statement that bogus sadachar samitis have come into existence at the district level and some of the scoundrels who want to blackmail people have taken hold of the sadachar samities. It is high time that great discretion and great vigilance are exercised.

Lastly, there is a lot of substance in the words 'Educate our masters'. Our masters need more education than these poor petty officials on whom we administer and on whom this report of the Central Vigilance Commission has been produced. I shall only quote one sentence from what Shri Barve has said. He has said that there is a lot of difference between policy-making and execution and discretion

should always be exercised by the policy-makers so far as the execution of the work is concerned. Shri Barve is a member of the Planning Commission, and he was a Minister in Maharashtra before that; he is a very senior member of the Planning Commission and a very brilliant one and this is what he says:

The official is rarely left alone by the important politicians. In this atmosphere of ambivalence at the top and unwarranted political interference below it is hardly surprising that the administrative process gets clogged."

If this clogging does not go then things would not improve. Therefore, I conclude my speech with this hope that they will look more to these problems of administrative inconvenience and delays and administrative harassment, and if that is done, I am sure that these problems of corruption will automatically get solved.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Kamath,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Chairman, Sir. . . .

Shri Daji (Indore): May I speak now? Before Shri Kapur Singh was called, I had already been called and I was about to speak.

An. hon. Member: Let my hon. friend be gallant.

Shri Daji: There is no question of being gallant. Shri Kapur Singh was not gallant enough earlier when I had been called before him.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Kamath now.

Shri Daji: The Deputy-Speaker had called me earlier, but since Shri Kapur Singh's group was a bigger group he got precedence over me.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Kamath.

Shri Daji: Then, I shall not speak, and I do not want to speak.

[Shri Daji then left the House]

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kamath may continue his speech. Shri Kamath might continue.

16 hrs.

Shri Warrior: First Shri Daji was called. But at the request of the Deputy Speaker, Shri Kapur Singh had preference, not because his was the First group.

Mr. Chairman: I am not aware whether Shri Daji was called. But Shri Kamath caught my eye and so I called him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Chairman, by a strange, though pleasant, quirk of fate, on this very day, if I remember aright two years ago, the Home Minister in his constituency of Banaskanta—or is it Sabarkanta?—mustered a large concourse of people, his masters in that constituency, himself took a vow and administered a vow to those assembled before him. That was to him, if I may use the word, a *Bhisma pratigya*, a real *pratigya*, to which the well-intentioned Shri Nanda adhered and tried to implement to the best of his ability. today, two years have gone by and on the second anniversary of that *Bhisma pratigya*, we are discussing, as if by a strange coincidence, as I said earlier, the first Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission.

It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. May I add that eternal vigilance is the price of a good and efficient administration also, without which no ism can fructify, no ism can be accomplished and

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

everything will lead to chaos. After 18 years of independence, after having been non-vigilant, unvigilant for many years, it dawned upon the Government to accept the advice of the Opposition and appoint a Central Vigilance Commission. They had been humming and hawing about it; they had slept over it; they had been sitting pretty over it till two years ago when wisdom dawned on them and the Central Vigilance Commission came into being.

At that time, I had raised a query—pertinent, I thought, and so did the House—as to why a person whose antecedents did not inspire the fullest confidence that was called for in an incumbent of such a high office was appointed as the Chairman of the Central Vigilance Commission. He is a good man, a pious man, a God-fearing man, a good father....

Shri Nath Pai: A good husband.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know if he is a good husband—Shri Nath Pai is whispering that he is a good husband as well. I think he is. But here we are concerned with his qualifications and competence for this high office. When he retired from the Chief Justiceship of the Mysore High Court—I had mentioned it in the House at that time—he had heard over 20 or 30 cases in which arguments had been concluded, but left the cases pending, delivered no judgment in all these cases. You can imagine to what inconvenience and to what expenditure the litigants, the people concerned, were put. That was an example of the vigilance in judicial work that he betrayed, showed. But in spite of that, he was appointed Chairman of the Central Vigilance Commission. I hope that he has been more vigilant and careful in this chairmanship. In this high office, than he was in the Mysore High Court. I do hope that he has taken up his duties with vigour and energy.

It is difficult to assess the work, the efficiency and the result of this Com-

mission within the brief span of a year as you yourself said when you were down below. It is too short a time to come to a judgment. The Annual Report has given us some material on the basis of which we can try to get an idea of the usefulness and utility of this Commission.

Reference was made by you when you were speaking to the administrative reforms commission. That is still in the womb of time. That has not yet fructified; it is still in the air. Perhaps Shri Mathur will be able to throw some more light on it. I do not wish to say anything on that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): You know as much as I do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know.

Shri L. N. Mishra: You too should know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not wish to.

Here is the Report of the Vigilance Commission. The procedure adopted and the facts that have been supplied in this Report are very revealing. The Central Bureau of Investigation was asked to undertake certain investigations,—inquiries or investigations I do not know. Shri Nanda once made a distinction between inquiry and investigation. I hope it will not draw the same distinction. After investigations, the cases were referred to the Central Vigilance Commission. Here are figures where the Central Vigilance Commission differed from the recommendations of the Central Bureau of Investigation or CBI, and came to their own decision and said no action was called for.

The hon. speaker who preceded me, a *whilom* Deputy Minister, referred to the CBI. Here I speak with some trepidation because I am not sure of all the facts; I am sure of only 60 or 70

per cent of the facts, but not 100 per cent. So I feel some trepidation. I believe she speaks with some personal experience of the CBI.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Very much.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She has so much experience. I am sorry; I sympathise with her over the experience she has had at the hands of the CBI. But there can be no two opinions on this fact—the House has also endorsed that there can be no two opinions on this fact—that with regard to Orissa affairs they have done a magnificent job, and they have discharged it not only to the best of their ability but to the entire satisfaction of the House. I have no hesitation in making that statement again reiterating that statement, that assertion which I then made in the House. We are only sorry to see that after all that has happened

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I only said that the CBI should come under the command and charge of the Vigilance Commission and not of the Home Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is another matter. That does not detract from the valuable work done by the CBI. That they have done a really valuable and magnificent work which has helped to tone up the administration cannot be denied.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: She agrees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad she agrees after the lapse of a few minutes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The lapse is on the part of the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to Orissa, it is a matter which is still hanging fire. I do not know why. The Prime Minister, promised

on 16 March, while replying to the debate on the no-confidence motion that as soon as the Auditor General's report was received, he would take further action in the matter. The Auditor General's report has been brought before the Orissa Assembly. The Government was given a special opportunity to submit an explanatory statement which is rather unusual—rarely done. Now the Government here is taking shelter behind this accidental happening in the Orissa Assembly and trying to put off the evil day. I am sorry to say that if this is sought to be handled in this manner, it will be a bad omen for the implementation of the *Bhishma pratigya* that Shri Nanda took on November 30, 1963, two years ago.

Then we have got other figures which show that the Central Vigilance Commission has been operating more or less as a post office, a mere glorified post office, a *Gol Dak Khana*, a *bara dak khana*, a *gol mal*, *dak khana*.

Thousands of complaints are received. Some are sent to the Ministries concerned, some are sent to the State Governments concerned. No procedure is followed, no check is kept, there is no knowing how the chase is kept up through the Ministries concerned, through the labyrinth of the Ministries. A case may go to a Minister; he might pass it on to the Minister of State; he might pass it on to the Deputy Minister and so on, down to the last section officer. I do not know how far it goes and bounces back, as often happens, from the lowest to the highest.

This Vigilance Commission must have the power I am sure, but does it care to enquire what is happening in those Ministries, whether Cimmerian darkness has overtaken them, whether somebody is taking them up, what is happening in the State Governments?

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Suppose something happens in your State. I know that since the new Chief Minister has come, Pandit Mishra, there has been a good effort on his part to eradicate corruption, but I do not know whether he himself is satisfied with the results. He also took a vow more or less I think.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: More or less?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not a vow as Nandaji did. As soon as he became Chief Minister, he did say in public that one of his chief tasks would be to eradicate or minimise corruption in the State. I do not know how far he has succeeded. You will be better able to cast some light, shed some light, on that. I have my own doubts on that matter, whether he has been able to tackle it very effectively, though he has done some work in that direction.

Suppose some complaint goes to the Madhya Pradesh Government, how does he. Shri Nitcor Srinivasa Rao, keep track of it? And is there a time limit for it?

We are associated with district advisory committees, complaint committees, in Madhya Pradesh. It took my breath away when we were told in those committees that corruption complaints would be outside the purview of the advisory committees. I said, "I do not want to join the advisory committee in that case. I refuse to join unless and until the Central Government and the State Governments empower the district advisory committees to take up these matters" Up to date the Madhya Pradesh Government has not allowed the district committees to take up, to look into, any of these corruption cases. I have brought up that matter in the House also. They said it was a State matter, it could not be discussed.

These are worse than useless committees that have been appointed by the State Governments in the districts

for dealing with administrative matters. I therefore would appeal to you, to the Minister concerned and the House to see that the vigilance department, the vigilance structure, the vigilance set-up is really made vigilant, it is no use calling it vigilant. Can the Minister lay his hand upon his heart and assure the House that today this vigilance set-up, right from the Central Vigilance Commission down to the vigilance officers who have been appointed are such that they cope with the task and they are truly vigilant?

In many States it has become the fashion to appoint retired Chief Secretaries straightaway as Chairman of the State Vigilance Commission. I know the retired Chief Secretaries have a lot of experience.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But what would happen if Nandaji retires tomorrow?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He will be a retired Minister. I do not know. He would become something else, I would not like to say.

In Madras, the retired Chief Secretary has become the Chairman of the State Vigilance Commission, in Maharashtra the retired Chief Secretary has become the Chairman of the Vigilance Commission there. Are they the only persons who can be appointed to this onerous job, to shoulder this big responsibility?

Shri Shankre: They know the tricks of the trade.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do think the Government should not sort of ipso facto, automatically, appoint retired Secretaries on the Vigilance Commission.

One word more and I have done. Only the other day, two days ago, as if by a coincidence two important men in India's public life spoke, one in New Delhi and the other, I be-

lieve, far down in the south, one the former Attorney-General, Shri Motilal Setalvad, and the other Shri K. Santhanam, who has produced, after years of strenuous labour and sincere effort, in collaboration with Members of the House, colleagues, my colleague Shri Nath Pai, Shri Khadilkar and others, a very....

16-15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I was trying to say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that only the other day, two days ago, Shri Motilal Setalvad, the former Attorney-General, and Shri K. Santhanam, who was a Member of Parliament till a couple of years ago, spoke in the same strain. Shri K. Santhanam who as you are aware, after years of strenuous labour and sincere effort, in collaboration with our colleagues in this House of the Congress Party and of the Opposition—I mentioned only two names, my colleague, Shri Nath Pai, and Shri Khadilkar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will finish in two and a half minutes. I felt a little lost because of your divided attention, Sir.

An hon. Member: The attention of the House is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chair's attention should also be there. Both referred to this question—Shri M. C. Setalvad and Shri Santhanam, who had produced a valuable report, a monumental report which has been cropping up again and again here, and reference to it has been made again and again in this House, as to why the recommendations of the Santhanam committee have not been accepted, why the recommendations of the Santhanam committee to deal with corruption at the political level have not been accepted.

2019 (Ai) LSD—8.

It goes without saying. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as is said in the Gita:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः

unless you tackle the evil at the fountain-head, at the source, at the *Sreshtha* level, *parama sheshta* level, you cannot expect or hope to eradicate the evil at lower levels, lower down. That is why the Santhanam Committee made valuable recommendations, particularly recommendations with regard to ministerial corruption of which there is some evidence. I will not say all ministers are corrupt; I said that there was some evidence of ministerial corruption. That committee recommended that in a case when there is a complaint of corruption made against any minister—I am sorry that a complaint was made against her too; it proved to be unfounded—in such cases the Santhanam committee recommended that it should be referred to a judge from a panel to be maintained by the President and then if a *prima facie* case is made it must go far a judicial inquiry. That was the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. Why should government, why should Mr. Nanda himself, the Home Minister with his *sadachar* and vow and *Bhisma Prutigya* and with all his background, fight shy of it? He has been fighting shy of accepting it. No reasons had been given before the House. Therefore, I would stress this before I close. As has been very rightly pointed out by Mr. Setalvad, they have set up double standards. Multiple standards are adopted for dealing with corruption. As Acharya Kripalani said some days ago, if a petty official was involved in a bribe of one rupee he is punished and sent to jail for six months, but if a minister who has amassed lakhs and lakhs of rupees is involved, as was proved by the CBI in the Orissa affairs nothing is done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In half a minute; I will finish. I would stress

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

once again before I close that this is only a half-hearted measure—this Central Vigilance Commission. I would not be satisfied, the House would not be satisfied and the nation would not be satisfied unless and until the Santhanam Committee's recommendations for dealing with corruption have been accepted in toto by the government, and that is only way to deal with corruption effectively.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Daji.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा तीसरा नम्बर है,
हमको बुलाया जाना चाहिये। प्रायकी प्रक्रिया
के अनुसार हमको बुलाया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Daji: Two years ago, Mr. Nanda very flamboyantly announced that he would resign if he were not able to stamp out corruption within two years. I made bold to say that Mr. Nanda was rushing in where angels feared to tread. As we are drawing towards the end of the two-year term, I think my words have proved much more correct than the flamboyant claim of Mr. Nanda.

Now, he has slightly shifted his ground and has started saying that he would resign if he has failed to make an impact on the problem of corruption, and that it should be judged by the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister is to judge it and he says that the impact has not been made, the Prime Minister would be condemning himself and his Cabinet and the Government. Therefore, no Prime Minister would dare to say so, and Shri Nanda would get a clean alibi.

But what I am pained at is this; despite the fact that every Member who has spoken has said that this is a very important subject—we expect Shri Nanda to be here for this debate—there is not a single Cabinet Minister here, not a single Cabinet Minister has had the courtesy to come and listen to this most important debate, which affects the vital problem of our

nation today. It is not a mere question of discourtesy to the House. It is a casual, off-hand, routine way in which the question of corruption is being faced and is sought to be quelled.

As has been pointed out by the Vigilance Commissioner himself, the problem of corruption is an integrated whole, and it cannot be dealt with piecemeal. Any attempt to deal with the problem of corruption piecemeal is bound to fail. Therefore, the Vigilance Commission alone, with restrictive powers to deal with corruption only at the official level, can never succeed. The evil of corruption has to be attacked on all fronts and, most of all, at the root of corruption. Corruption itself has many forms. The mere acceptance of a bribe is only one form of corruption. But that is not a very common form of corruption. There are various other forms; favours, nepotism, and such things, the totality of which goes to make an administration corrupt. Therefore, the need of the hour is not a very truncated, restricted Vigilance Commission against officials who should be made the scapegoats, but a full-fledged, powerful Ombudsman which should look into all sorts of grievances, all sorts of complaints, all sorts of favouritism and nepotism and all sorts of questionable and doubtful administrative actions which may not be technically illegal, which may not technically fall within the meaning of the Prevention of Corruption Act, and yet may be suspicious enough to be taken up by the Ombudsman. Unless the Government goes the whole hog to establish such a body, the bonafides of the Government shall not be accepted by the Opposition.

What is at the root of corruption? The root of corruption is black money. The root of corruption is extra money in the hands of big business. We are seeing the spectacle of one group of big business exposing another group of big business, and that group of big business exposing a third group of

big business. That will not solve the problem. We have heard of a memorial against the Finance Minister presented to the Prime Minister and the President. The *Indian Express* has come out with an innocuous explanation that this is the move of Birlas to undo the work done by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari during his visit to the Soviet Union. I do not believe anything can be far off the mark. It may be a move of Birlas; I do not know whether it is a move of Birlas or Dalmias or Jains. But we do not look at it from this point of view. What I say is that the whole thing is again and again raised because the Government is fighting shy of meeting the challenge of political corruption. Unless you establish a body a forum to meet the political corruption as has been spelt out by the Santhanam Committee, the problem cannot be solved. If a certain group of Members of Parliament or members of a Legislative Assembly make bold to sign a petition, it should not be left to the Prime Minister to refer or not to refer. The Prime Minister's position is very unenviable. If he refers it, he will be charged of partiality there was actually a case, we all know—and if he does not refer, then he may be charged by the Opposition of having screened his colleague, and his position will become very unenviable. If in certain States the Opposition comes to take power, if the Opposition Chief Minister is challenged and there is a complaint against him, and if the Prime Minister refers it to the tribunal, it will be bound to be charged as political partiality. Therefore, let us not throw on the Prime Minister the discretion; it should go automatically to a tribunal, manned by a person above suspicion, of the calibre of a high court judge or Supreme Court Judge; even if the complaint is frivolous and is made by some Members of Parliament or the Assembly, they should be made to face the responsibility. Therefore, the Santhanam Committee has rightly suggested that such a complaint should be presented as a petition

to the House so that those persons who sign it will have to face the responsibility for having given a frivolous charge and will be proceeded upon. Therefore, it must go to an independent tribunal.

The charge against Shri T. T. Krishnamachari apparently seems to be appalling. But that is not the point. The point is very clear; if the Minister himself is not a party to corruption, but if his own kith and kin are able to amass wealth during his tenure of office, is this itself not suspicious?

When I raised that question of code of conduct for ministers, Mr. Nanda said that sons are covered by the code. After a month, Mr. Hathi corrected it by saying that minor sons are covered by the code, but not major sons. When I put the question, I meant only adult sons, because minor sons would have no meaning. I put it the other way round. Instead of putting the question, are the relatives of ministers barred from doing any business, I put it the other way round: If a man has close relations doing business, he should be debarred from assuming the portfolio of Finance Minister or Commerce Minister, because then the amassing of wealth by his relatives is not above suspicion. That is the crux of the matter.

We have got these charges against the present Finance Minister. But much is spoken about the son of an ex-Minister who has magically risen from the position of an insurance agent to that of a big magnate, moving about in air-conditioned cars in the city of Bombay. If he has achieved it honestly, then he should be in possession of magical powers or it may be fortuitous that his rise has begun with the rise of his father and the stars of both brought about their ascendancy together. Such things may happen accidentally, but people will not take such things at the face-value. The question of political corruption is very much there.

[Shri Daji]

There are glaring instances. For example, recently 1.23 lakh shares of Jessops have been purchased by Government at a premium of Rs. 15 per share more than the market rate. That is not all. There is a further clause that if the arbitrator gives a higher rate, the Government will pay that also. Paying nearly Rs. 18 lakhs from the treasury to a particular group of industrialists—is it not corruption? It may be an open, honest business deal. But is it not corruption at the expense of the treasury? There is the case of a Kanpur industrialist whose income-tax dues amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs have been written off. Is this not corruption? No money might have passed, but what other considerations might have been there, we do not know. Therefore, corruption has many ramifications which the Vigilance Commission would not be able to deal with.

Let us take the case of Punjab. Then there are charges against the Mysore Chief Minister and the Bihar Chief Minister. All these things cannot be merely relegated to the secretariat of the Prime Minister. They must be investigated into thoroughly by an independent tribunal without any hesitation.

Why is the Government so soft to big business? If a pick-pocket picks the pocket and gets a purse containing one rupee, jail sentence is imposed. But if there is income-tax or foreign exchange evasion, only fine is levied. Why this softness? Even if they go inside the jail in some cases, they are treated like royal guests. I had the mortification of staying in the same ward with a rapist and a forger. I was on stayagraha. I got Class C and both of them, the rapist and the forger, got Class A taking four eggs a day! This is how big business is treated in this country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When was that?

Shri Daji: Last year.

I say, Government has been evading corruption. During the last enemy aggression, small middle-class housewives gave away their golden ornaments for the country's defence. They were not promised that their gold would be returned to them after 15 years. But now when black gold is to be brought out, they are promising that the gold would be returned after 15 years. This is partnership in corruption; this is abetment of corruption. Such a government will never be taken seriously when it talks of rooting out corruption; it cannot be taken seriously.

A very pertinent question was put by Mr. Mathur to the Finance Minister the other day: How is it that there has not been a single raid for detecting black money on any one of the 17 top business houses in the country? Has the government come to the conclusion that none of these big business houses has any black money? Instead of replying to this question, the Finance Minister put a question to Mr. Mathur: "If you know of any such case of corruption, bring it to my notice and I will check up". That is not the point. The point is, has the government come to the conclusion that the top 17 business houses have no black money? What we find is, the big business which is the main source of corruption is let free and the smaller fry are touched here and there.

There is the question of retired government servants. The Santhanam Committee suggested a ban for two years on re-employment. I do not agree with this. I want a total blanket ban on retired government servants being employed by private individuals. Suppose they are caught taking bribe and you dismiss them. They do not care; the big business houses will employ them. I gave an example in this House, speaking on the Home Ministry's demands. My speech was a challenge to the integ-

city of Mr. Nanda, but he did not say anything about it. A retired income-tax officer of Delhi is the Chief Public Relations Officer of Birlas sitting in Delhi in an air-conditioned office, giving parties to all Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in Delhi itself. If retired officers can be so engaged by big business houses, there is no equality before law. There is nothing that can be done about it. Under the present system of law it will not be corruption technically, but it will be corruption, nonetheless.

The next question is the question of secrecy. If a thief is caught, the *Hindustan Times* or the *Times of India* will publish that such and such a man was convicted. But in the case of a big businessman, his assessment is secret, his declarations are secret, his declarations of black money are secret. What is this? After all, a thief who steals money from one man is only committing a crime against an individual. An income-tax evader is a national criminal, he is nothing less than a traitor in times of emergency. He should be black-listed openly. In olden days the kings used to parade them on donkeys with blackened face. It is not a very bad practice. At least do it with one or two. After all, social pressure alone can stop this black money which is blackening politicians themselves.

It is not only that. In certain cases where certain individuals have spoken up against corruption the Government instead of helping them have helped the big money. I am referring to the famous Bombay case where the Government claimed privilege under the Evidence Act and refused to produce enquiry reports and reports of Commissioners of Enquiry in the court of law so that the case could not be proved and therefore the case had to go by default. Therefore, the Government instead of doing anything is abetting the offenders. That is the curse of the day.

Sir, the curse of the day is the unholy wedlock of men in power with

men of big business. Today the men of big business are conspiring to become men of power and men of power are almost dying to become men of big business. This is the unholy wedlock. As long as this unholy wedlock continues we cannot root out corruption. This is the root cause of corruption. This has sucked the very moral fibre of our country, this has corroded the national character, this has subverted the democratic institution and this has made our democracy into a handmaid of big money. Unless we break this wedlock, unless we are able to break this wedlock, there cannot be any breakthrough on this question of corruption.

Therefore, if you want to really stop this rot of corruption, you have to hit at big money, hit it effectively, hit it dauntlessly, hit it nakedly and expose the big business. Only then democracy can be saved. Otherwise, Sir, I make bold to say that democracy is fast slipping from the "government of the people, by the people, for the people" into a "government of the big business, government for the black money, government by the boys of big money".

To achieve our objective, I offer the following suggestions. Firstly, set up a tribunal for political corruption. The second suggestion is about the Ombudsman. The third suggestion is that licences should be given by a board of trade and not by any minister or any officer. An independent board of trade should be constituted for giving licences, which is one of the sources of official corruption and official favouritism. Lastly, there should be a general probe into all the big business houses. I am not suggesting anything fantastic. The Government had previously ordered it. Then the Birlas went up to Supreme Court and got a stay order, under the fundamental rights. Today, under the emergency, the fundamental rights have been suspended. Because of the suspension of fundamental

[Shri Daji]

rights the DIR is used for imprisonment of a number of trade union workers and political opponents. If that is the case, let us take advantage of this emergency, when the fundamental rights are suspended, and let us have an independent tribunal like the Shastri Tribunal which was appointed by the Government. Just at the moment when the Shastri Tribunal was laying its hand on big money, the Supreme Court gave the stay order under the fundamental rights. Today the fundamental rights have been suspended. An all-powerful tribunal can be constituted to probe deeply and widely into all the dealings of big business, and then we can lay back and fortify the foundations of our democracy.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी (बगहा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है यह कोई नई बात हम लोग डिस्कस नहीं कर रहे हैं। कई मर्तबा यह बात यहाँ आई है और इसको हमने डिस्कस किया है। इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि भ्रष्टाचार है। इसलिए सरकार ने भी इस बात को माना है और इसको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं।

जहाँ तक पुराने इतिहास का सम्बन्ध है, जब से यह दुनिया बनी है और जब तक शायद दुनिया रहेगी, भ्रष्टाचार भी किसी न किसी रूप में रहेगा ही। चाइना में एक कहावत है कि जहाँ भी रुपये पैसे का डीलिंग होता है और जो उसको करता है अगर उसको कहो कि इसमें बेईमानी न करो तो वह ठीक उसी तरह से है कि किसी की जबान पर आप शहद लगा दो और उनसे कहो कि चाटो मत यह ठीक उसी तरह की बात है। कौन भ्रष्ट है और कौन नहीं है, इसकी अगर पहचान करनी हो तो ईसा मसीह का उदाहरण आप लीजिये। जब एक भ्रष्टाचारी को उसके बेलों ने पकड़ लिया और ईसा मसीह को उसके बारे में बताया तो

उन्होंने उन लोगों में कहा कि यह तो भ्रष्टाचारी है, यह ठीक है लेकिन आप सब एक तरफ हों और अपने अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहो कि तुम में से कौन भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं है और जो भ्रष्टाचारी न हों वह पहला पत्थर इसको मार दे। किसी में भी यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई। इतिहास इन सारी बातों से भरा हुआ है।

अपोजीशन के लोग बराबर इस बात को कहते हैं कि सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार है शासन में भ्रष्टाचार है, दुनिया भर का जितनी चीजें हैं उन सब में भ्रष्टाचार है लेकिन वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि उन्होंने कहाँ तक इस भ्रष्टाचार का दूर करने में सरकार को सहयोग दिया है, कहाँ तक शासन को सहयोग दिया है ताकि इस भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर पूछें तो उनका इसका जवाब मिल जाएगा कि उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया है...

श्री बाजी : मैं दोनों हाथ अपने दिल पर रख कर कहता हूँ कि मैं ने ईमानदारी से अपना काम किया है

श्री शशिरंजन : अपोजीशन वाले डेढ़ दो लाख रुपया कहाँ से लाते हैं इन्वेन्शन लड़ने के लिए ?

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : यह एक सामाजिक रोग है। सामाजिक रोग तभी दूर हो सकता है जब कि समाज के जितने लोग हैं, वे सब इसमें सरकार का सहयोग प्रदान करें। किसी लड़ाई को जीत लेना आसान है, किसी देश के लिए आजादी हासिल करना आसान है लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ युद्ध करना और उसमें कामयाबी हासिल करना सब से बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। कारण यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार का एक रूप नहीं बल्कि अनेकों रूप होते हैं।

जहां तक इस सरकार का सम्बन्ध है दो साल हुए नन्दा जी ने कहा था कि वह दो साल के भ्रष्टाचार इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त कर देंगे। गांधी जी ने भी एक बार कहा था कि वह इस देश को एक साल के भ्रष्टाचार भ्रष्टाचारों से आजादी दिला देंगे। लेकिन एक साल के भ्रष्टाचार जब स्वराज्य नहीं मिला और लोगों ने उन से जाकर पूछा कि आपने तो वादा किया था कि आप इस देश को एक बरस के भ्रष्टाचार स्वराज्य दिला देंगे तो गांधी जी ने यह जवाब दिया था कि

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा चल रही है लेकिन हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय घंटी बज रही है कोरम हो गया है माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : गांधी जी ने उत्तर दिया कि जो मैं ने शर्तें लगाई थी क्या वे आपने पूरी कीं। उन शर्तों को अगर आप पूरा करते तो स्वराज्य मिल जाता। चूंकि आप लोगों ने शर्तों को पूरा नहीं किया इस लिए स्वराज्य नहीं मिला। ठीक उसी तरह से नन्दा जी ने जिस वक्त यह कहा था कि दो बरस में वह भ्रष्टाचार इस देश से दूर कर देंगे और यह हो भी सकता है लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि आप सब अपने सहयोग का हाथ धागे बढ़ाये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया होता और जनता का नैयाग किया होता तो मेरा खयाल है कि वह बहुत दूर तक इस में कामयाब हो गए होते।

जहां तक नन्दा जी के प्रोपाम का सम्बन्ध है भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए वह प्रोपाम बहुत धरुण्डा है, उस में जो बानें हैं, वे बहुत धरुण्डा हैं। किमी ने कहा है :

यत् मंसा करोति तद् वाचा वदति
 यत् वाचा वदति तद् कर्मणा करोति

जैसा मन होता है, वैसा आदमी बचन बोलता है और जैसे बचन बोलता है, वैसा काम करता है। देखना यह है कि देश के भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति इसको खत्म करने के प्रति लोगों का दिमाग बना है या नहीं, जवान से कहते हैं या नहीं, और कुछ काम भी उसकी तरफ हुआ है या नहीं? जहां तक सरकार का मसाला है, नन्दा जी ने सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमिशन की नियुक्ति की

Revision of Government Servants' Conduct and Disciplinary Rules, introduction of Anti-corruption Laws Act, Code of Conduct for Ministers. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Members who are not present, their daily allowance should not be paid today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . There is quorum now. He might continue.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह जो स्टैंड नन्दा जी ने लिये उन के साथ साथ इम्पोर्ट एंड एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड, ट्रेड कंट्रोल प्रागोनाइजेशन, डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ सप्लाइज एंड डिस्पोजल, डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ टेक्निकल डेवेलपमेंट, सेंट्रल पब्लिक वर्कस डिपार्टमेंट आदि जगहों पर, जहां पर लोगों का खयाल है कि यह कर्प्शन छिपा हुआ है, नन्दा जी ने हाथ रक्खा। नन्दा जी कर्प्शन को रोकने के लिए जो कुछ भी काम कर सकते थे वह उन्होंने किया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . There is quorum now. He might continue.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : नन्दा जी ने सब से पहले पब्लिक एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जहाँ-जहाँ बुराईयाँ थीं, जहाँ-जहाँ करप्शन था, उस का रोकने के लिये यह सारी बार्डोज नियुक्त कीं। कोई भी जगह उन्होंने ने नहीं छोड़ा जहाँ पर करप्शन हो सकता है। इस में जितनी कामयाबी होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हुई, लेकिन ग्राम जनता में यह बात घर कर गई कि करप्शन के खिलाफ हमको लड़ना चाहिये। करप्शन के खिलाफ जो नन्दा जी का काम है वह किनी से कम नहीं है। बैसे ग्राम का पैमाना इतना बड़ा है, ग्राम इस का क्षेत्र इतना बड़ा है, कि किना भी काम किया जाय, वह बहुत बड़ा नजर नहीं आता है।

बहुत से लोगों ने इस रिपोर्ट को देखा है। सन् 1964-65 में 2032 लोग पकड़े गये। जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं उन के बारे में प्रपेन्डिक्स 9 में दिया गया है। इस से मालूम होता है कि इस बिजनेस कमिशन ने कम काम नहीं किया है। काम बहुत ज्यादा हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सव्वाये हैं, जो भी लेजिस्लेचर्स हैं, जो भी सजग लोग हैं देश के, यह काम उन के सहयोग पर निर्भर करता है और तभी नन्दा जी का प्राणाम या सरकार का काम पूरा हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कार्रम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . now there is quorum.

श्री बड़े (सरगौन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह सन्देश बिजिनेस कमिशन का रिपोर्ट चर्चा के वास्ते आये तब सधारणतया यह विचार मन में आता है कि करप्शन, जिस को घूसखोरी कहते हैं, उस के बारे में चर्चा कैसे शुरू हुई। नन्दा जी ने पहले कहा था कि यदि दो सालों में करप्शन खत्म नहीं होगा तो वह त्याग पत्र दे देंगे। लेकिन हम ने त्याग पत्र देने के लिये दो साल रास्ता देखा। करप्शन आज तक कम नहीं हुआ है। हो सकता है

कि जब नन्दा जी ने इस के खिलाफ नाग लगाया तब घन्टे हेतु से लगाया होगा। मैं नन्दा जी को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि कम से कम उन की बजह से शासन का ध्यान करप्शन का तरफ चलाता गया।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो घूसखोरी या करप्शन चल रहा है वह तीन तरह से चलता है। एक तो पेपर करेन्सी, दूसरे लेटर करेन्सी और तीसरे बाटल करेन्सी, तान करेन्सी से यह बातें चल रही हैं। मैं हर क्षेत्र में देखता हूँ, दिल्ली में भी देखता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का घूसखोरी केवल नाचे के मिनिस्ट्रों और नाचे के लोगों में ही नहीं घुसा है, इस वक्त बड़े बड़े मिनिस्ट्रों तक में घूसखोरी है। इसके बारे में सा०बी०प्राई० का रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। उस के बारे में मैं बाद में कहूँगा।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . now there is quorum.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं यह कह रहा था कि यहाँ तान करेन्सी चल रही है तो मैं ने ऐसी ही नहीं कह दिया था। के० एल० पजार्बा ने अपनी किताब करप्शन इन पब्लिक एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ऐसी बात लिखी है :

"We can fight corruption properly only if we realise how powerful the enemy is. It has many weapons in its armoury beginning with flattery, lavish entertainment, including ladies of easy virtue, costly presents and lastly money and gold. The power of gold is enormous. In the last resort it dissipates all doubts and it induces people in authority to agree with you."

इस प्रकार का चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं पहले माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि करप्शन का खोना नारा

नन्दा जी ने लगाया और जिस को यहां पर प्रतिपादन कर रहे थे उस की वजह से पूरे के पूरे देश का लक्ष्य करप्शन की तरफ गया। उन्होंने ने सदाचार समितियां बनायीं। उस में कुछ बोगस सदाचार समितियां काम करने लगीं। तो लोग कहने लगे कि यह सदाचार समिति है। उस का कारण यह है कि कुछ बोगस सदाचार समितियां कुछ स्टेटों में उत्पन्न हो गयी हैं और उन का काम चलता है, इस वास्ते सदाचार की सदा चोर कर दिया कि यह सदाचार करते करते खुद हो चोर बन गये। लेकिन यह घूसखोरी होती क्यों है, इस के कारण में जाते हैं, इस की भीमांसा में जाते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि इस का कारण यह है कि धन पार्टी राज शुरू हो गया और पार्टी को पैसे की जरूरत पड़ी, चन्दे की जरूरत पड़ी, तो चन्दा लेना शुरू हो गया। सब से ज्यादा चन्दा लिया है कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और फिर जो इसके पीछे रहने हैं बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और उद्योगपति वह कमी भी कुर्सी पर धाना या मिनिस्टर होना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह मिनिस्टर ही उन को कठपुतली हो जाते हैं। जब चुनाव में पैसा दिया तो उन का काम उन को करना ही पड़ता है। उस वक़्त में फिर घूसखोरी जितनी होती है वह होती है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा चाहता हूँ कि 16 स्टेट्स हैं उन में से कुछ स्टेट्स में विजिलेस कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ है, सभी स्टेटों में धभी नियुक्त नहीं हुआ है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक विजिलेस कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ है। लेकिन वह है हमारे होम मिनिस्टर के हाथ के नीचे। तो जब कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन या एन्क्वायरी करे तो उस की रिपोर्ट ऊपर भेजते हैं डिपार्टमेंट में, डिपार्टमेंट कमेंट देता है कि हाँ, इस की चीकसी करो या इस के ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया जाय तब चलता है, और नहीं तो मिनिस्टर के दफ्तर में पड़ा रहता है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned only with the Central Vigil-

ance Commissioner's report. The hon. Member is an advocate and he knows what is relevant and what is not relevant.

श्री बड़े : इसमें जो संधानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसमें दिया है कि पूरे देश का करप्शन धगर निकालना है तो स्टेटों में भी ऐसा विजिलेस कमीशन होना चाहिए और मेरा यही कहना है कि धगर धाफको कुछ विजिलेस कमीशन से काम लेना है तो उसके लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी होना चाहिए न कि किसी मिनिस्टर के हाथ के नीचे उसे होना चाहिए।

विजिलेस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मैं देखता हूँ तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह केवल समरी ही हुई है। इसमें यह नहीं बताया है कि कितने रुपये का गबन था, कितना रुपया इनवाल्ड था, कौन से डिपार्टमेंट का था, यह कुछ नहीं बताया है, जैसे डिपार्टमेंट बाइंड बताया है लेकिन कौन कौन से स्टेट्स के लोग थे, चपरासी थे, क्लर्क थे, लोअर डिबीजन थे या अपर डिबीजन थे, यह कुछ नहीं बताया है। जैसे यह केवल बताया है कि मिनिस्ट्री धाफ डिफेंस के इतने केसेज थे लेकिन कितना एमाउन्ट इन्वाल्ड है यह नहीं बताया है। इसमें बताया है :

"Complaints relating to matters concerning State Governments: 621 complaints relating to matters pertaining to State Governments were registered in the Commission. 318 complaints were forwarded to the State Governments for disposal and the remaining were filed as vague.

The Commission closely scrutinises the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings appointed by the Lok Sabha as also the audit reports and pursue such of the matters as deserve attention with the Ministries/Departments concerned."

[श्री बड़े]

लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं बताया है कि उन 621 केसेज में 381 कम्प्लेंट्स जो रह गए, उनका क्या हुआ ?

फिर उन्होंने बताया कि 1200 कम्प्लेंट्स प्राये प्रगेन्ट गजटेड आफिसर्स प्रोर जो एनाउन्स प्राये ये, विदाउः सिग्नेचर्स बे, उनका क्या किया ? क्यों उनकी परत ध्यान नहीं दिया, यह भी उसके अन्दर नहीं बताया है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट कुछ कन्वीन नहीं है प्रोर उनका कारण यह है कि सेंट्रल रिजिस्ट्रेशन कमीशन को जो पावर दी गई है, जो प्रधिकार दिये गये हैं वह इतने कम हैं कि केवल एक लोगों को बहकाने के लिए एक सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया है।

एक एंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट भी है, एंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट में भी काम जाता है। लेकिन एंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट में देखा जाय तो उस पर कितना प्रेशर आता है, यह कभी किसी ने देखा है क्या ? मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जहाँ एंटी करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट में कोई भी केस जाता है, तो उसके बाद कांग्रेस के जो लोग होते हैं, गांवों के जो बड़े-बड़े नेता वही जाते हैं, वह मिनिस्ट्रों से जा कर कहते हैं प्रोर मिनिस्ट्रों से प्रेशर उनके ऊपर आता है, इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति हर एक स्टेट में है प्रोर यहाँ भी है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसके लिए पार्लियामेंट की कमिटी नियुक्त की जाये, पार्लियामेंट को इसका काम दिया जाये, तो बहुत करके एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी यह होगी प्रोर उसके द्वारा काम ठीक से किया जा सकेगा। मैं ने देखा कि जब जब चुनाव में वैसे की जरूरत होती है, जब जब कभी भी संस्था के वास्ते वैसे की जरूरत होती है, वह कहा जाते हैं (व्यवधान) जनसंघ कभी भी नहीं गया है, जनसंघ को यह देते भी नहीं हैं, जनसंघ को तो जनवचेविल

समझते हैं, वह समझते हैं कि इनको बेंगे तो लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा, कोटा नहीं मिलेगा, परमिट नहीं मिलेगा। तो यह कोटा, परमिट प्रोर लाइसेंस का एक राज्य चला आ रहा है, रावण राज जिसे राजा जी कहते हैं, यह एक ऐसा रावण राज घुसा हुआ है कि जहाँ जहाँ चन्दा दिया गया वहाँ वहाँ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को सपोर्ट किया गया प्रोर उनके ऊपर पुरस्कार नहीं बने प्रोर ऊपर से उनको लाइसेंस, परमिट प्रोर कोटा मिलता है। यह मैं बताता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन एक कमिटी तैयार हो गई है प्रोर एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन के वास्ते जब लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं तो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी उसी आदमी को दिये जाते हैं जिसको कि एक्सपोर्ट का लाइसेंस मिलता है। अब जैसे फाइन आर्ट सिल्क का है। फाइन सिल्क का जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो उसमें कमीशन एजेंट होते हैं। हमारे गांवों में जो रेशम का कपड़ा बुनने काम करते हैं, उन के बालाबह सब कपड़ा खरीद करते हैं। उनको फिर बम्बई भेजा जाता है प्रोर बम्बई में जो एक्सपोर्ट के दलाल होते हैं वह उसको एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। इस प्रकार से एक्सपोर्ट का लाइसेंस उनको मिलता है प्रोर फिर इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी उनके नाम से ही दिया जाता है प्रोर वह फिर पगड़ी चलती है या उसकी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है। तो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस प्रोर एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस में कितना भ्रष्टाचार होगा है, यह कभी शासन ने देखा है क्या ? तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह घूसखोरी जो है यह कभी भी खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक कि आजकल की जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है वह खत्म नहीं होगी।

प्राप स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ाने को कहते हैं। महात्मा जी के चेले धरने को कहते हैं, महात्मा जी की गांधी टोपी तो जरूर पहनते हैं लेकिन इनके घरों में जाकर देखिए तो ऐसा ऐसा फर्नीचर धरपको मिलेगा जो

कि राजाओं और महाराजाओं के घरों में भी नहीं मिलेगा। राजाओं को तो क्या क्या कहते थे उनको तो खरम कर दिया लेकिन ये दूसरे राजा पैदा हो गए हैं जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं यह बड़े कारपोरेशंस के चेयरमैन हैं, उनके मकान देखिए, उनका इतना हार्ड स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग है कि किसी राजा महाराजा का भी ऐसा नहीं होगा। यह राजा महाराजाओं से भी बड़ गए हैं। जो चेयरमैन हैं कारपोरेशंस के, उनके घर जाकर देखिए, मिनिस्ट्रों के घर देखिए। महात्मा गांधी जी ने तो कहा था कि सिम्पल लिविंग ऐंड होई थिंकिंग होना चाहिए। तो अब हार्ड लिविंग और सिम्पल थिंकिंग हो गई है। बड़े प्राराम से रहते हैं। इस वास्ते पैसे की जरूरत होती है। यदि उनको पैसा नहीं मिले तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग उनका हार्ड है कान्क्रेट स्कूलों में अपने बच्चे पढ़ने भेजते हैं, साठ साठ रुपये महीना उन पर खर्च करते हैं, सत्तर सत्तर (ब्यवधान) हां, सौ सौ रूपये भी देने हैं, तो इस वास्ते भी पैसे की जरूरत होती है क्योंकि इनकी रोज की जरूरत थोड़े पैसे से मेटिसफाई नहीं होती है। हम वास्ते जब तक सिम्पल लिविंग नहीं आयेगी जब तक महात्मा गांधी ने जो कहा था कि सिम्पल रहना चाहिए और बिदेशी वस्त्रों का बायकाट करके स्वदेशी वस्त्र पहनना चाहिए और साथ साथ में यह भी कहा था कि जब तक तुम्हारा पड़ोसी भूखा रहता है नंगा रहता है तब तक तुमको ऐसी वस्त्रों का उपभोग करने का अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन यह धारणा नहीं किया। घूसखोरी के लिए मैं नन्दा जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि घूसखोरी इन लिए है कि धारणा जो महात्मा जी का पैगाम था उसको नहीं माना। उनको मारने वाला जो था वह तो हत्यारा था ही लेकिन महात्मा जी के पैगाम को मारने वाले धाप

भोग ही और इस वास्ते घूसखोरी हो गई है और जो स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग का नारा धाप लगते हैं, जो बड़े बड़े धाफिसर हैं, या कारपोरेशंस के चेयरमैन हैं उनकी लिविंग को धाप देखिए उनके उपर नियंत्रण लगाइए और उसके साथ-साथ में चन्दा लेने का जो सवाल धाप पैदा हो गया है, वह चन्दा लेना जब बन्द कर देंगे और बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रीमलिस्ट्स लोगों की कठपुतली नहीं बनगें तो घूसखोरी बन्द हो जायेगी (ब्यवधान)

एक सहरस्य : अब कल पर रूखिए।

श्री तुकम चन्व कछबाय : मैं धापकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गणपूति नहीं है। (ब्यवधान) मैं बोलें करता हूँ, सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Count is being taken. Meanwhile, the hon. Member can go on and conclude his speech.

श्री बड़े : तो मेरा यह कहना है कि

श्री तुकम चन्व कछबाय : मैं धापकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि सदन में गणपूति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वह गिन रहे हैं, धाप बैठिए। (ब्यवधान)

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 1, 1965|Agrahayana 10, 1887 (Saka).