

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : इसकी जांच
होनी चाहिये। क्या इसीलिए रा दूपति शासन
वहां . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he please sit
down?

Now papers to be laid on the Table.

(St.)
(2) A copy of the Press Council
(Third Amendment) Rules,
1966, published in Notification
No. G.S.R. 1974 in Gazette of
India dated the 24th December,
1966, under sub-section (3) of
section 22 of the Press Council
Act, 1965. [Placed in the
Library. See No. LT-190/67].

12.39 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table
following eight Bills passed by the
House of the Parliament during the
current Session and assented to by the
President since a report was last made
to the House on the 18th March,
1967:—

- (1) The Appropriation Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Appropriation (Vote on
Account) Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways)
Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways)
Vote on Account Bill, 1967.
- (5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Ap-
propriation Bill, 1967.
- (6) The Goa, Daman and Diu Ap-
propriation (Vote on Account) Bill,
1967.
- (7) The Rajasthan Appropriation
Bill, 1967.
- (8) The Rajasthan Appropriation
(Vote on Account) Bill, 1967.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCOUNT OF LATE PRIME MINISTER NEHRU IN A FOREIGN BANK

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के
असत्य को सुधारने की मुझे अनुमति दीजिए।

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER NO. XIII RE: CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of White Paper No.
XIII containing Notes, Memoranda
and Letters exchanged between the
Governments of India and China dur-
ing February, 1966 to February, 1967.
[Placed in the Library, see No. LT-
188/67].

CINEMATOGRAPH AMENDMENT RULES & PRESS COUNCIL AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Information and Broadcasting
(Shrimati Nandni Satpathy): On be-
half of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay
on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following
Notification under sub-section
(3) of section 8 of the Cinema-
tograph Act, 1952—

- (i) The Cinematograph (Censor-
ship) Amendment Rules, 1967,
published in the Notification
No. G.S.R. 279 in Gazette of
India dated the 4th March,
1967.

- (ii) The Cinematograph (Censor-
ship) Second Amendment
Rules, 1967, published in
Notification No. G.S.R. 405 in
Gazette of India dated the
25th March, 1967. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-189/67].

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मंत्री जी ने 20 मार्च को सदन को बताया कि मेरा कथन सम्पूर्ण झूठा कथन था। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई किसी बैंक में नहीं गये। मैंने प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष किसी रूप में ऐसा नहीं कहा था। किसी भ्रादमी के मुँह में कोई बात डाल देना जो उस ने कभी न कही हो और फिर उसे झूठा कह देना एक गन्दा काम है। हो सकता है कि मंत्री जी इस बार कहें कि मैंने श्री देसाई द्वारा बैंक के खाते के निरीक्षण की बात कही है, यद्यपि बैंक में जाने की बात नहीं कही। असत्य इसी तरह बोला जाता है। भ्राधे सच को भ्राधे झूठ के साथ मिला दिया जाये। तथ्य इस प्रकार है। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी का खाता लायड्ज़ बैंक इंग्लिस्तान में था। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद विदेशी मुद्रा के नए कायदे कानून के अनुसार उस खाते को खत्म कर देना चाहिए था। किन्तु 1947 से 1960 के आसपास तक यानी तेरह वर्ष तक एक या दूसरे गैर कानूनी रूप में चलता रहा। हो सकता है कि शुरू में प्रधान मंत्री जी की केवल लापरवाही रही हो। बाद में उनको विदेशों में अपने या अपने सम्बन्धियों के लिए पैसा खर्च या जमा करने की जरूरत पड़ने लगी हो। जब एक भ्रादमी ने फोटो समेत कुछ चीजों का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू किया, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी बड़े धबराये और उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री जी को यह मामला रफा दफा करने को कहा। भारत के वित्त मंत्री ने इस सन्बन्ध में इंग्लिस्तान के वित्तमंत्री (चांसलर आफ दी एक्सचेंजर) से बात की। उस वित्त मंत्री ने बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के गवर्नर से बात की। उस गवर्नर ने लायड्ज़ बैंक के अधिकारी से कहा। तब भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशी मुद्रा के उस गैर कानूनी खाते को ऐसे साफ कर दिया गया कि आज उसके अवशेष तक नहीं हैं। गृह मंत्री जी के असत्य का एक और प्रमाण मैं उन्हीं के 20 मार्च के भाषण से देता हूँ। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में कहा था :

His publisher had naturally some credits but they were completely subject to regulations, the Foreign Exchange Regulations.

इस वाक्य का किसी तरह कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता, केवल एक कि जब भ्रादमी को कोई बात छिपानी हो या झूठ बोलना हो तब ऐसे उलझे हुए वाक्य बोल देता है। प्रकाशक अपनी भ्रलग भ्रलग किताबों के भ्रलग भ्रलग खाते रखता है। एक एक किताब की एक एक प्रति की बिक्री होने पर उसके लेखक को न कुछ देता है और न लेखक के खाते में जमा करने लगता है। हर छठे महीने या साल या दो साल में प्रकाशक पूरा हिसाब लगा कर लेखक को चैक देता है और इसलिए जमा उधार का कभी किसी मंजिल पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। जहाँ कोई ऐसा चैक किसी भारतीय लेखक को मिला उसी क्षण से विदेशी मुद्रा के कायदे कानून उस पर लागू हो जाते हैं।

माननीय गृह मंत्री और उनके जैसे लोगों ने हमेशा मुझ पर हमला किया है कि मुझे कुछ नेहरू खानदान से रोगग्रस्तता है। बात कुछ उलटी है। किसी भी पन्थ के अनुयायी अपने सब से बड़े भ्रादमी का नाम ऐसे रटा करते हैं, खास तौर से पिछले पंद्रह वर्ष से भारत में यह हुआ है कि उसे रोगग्रस्तता कहना चाहिए। किसी पन्थ को हानिकारक समझने वाले लोगों का धर्म हो जाता है कि उस पन्थ के उद्गम स्थान पर हमला करे और उसके सब से बड़े भ्रादमी की असलियत को खोले। मैंने इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया।

भारत की कुल सालाना भ्रामदनी भारत सरकार के हिसाब से एक अरब 80 अरब रुपया है, मेरे हिसाब स डेढ़ अरब। एक प्रतिशत जनता यानी पचास लाख भ्रादमी इस राष्ट्रीय भ्रामदनी का 33 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक यानी 50 अरब से 75

अरब रुपये तक उड़ा लेते हैं। 50 लाख के लिए 75 अरब रुपये और 49 करोड़ 50 लाख के लिए भी 75 अरब रुपये। इसका परिणाम गरीबी तो है ही लेकिन उसके साथ साथ पूंजी निर्माण और खेती कारखाने के सुधार का असम्भव होना भी। गैर कानूनी विदेशी मुद्रा के खाते इसी वैभव और फिजूलखर्ची की एक कड़ी हैं। सन् 1947 के बाद से अब तक का युग "खाओ और बटोरो" का रहा है।

यह अद्भुत बात है कि मैंने जो बात श्री देसाई को ले कर कही उसका जवाब श्री चव्हाण ने दिया। श्री देसाई को साफ झूठ बोलते हुए शायद हिचक हुई होगी। अब वह अगर असत्य बोलें भी तो आरम्भ में उनका न बोलना और श्री चव्हाण का बोलना बहुत बड़ा तर्क रहेगा।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts regarding the account of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were not within my personal knowledge, but I had obtained the necessary information before making my statement in the Lok Sabha on the 20th March. I once again give the facts which are as follows:

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not have an account in the Lloyds Bank in England. He however had a royalty account with his publisher in London. His publisher credited all the royalties accrued on his book in this account and the amount was repatriated to India from time to time.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगर) : किस बैंक में है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This account was within the knowledge of the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. The utilisation from this account was well within the authorised limit imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. There was no occasion what-

ever for any inspection or checking of the account by either the Finance Minister or any other authority. It is totally incorrect to say that the Finance Minister ever discussed this matter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer or with any Bank in England.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतने पर खत्म हो जाता है यह मामला ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Since my name has been mentioned, may I explain? I hope the hon. Member will not draw any unfair conclusions because I did not speak on that day. I was not called upon to speak on that day. As the Home Minister was referred to, the Home Minister referred to it.

I happened to be the Finance Minister at that time in 1960 when this question came up. There is, I think, a little misunderstanding in this. There was no question of the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru having any unauthorised account in England, and there was no question of anybody bringing it to his notice or to my notice about this with any photographs or anything. This is all a story made up by somebody and conveyed to my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He seems to have believed it.

What has happened was this, that the Prime Minister himself referred to me his account there, and asked me as to how he could spend the money, because he wanted to spend some money at that time on a relative. I saw the account, and then all the facts were verified by me. Till then there was no occasion for me to verify the facts. The Prime Minister had an account even before 1947. The rules made in 1947 allowed everybody in India who had accounts there to keep their accounts, calling them pre-zero accounts. Those moneys they were allowed to keep there. If they wanted to spend anything, they had to convey the expenditure to the Reserve Bank,

[Shri Morarji Desai]

that was the only obligation that these people had on them. Then, if any money credited after this, was earned after 1947, that had to be repatriated to India immediately. That was the rule, and that is the rule which obtains even today.

The Prime Minister received his money from his publishers, the royalty moneys; the publishers credited that money which accrued to him from time to time in that account, and the money which was credited after 1947 was being repatriated here.

Then this question arose about the pre-zero account which was there. I think about £ 3,000 or some such thing was in the pre-zero account. I found that the money that was spent by the Prime Minister during nine or ten years of that period amounted to something like £ 2,000 and odd. I am saying all this from memory.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चालीस हजार रुपये ।

Shri Morarji Desai: This is all not correct.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राज के दाम में चालीस हजार रुपये ।

Shri Morarji Desai: The money that was spent there from this account was less than the pre-zero account that he had with him. The only question that arose at that time which I raised was that as the publisher was crediting the money to his account from time to time, somebody might say that the publisher was keeping the money for some time and then doing it, which would not be a correct thing; it would, therefore, be better that the money, as it accrued from those who had to pay the royalty, was credited immediately in the account by themselves, and not through the publisher, and that was done at that time. There was no question of my talking to the Chancellor of England on this matter. I have never had any

talk. I do not know whoever had this brainwave or figment of imagination which was conveyed to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. This is entirely a lie. I had nothing to talk to the Chancellor about this, and there was no question of doing away with any account from any bank. The Prime Minister himself after a year or so closed his account and finished the matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजिये । यह विशेषाधिकार समिति में जाने लायक सवाल बन गया है । दोनों में से कोई न कोई जरूर असत्य बोल रहा है ।

श्री मन्त्रु लिखये : दो मंत्रियों के बयानों में टकराव है, परस्पर-विरोध है । एक साहब कहते हैं, "बैंक एकाउंट नहीं है" और दूसरे कहते हैं, "बैंक एकाउंट है" ।

12.54 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to continue for a further period the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to continue for a further period the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I introduce the Bill.