

[श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर वह भ्रष्टा होगा तो हम एसेम्बली की बात को छोड़ देंगे। शास्त्री जी अगर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हमारे सामने यह वायदा किया था कि आप बेक्रिफ्ट रहें, हम आपको एक भ्रष्टा ढांचा, एक भ्रष्टा निज़ाम देने की कोशिश करेंगे, जिस से आप की तसल्ली होगी, आप एसेम्बली पर खिद न करें।

15 hrs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue afterwards. The Prime Minister may now make her statement.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी अभी मैं ने सुना कि यह सरकार एक संवैधानिक संशोधन पर गिर चुकी है . . . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** वह कानून खत्म हो गया है। इस लिए क्या अब सरकार रह गई है ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They do not arise now. The Prime Minister.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** सरकार अब है क्या ? भ्रष्टा सरकार बोल रही हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order, The Prime Minister.

15.01 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO ORISSA

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, I returned yesterday afternoon from a two-day tour of the areas acutely affected by drought and scarcity in Orissa. On the eve of my departure, I extended my stay in the State as originally proposed, by an extra day so as to have a fuller idea of the prevailing situation. I had occasion

to visit ten villages in the three worst affected districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Bolangir, including some which were not on schedule and which were selected on the spot, for surprise visits. At my request, my colleagues Shri Jaganatha Rao and Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, who accompanied me, went to another three villages for which I could not myself find time; Shrimati Satpathy went to two villages to which I was to go, while I went to two others which were not on schedule.

Apart from addressing large gatherings at Senapalli, Khariar and Padampur, I had the opportunity to meet and talk to a large number of villagers, wherever I went specially Adivasis and Harijans—and to visit their homes and see their families and children. I visited many gratuitous relief and free feeding centres, school centres for feeding children, sites where relief works were in progress and centres for the distribution of loans and seed. I also had occasion to meet the Honourable Member of this House from this area, and some Members of the State Legislature including those of the Opposition Party, local officials, Panchayat leaders, representatives of voluntary agencies working in the area, students and youth representatives, as well as others.

I was naturally distressed to see conditions in these affected areas. It was obvious that the people had suffered considerable hardships. There is unprecedented drought and scarcity, and an acute lack of purchasing power. At the same time I was somewhat relieved to find that the situation is under control as a result of the energetic measures taken by the State Government. But there is no room whatsoever for complacency. On the contrary, there is great need for administering the relief programme with the utmost possible efficiency and despatch and for a very vigilant eye on the situation.

My colleague, the Food Minister, apprised the House the other day of various measures taken to provide relief in the affected areas. The State Govern-

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ment have already strengthened the relief machinery at various levels and appointed a senior officer as Special Relief Commissioner to co-ordinate and direct relief work; he accompanied us during the tour. The relief programme has now been revised upwards to provide for an outlay of nearly 9 crores. A sum of Rs. 1.35 crores was made available to the Orissa Government some time ago for expenditure on relief, and a further sum of Rs. 2 crores is being released to-day to provide ways and means support for further expenditure. I have emphasised that neither rigidity of procedure or formality, nor lack of resources should be allowed to come in the way of the programme, and such further needs as arise and are agreed upon will be similarly met.

As the Food Minister announced the other day, the number of people covered under gratuitous relief which is meant for the old, the disabled and the infirm is being increased by the State Government to 2,00,000. The number of free feeding centres has also been increased. Some road-works are being undertaken to provide widespread employment to people; 10,000 wells are included in the programme out of which 3,000 are to be made *pucca* immediately, and the remaining after the rains. Other similar works are being undertaken, including those which can continue during the monsoon. Some medical teams are already at work; more will be sent.

One of the most important and urgent needs of the affected people is the adequate and timely supply of seed requirements for the next Kharif crop. A programme for the procurement and supply of 4 lakh maunds of seed by the middle of June has been drawn up and is under execution. Side by side, Rs. 3.5 crores of taqavi has been arranged. The original limits for the grant of taqavi have been liberalised to provide loans at the rate of about Rs. 100 per acre, upto the limit of Rs. 800 to the same party. I have impressed upon the State Government and the officials concerned, the importance of timely implementation of this programme and they have assured me that they will

keep the target date so that difficulties of movement in the rainy season do not come in the way.

One of the questions raised concerned the actual wages earned by people volunteering themselves for relief works. The State Government have agreed firstly, that as far as possible panchayat and other agencies will be utilised to organise these works, with a view to minimising reliance on middlemen; and secondly, that in the pattern of wages paid, a minimum earning of the value of one rupee per head per day is ensured for subsistence, irrespective of output, with more for anyone who is entitled to it on the basis of his actual work.

There has been a demand in some quarters for the supply of paddy instead of milled rice. It appears that the bulk of the supplies have already been converted into rice, and the stocks of paddy available are now relatively limited; also, I was told that the actual demand for paddy might not be much. However, the State Government have agreed to arrange for some stocks of paddy to be sent to the affected areas where there might be demand.

The problem of the high price at which rice was being sold was also brought up and it has now been decided firstly, to subsidise rice in selected areas of specially acute distress; and secondly, to supply partly wheat and partly rice in areas where this combination will be appropriate, thereby bringing down the overall purchase price.

I was particularly concerned, as I am sure the House will also be, about the health and welfare of children in the scarcity-affected areas. I have advised the State Government to consider extending the scope of the children's midday feeding programme to non-school going children, at least in the pockets which are specially hard hit. At one such feeding centre I saw that this had, already been started in a small way. I have also suggested that a suitable person might be attached to the Special Relief Commis-

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sioner to help him coordinate the Health and Child Welfare programmes.

For the next agricultural season, apart from loans and seed to which I have referred earlier, the State Government are arranging to press into service all available power-tillers and some tractors to help cultivators plough their lands, subsidising the service in the case of the more needy.

My anxiety is as much about the long-term needs of this very backward area as about its immediate needs. It is obvious that this area has not yet received the impact of development programmes in any appreciable manner. This state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue and we must devise an accelerated programme for its long-term development on the basis of priority. I am asking my colleague, the Planning Minister, to go into this matter at an early date in consultation with the Planning Commission so that we can undertake this task as early as may be practicable.

I was deeply touched by the affection and kindness with which people received me everywhere, in large numbers, in spite of the gruelling heat. I was also heartened to see their spirit and high morale, regardless of the present difficulties.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I am glad that unlike the food Minister, it was possible for the Prime Minister to visit some of the villages and she also decided to go to some un-scheduled villages. I want to know whether she or any of her colleagues who visited some of the villages were able to go to village Deodhar where 9 persons have died, according to the admission of the State Government. They did not admit that the deaths were due to starvation; they say it is due to continued mal-nutrition and super-imposed illness. Was it possible for her to verify any of these cases?

I am really sorry even she was not able to persuade the State Government to seize all the paddy that is available with the mill-owners and others and to supply it to the people. She says that she was told there was not much demand for paddy. I do not know who told her so. Was it possible for her to ask any of the villagers there and they said, "No; we would prefer rice to paddy"? When I raised it the other day, the Food Minister said, the Prime Minister will discuss it with the State Government. The mill-owners are charging high prices and they have procured the paddy. Some paddy is available in other places too. The point is if paddy is supplied, the husk will be available for the cattle also. I think even now they should take some steps in this regard.

She has told us about the other measures that have been taken. I want to know if she had any discussion with the State Government because this area has been long neglected to take up any major irrigation project like Indravati and other projects in that area, so that these things do not recur in future.

श्री श्री (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमत्, सब से पहले तो मैं माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे इस मौके पर उस क्षेत्र में गई और जांच की जहाँ कि अकाल पड़ रहा था, लोग मर रहे थे। लेकिन उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, वह सदन में लाने से पहले पूरी दुनिया में और देश में जा चुका है, इस लिये उसका कोई महत्व नहीं रह गया है। फिर भी उनके बयान से ऐसा जाहिर होता है और वह सत्य भी है कि जितने लोग अकाल से मरे हैं, मर रहे हैं और मरेंगे उन में बहुमत खेतीहर मजदूर, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का है। इस तथ्य को सामने रखते हुए क्या भविष्य में सरकार ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम बनायेगी जिससे कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पर सीधे सीधे लाभ खेतीहर मजदूरों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को हो।

दूसरे उड़ीसा में प्रकाल के बारे में इस सदन में आज से दो ढाई महीने पहले संयुक्त सोसलिस्ट पार्टी के भाई पटनायक जी ने यह सवाल रखा था और उस समय खाद्य मंत्री जी ने सदन को ऐसा बताया था कि कोई ऐसा संकट होने वाला नहीं है, हम ने पूरी व्यवस्था कर दी है, जिससे प्रकाल वहाँ न होने पाये इस तरह से मिनिस्टर लोग बेमौत लोगों को मार देते हैं, क्या इस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जायगी।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रायः सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री मौर्य :** मुझे कहने दीजिये, किसान बेमौत मर रहे हैं, आखिर यह लोक सभा है किस लिये ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** समय नहीं है।

**Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah):** On a point of order. Sir, Shri Maurya is acting against Rule 372 which says:

"A statement may be made by minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no questions shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

The rule is categorical and it should not be allowed to be violated.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The practice in this House has been to allow a few questions in an explanatory way. I request members that the questions should be short.

**श्री मौर्य :** मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश के भी कुछ जिलों में कहते पड़ रहा है। वहाँ लोग बेमौत मरेगें इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को सामने रखते हुए सरकार ने क्या क्या व्यवस्था की है। उड़ीसा में करीब 10 लाख लोग कहते से मर रहे हैं, कहते के शिकार हैं उनमें ढाई-तीन लाख बच्चे हैं, उनके लिये भी कितनी व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है और क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore):** The Prime Minister said she would not like to go into the past, but would only think of the future. But has she found out how in a surplus State like Orissa it was possible that there was such a tremendous lack of food even though it was a backward area how the administration failed to rush food there even after there was such a severe drought? In future, how does she propose to see that such a thing never occurs again because droughts will be there even in future ?

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** Only the other day Shri H. K. Mahtab, former Chief Minister of Orissa, compared this famine to the Bengal famine. So, may I know whether the Prime Minister and the Government have taken a serious note of the situation and are taking steps similar to those taken during the Bengal famine and subsequent famines elsewhere or have they taken it only as a scarcity area, as reported earlier?

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Although the Government so long in their own obdurate way have denied the fact that famine conditions, exist in these three districts of Orissa, viz., Balangir, Sambalpur and Kalahandi, I must congratulate the Prime Minister on having come out with a very out-spoken statement that is characteristic of her. In this connection, may I know whether after touring these areas, she was convinced of the fact that famine is there and if famine is there, whether she is going to declare these areas as famine-affected areas and take necessary steps to meet the situation? When a particular area is declared as famine-affected, work on a war-footing is taken up. Is she going to introduce that in these areas?

**Shri Krishanpal Singh (Jalesar):** According to the statement of the Prime Minister, the immediate problem seems to be to provide purchasing power to the population affected by the drought. My suggestion is that Government should start relief and development works. When we were discussing the Railway Budget the other day, some Member proposed here that new railway lines should be constructed there.

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

I think this is the time when these works should be taken up. People who are capable of working should be provided with employment and those who are incapable of working should be given for relief and assistance.

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** सबसे पहले मैं प्राईम मिनिस्टर जी को धनवाद देता हूँ कि वे वहाँ उस एरिये में गईं, और साथ साथ वहाँ का अवलोकन कर के आई और स्टेटमेन्ट बहुत अच्छा दिया है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का बस्तर जिला, जो कि उड़ीसा प्रान्त के पास ही लगता है, वहाँ पर सरकार ईमिडियेट रिलीफ देने के लिये फौन कैम्पस खोलने वाली है लेकिन जब तक उन लोगों को फ्री अनाज नहीं बाटा जाता है, तब तक कोई रिलीफ नहीं आता है। फौन रिलीफ में सरकार आदमीयों को 91 पैसे स्त्रियों को 51 देती है, उसको रिवाइज कर के ज्यादा राहूत मिले इस के लिये सरकार क्या मदद करनेवाली है ?

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** उड़ीसा में दस लाख अकाल प्रसित लोग हैं जिन में से डार्ड लाख के करीब बच्चे हैं। क्या प्रधान मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि इस वक्त कुल कितने बच्चे मुफ्त भोजनालयों में भोजन करते हैं ?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, why do you leave me out?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are an independent Member.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, you are independent when you are in the Chair and you are "unattached" when you come back. I want to come back unattached.

Sir, from the statement of the hon. Prime Minister it appears that the situation is really very grave and serious.

Though after her visit to these areas she has mentioned in some places, as reported in the newspapers, that famine conditions prevail, probably such a declaration by her in this House will definitely offend her colleague, Shri Subramaniam, who denied that there are famine conditions. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some long-term measures and also short-term measures, both, are in view, to see that Orissa does not remain a drought-affected area or a famine-stricken area; if so, may I know what are those measures?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Sir, the first question is whether this is a famine or not. As, I think, the Food Minister has mentioned in this House on an earlier occasion, the States have their own famine codes. According to the conditions for declaring famine under the State code, it is not a famine. Nevertheless, the State Government has adopted a number of relief measures which are generally more liberal than what the famine code would provide. I do not think it makes much difference what word is used, provided all that is necessary to be done is being done.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It must be done on a war-footing.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I do not know exactly what Shri Hem Barua means by war-footing.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You did that when the Pakistanis agressed on us, and you did that when the Chinese agressed on us.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I would certainly like to have it done on as much war-footing as possible. I think that can be done when everybody joins in that. Fortunately, the public is being very helpful, and even students who are now having their holidays are wanting to help. There is just one problem where students want help. They want to be fed. This causes a little difficulty because people who go from the city also want to be fed. There, perhaps, we can make some arrangements by which their own organisations can undertake to feed them.

In Sambalpur—I am afraid I did not have much time to go to the other areas—I did go into the reports about deaths which were supposed to have taken place on account of starvation. I looked in great detail into the enquiry reports, and I think the number which is now being quoted in this House is far from anywhere near reality and it is absolutely ridiculous.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I was speaking about a particular village.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I did not go to that. I looked into some of the reports which the Commissioner had got from different places. My general impression was that there have been some cases in which deaths have occurred. But generally these cases had a background of age, of ill-health and disease. It is also true that this is an area which has been very very poor where the people have been living on a very low diet for—I do not know, for how many years—I must say, about a hundred years. It was the hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, who showed us some *mahuwa* and other things. As I was going from village to village, I noticed some people, almost like in small meetings under a tree. I stopped the car and went to them. The ladies among them came and showed me what they were eating. In the course of the conversation I asked them: "Is it the first year that you are eating this, or have you been eating this before?" They replied: "We always eat this".

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Peepal leaves?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** (फरखा-बाद) : हमेशा खाते रहते हैं ।

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** They denied eating it. But it was in their baskets. When I asked them: "Do you also eat this", one of the ladies said "No". Obviously, I have not been to other places and I could not have seen those particular places which are the worst affected.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** हमेशा मरते रहते हैं ।

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Whenever we wanted to go to a place as originally fixed, somebody, for instance, from the Opposition, some local people, used to come and say that we should not go to that place but instead we should go to some other villages. So we dropped the original one and went to the other village. I did not see any persons who looked as if they were going to die or who looked specially thin and so on.

**श्री मौर्य :** \*\*यह गलत बयानी है।

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga):** Sir, the hon. Member has used the word\*\* which is unparliamentary It should be expunged.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is unparliamentary. The hon Member should either withdraw it or else it will be expunged (*Interruptions*)—It will be expunged.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I was told that the police were there and within a distance of two miles nobody was permitted to come and meet you.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** It is not correct. As I said, the police did not even know where I would be going. When I wanted to go to a village, some people used to say that instead of that village I should go to some other village. Immediately I sent Shrimati Satpati in the direction in which I was to have gone and I went in the other direction. So there was no question of the police being near me, the police were all in Bhuvanagar, not in these areas.

I must confess that the people who really seemed to be suffering were the very old people and weak children. I saw a number of children with distended stomachs. But those who were part of the food programme were looking well. That is why I lay stress that apart from the distribution of seeds, which of course is of first importance to farmers, the children's programme should get top priority. I think we will be able to do that. The difficulty is now of personnel and collecting those who do not go to school. But

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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through the panchayats and with the help of voluntary workers I think this may be manageable.

श्री मौर्य : कितने बच्चों को खाना दे रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जितने भी स्कूल जाते हैं उन सब को मिल रहा है एक खाना दिन का ।

श्री मौर्य : मैंने गिनती पूछी है कि कितने बच्चों को खाना दे रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : संख्या तो मेरे पास नहीं है ।

Shri Sruendranath Dwivedi made a mention about giving paddy. I myself did ask the people in the villages, mostly women and none of the women I asked showed a preference for paddy. They felt that it would involve extra work and that it would be much easier to have rice. In spite of this, I told the Chief Minister who was with me that because people had made this demand paddy may be made available in some villages. If the Government felt that the people wanted it they might make efforts to give more.

Regarding the Indravati project, the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, gave me a memorandum on it. As I mentioned in my statement also, we shall certainly look into this.

So far as the long-term and short-term measures are concerned, I have already spoken about the short-term measures. Regarding long-term measures, most of the adivasis live in areas where there is very bad communication. This is a great difficulty. Therefore, it is very important now to build up communication now. Also, most of the roads are such that during the rains the rivers and nullahs overflow and it is not easy to go. If something can be done to make that small bit pucca, I think that would be of help. There are many such things.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Is there any plan to provide irrigation facilities to villages wherever it is possible?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Wells are being dug. The existing tanks are cleaned. In some places the people have dug canals of their own. They wanted to be reimbursed for that, and we are looking into it. But the major thing, of course, is irrigation, communication and, as far as the Adivasis and Harijans are concerned, some kind of multi-purpose food. I think, if we put forward these programmes, this would go a long way towards helping them. But the problem is such an old one, such a vast one. I must say it is not only in Orissa. You will find such people in every part of India and certainly in eastern U.P. So, this is something which is not easy to do and it cannot be done very quickly. But certainly it can be taken in hand as soon as possible.

Somebody mentioned whether this was like the Bengal Famine. This is nothing like that at all. There, it was a question of people dropping dead.

Shri Nambar: The Chief Minister of Orissa stated on the floor of the Assembly that it can be compared with the Bengal Famine.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: From what I have read of the Bengal Famine—because I was not out then—and heard from those who worked there is that the stories were quite different.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा एक प्रश्न था कि कितने बच्चों को सरकार से बिना पैसे के खाना मिलता था । प्रधान मंत्री ... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; Shri Brahm Prakash to continue his speech.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या आप मेरे सवाल को सुनना भी नहीं चाहते ... व्यवधान सरकार के खजाने से ... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री ब्राह्मणी : शर्म नहीं घाती है। यह बच्चों का सवाल है . . . . . (ध्वजघान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Member is defying the Chair. I will have to ask him to go out.

श्री ब्राह्मणी : प्रधान मंत्री . . (ध्वजघान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he behaves like this, I will have to take action against him. Shri Brahm Prakash.

15.32 hrs

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL —  
contd.

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम ने प्रसेम्बली की बात पर जिद्द न कर के यह तजवीज की कि अगर ऐसा ढांचा हम को दिया जाये जो कि डिमोक्रेटिक हो, जो एक यूनिफाइड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे सके, तो हम उस पर प्रमल करने के लिये और तजुर्बा करने के लिये तैयार हो सकते हैं और प्रसेम्बली की मांग को इस्तवा में डाल सकते हैं। बहुत बात चीत के बाद एक बात तय हुई कि एक मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल चुनी हुई बनाई जाये। लेकिन जब प्रागे बात चली तो यह तो निश्चित हो गया कि उस के एग्जीक्यूटिव कांसिलर चुने हुए बनाये जाय लेकिन वह मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल के सामने जवाब देह हों यह तय नहीं हुआ। इस मैट्रोपालिटन कांसिल को बजट या फाइनेन्शियल पार्विस हासिल हों यह बात तय नहीं हुई। यह बातचीत यह कह कर मुत्तबी हो गई कि यह तफसील की बात है और हम इस पर बातचीत करेंगे।

उस के बाद हम लोग लगातार कोशिशें करते रहे कि होम मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करें लेकिन दुबारा बातचीत करने का मौका नहीं प्राया। प्रचानक मैं ने प्रखबार में पढ़ा कि इधर उधर मैं ने कुछ मान लिया था, कोई कमिटेमेंट मैं ने दे दिया था। मुझे यह चुन कर बहुत दुःख और हेरानी हुई। मैं तो

तीन चार साल से बातचीत में सामने रहा हूँ और तफसीली बातचीत में मैं ने प्रगुष्ठा हो कर काम किया है। मैं लगातार कहता रहा हूँ कि कोई कमिटेमेंट नहीं हुआ। कमिटेमेंट सिर्फ इतना ही था कि हम प्रसेम्बली के प्रलावा कोई दूसरी सेग्रेन्ड बेस्ट चीज या सेट अप मानने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह बातचीत प्राधी शुरू हुई और बाद में टूट गई। भेरे पास तमाम खत मौजूद हैं। सबसे पहले जो होम मिनिस्टर की एडवाइजरी कमेटी थी उस में प्रगस्त सन् 1965 में सवाल उठा। दिल्ली के दूगरे मेम्बर्स ने उठाया कि उसमें फाइनेन्शियल पार्विस दी जाये। एक चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कांसिलर मुकर्रर होना चाहिये और उस की हाउस के सामने जवाब देही हो। लेकिन बाद में इस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। वे एडवाइजरी कमेटी के मिनिट्स मंगा कर दे सकते हैं।

यह बिल इस हाउस में 18 नवम्बर को प्राया। मैं ने 21 अक्टूबर को एक खत लिखा होम मिनिस्टर को। मैं उस खत के जरूरी भाग का पढ़ कर शुना देता हूँ :

"The other matter which is very important and concerns the various schemes is that a clearer picture of the proposed Metropolitan Council needs to be indicated. The position is still confusing. We made certain observations in the last meeting of the Advisory Committee but no satisfactory answer was given at that time. The minutes of that meeting are not yet before me so that I could judge as to what decisions were recorded. However, I would like to make mention of a few points to avoid any embarrassments afterwards.

"The leader of the majority party in the Metropolitan Council should act as the Leader of the House and should be appointed as the Chief Executive Councillor, who will be the *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Council. He will preside over the meetings in the absence of the L.A.