

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) To meet the demand from the State Governments, five new Freeze Drying Machines are being procured.

(b) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 4.40 lakhs (including spare parts for existing machines) has been released and the concerned State Governments informed. The machines when imported will be installed at the following Vaccine Production Centres;

(i) Ranipet (Madras); (ii) Lucknow (U.P.); (iii) Mhow (Madhya Pradesh); (iv) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh); (v) Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

#### DESIGNING OF PALAM AIRPORT

\*571. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the person who is designing the Palam International Airport in Delhi;

(b) whether any Indian architects are being associated with the work of the project; and

(c) whether any team of Indian architects has been trained or is likely to be trained for designing and constructing International Airport in India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c) I place a statement on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) No architect or firm of architects have yet been appointed to design the terminal building for Palam airport. The National Design Institute, Ahmedabad, has been entrusted with the task of preparing a feasibility report for a new terminal complex at this airport. The Institute is proceeding with this work in

consultation with a German Architect who is on the Institute's panel of consultants. The possibility of utilising Indian architects for the designing of the new complex will be considered after the Feasibility Report is received and has been examined.

(c) There is no scheme at present for specially training Indian architects for designing international airports in India.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCY FOR PREPARATION OF FOOD STATISTICS

\*572. SHRI G. MURAHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set-up a separate and independent body for preparing food statistics; and

(b) if so, the reasons which prompted the Government to set-up such an independent agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) and (b) A proposal for instituting Central Supervision over the work of area enumeration and strengthening of Central Supervision over yield estimation work done by the State agencies with a view to building up independent and timely estimates of food production at the all-India and State levels is under consideration.

#### TOURIST GUIDES

\*573. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tourist Guides under the Department of Tourism work on daily wages which were fixed six years back and

w-ieihi their wages have remained so far static in spite of all round increase in wages in other trades;

(b) whether the Tourist Guides in Madras and Bombay get their assignments through the Department of Tourism. while in Delhi they are employed by the Travel Agents who show favouritism in employment;

(c) whether no hotel accommodation is provided to such guides when they are sent out of Delhi and the daily allowance given to them is too meagre to meet their boarding and lodging expenses; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Tourist Guides trained and approved by the Department of Tourism work on payment of fees fixed by the Department. The test upward revision of about 25 per cent on the previous rates of fees fixed in August 1961 was effected in May, 1964. A further increase of about 20 per cent on the 1964 rate has been decided upon and will be effective from 1st October, 1967.

(b) In Bombay, assignments for Tourist guides are generally routed through the Tourist Office. In Delhi and Madras, the guides get their assignments directly from travel agents, airlines, hotels etc.

(c) and (d) When the guide has to stay for the night out of headquarters the party engaging him is required either to make suitable arrangements and meet expenses for his board and lodging or pay him a cash allowance of Rs. 10 per night as expenses for board and lodging. This will be increased to Rs 15 from 1st October, 1967.

#### **FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA**

\*616. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount placed at

(■) Transferred from the 21st June, 1967.

the disposal of the Food Corporation of India for the purchase of foodgrains and other foodstuffs; and

(b) what is the total amount required by the Food Corporation of India for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) and (b) The total amount placed at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India by way of working capital for the purchase of foodgrains and other foodstuffs as at present is Rs. 23 crores. A further provision of Rs. 6 crores exists for the purpose during 1967-63 and the Corporation is likely to utilise this amount also during the year. In addition, the Corporation is also availing a cash credit facility of Rs. 5 crores from the State Bank of India.

#### **IRRIGATION EXPERT FROM ISRAEL**

\*622. SHRI G. MURAHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sought the assistance of a world irrigation expert from Israel regarding our irrigation potential soon after independence;

(b) if so, whether he submitted any report; and

(c) whether any action was taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

(a) In accordance with the Agreement between the Government of India and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Mr. Moshe Ram of Israel was assigned by F.A.O. "to advise and assist the Bihar State Government in the study and the application of improved irrigation practices to provide maximum productivity with the fullest economy at the irrigation supply available". The Expert stayed in Bihar for about two years up to July 1959.

(b) Yes; Sir. A report prepared by Mr. Moshe Ram was received in October, 1961 through the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

(c) A copy of the report was sent to the Government of Bihar for necessary action. The State Government observed that many of the recommendations were either outside the terms of assignment of the Expert or were of a general nature or too well known. However, the State Government adopted the recommendations of the Expert in regard to simple and reliable method for studying the water requirements of different crops in relation to soil, fertilisers, rotation of crops, etc. It also accepted the recommendations dealing with method of conducting irrigation research.

#### INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTE TO MADRAS AIRPORT

933. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to attract foreign tourists to the Southern part of India by diverting International Air route to touch Madras Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION DR. KARAN SINGH: (a) and (b) Madras Airport is already an international airport and is served by Air-India, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air Ceylon on international services. The Malaysia-Singapore Airways have recently been permitted to operate air services to Madras, although it may take some time before they start their services. The question of re-designing terminal buildings and adding to other facilities at the Madras Airport as also those at Bombay and Delhi in order to provide for larger volume of future air-traffic is under consideration.

#### HOTELS AT TOURIST CENTRES

934. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise a fund of Rs. 5 crores to provide credit facilities to hoteliers for construction of hotels at Tourist Centres;

(b) if so, how much credit is earmarked for hoteliers in Madras State; and

(c) what are the broad principles observed in grant of such credits?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government have decided to disburse loans to approved hoteliers for construction of hotels at Tourist Centres.

(b) No allocation of such loans has been made on regional basis.

(c) The principles on the basis of which the loans will be disbursed are under consideration and rules are being framed for this purpose.

**ROBBERY AT CALCUTTA PORT**

935. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

va) whether it is a fact that on the night of the 1st June, 1967, there was an attempt to rob imported goods worth about Rs. 17 lakhs from the Calcutta Port but it was foiled by Police;

(b) who were responsible for this attempted theft;

(c) whether any arrests have been made so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An organised gang of pilferers was responsible for the attempted theft.

(c) On receipt of information from the Ghat staff.

(d) Police launches proceeded on their investigation and caught the gang in mid-stream while they were engaged in unloading the lighters. So far 31 persons have been arrested, 28 on the spot and 3 more subsequently.

**CONSTRUCTION OF BYE-PASS LINKS**

936. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of bye-pass links on the road at Calicut, Badagars and Tellieherry has been shelved; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when these bye-passes are likely to be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b) he programme of works for the development of the West Coast Road in Kerala, approved

by the Government of India does not include the construction of a bye-pass road at Calicut, whereas Badagars and Tellieherry bye-passes are included in the approved programme.

The work on Badagars bye-pass is in progress. The work on Tellieherry bye-pass has not yet been started.

गो हत्या का रोकथाम

937. श्री दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी :

श्री वित्तलकुमार भन्नलालजी  
चौरङ्गिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सर्वदलीय गो रक्षा समिति के उपाध्यक्ष ने एक पत्र में सरकार को यह चेतावनी दी है कि यदि 21 मई, 1967 तक गो हत्या को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो गो वध निरोध आंदोलन पुनः जोर पकड़ जायेगा और उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**t [PREVENTION OF COW-SLAUGHTER]**

937. SHRI D. THENGARI:  
SHRI V. M. CHORDIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-President of the Sarvdaliya Goraksha Samity has in a letter given a warning to the Government that the anti cow-slaughter agitation would again gather momentum and the responsibility therefor would rest on the Government in case no action is taken by the 21st of May, 1967 for preventing cow-slaughter; and

t [ ] English translation.

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख) 22 मई, 1967 को स्वामी गावानन्द हरि से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था तथा 28 मई, 1967 को उन्हें उत्तर भेज दिया गया था कि सर्वेदलीय गोरक्षा महाभियान समिति से प्रतिनिधियों के नाम प्राप्त होते ही समिति के निर्माण की घोषणा कर दी जायेगी। अभी तक समिति के प्रतिनिधियों के नाम प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): (a) and (b) A letter was received from Swami Gavanand Hari on 22-5-67, and a reply was sent to him on 28-5-67 that formation of the Committee on Cow Protection will be announced as soon as possible after receipt of the names of the representatives of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. The names of the representatives of the Samiti have not yet been received.]

#### **.WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LAW COMMISSION**

938. SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific items of work that the Law Commission had undertaken to do during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the number of publications along with their names that have been brought out during those years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) For the year 1965-66 the Law Commission had proposed to proceed further with its study of—

- (i) The Abolition of Capital Punishment;

[ ] English translation. .907

RS-^3.

(ii) The General Clauses Act, 1897;

(iii) The Indian Oaths Act, 1873; and

(iv) The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Sixth Report referred back for consideration of certain comments received there). »

The Commission also took up study of the Law relating to certain social and economic offence<sup>9</sup> in pursuance of a reference received on the subject from the Ministry of Home Affairs for examining the question including such offences in the Indian Penal Code as suggested by the San-thanam Committee (Committee on Prevention of Corruption).

For the year 1966-67, the Commission had proposed to proceed further with its study of—

(i) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(ii) Abolition of Capital Punishment; and

(iii) The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Sixth Report referred back for consideration of certain comments received thereon).

The Commission was also engaged in revision of several other subjects, important amongst them being—

(i) The Indian Penal Code, 1860;

(ii) The General Clauses Act, 1897; (iii) The Post Office Act, 1898; (iv) Contributory Negligence and

Joint Tortfeasors; and (v)

Survival of Causes of Action.

No undertaking as such was given by the Commission for any specific subject.

(b) During the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Law Commission submitted the following Reports: —

- (1) Twenty-eight Report—Report on the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

- (2) Twenty-ninth Report—Report on the proposal to include certain Social and Economic offences in the Indian Penal Code. The 29th Report really covers 8 subjects.)
- (3) Thirtieth Report—Report on Section 5 of the Central Sales tax Act, 1956—Taxation by the States on Sales in the course of Import.

The 28th Report has been published. The 29th and 30th Reports are under print.

#### **REPORT OF THE SUKTHANKAR COMMITTEE ON CARGO SERVICES**

939. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Sukthankar Committee has submitted its report on the scope for increased cargo services on the India-U.S. Pacific route; and

(b) if so what are the main points of the report?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Report of the Sukthankar Committee has been received. The more important conclusions in the Report are that the percentage of the total trade catered for by Indian flag ships between the U.S. Pacific Coast and the East and West Coasts of India varied during the last 5 years (1961—1965) from 3.23 per cent to 20.43 per cent. There is scope for Indian flag ships to operate on this trade route, if the share of trade carried by Indian flag ships is assessed against the total trade (including the trade carried by trams, bulk carriers and tankers). If, however, the trade carried by Indian flag ship is assessed against the total liner trade, Indian flag ships are already

catering for more than their legitimate share. This proportion varied during the last 5 years (1961—65). from 10.69 per cent to 69.3 per cent.

The future of the trade between the U.S. Pacific Coast and the East and West Coasts of India should be examined in the light of written conventions or understanding governing the trade on this as well as other routes and also according to whether the recognised percentage of trade to be carried by ships belonging to two countries and third flag ships is based on the liner trade or the total trade.

#### **INTRODUCTION OF SILO SYSTEM**

940. SHRI G. MURAHARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been made by experts that Silo System of storage be introduced instead of the present warehousing for storage of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the feasibility of introducing this system of storage to eliminate wastage due to pilferage and rodents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Government of India have so far appointed only one Expert Committee, an Indo-Swedish Team, which recommended the set-up of large sized silos with high speed unloading equipment at some of the major ports of the country. The Government have already accepted the recommendation to set up a silo at Kandla port. The recommendations, of the Team in respect of the esta-

blishment of silos at Madras, Haldia and Sheva in Bombay are still under the consideration of the Government. Some private parties interested in the manufacture or construction of silos and certain other agencies have also approached the Government for setting up or construction of Inland silos for providing better storage facilities in various parts of the country. The feasibility of these proposals will have to be considered in consultation with the State Governments and the other agencies who will be largely concerned with the construction of small sized silos and storage bins. The Government of India have already constructed modern storage accommodation both for bulk and bagged storage to stock foodgrains to the extent of about 2 million tonnes under damp-proof and rodent proof conditions.

#### ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED AND CULTIVABLE LAND

941. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of cultivated and cultivable land in India at present; Statewise;

(b) whether the Central Government offers any subsidy to the State Governments to develop land in each State; and

(c) whether the scheme of land, reclamation is being carried out by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): (a) Total area of cultivated lands and cultivable lands, state-wise is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total cultivated area	Total cultivable area
		(area in thousand hectares)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,640	16,127
2	Assam	2,428	2,963
3	Bihar	9,796	11,328
4	Gujarat	10,038	11,030
5	Jammu & Kashmir	779	1,073
6	Kerala	2,073	2,435
7	Madhya Pradesh	17,430	21,098
8	Madras	6,974	8,551
9	Maharashtra	19,292	21,446
10	Mysore	11,221	12,750
11	Nagaland	47	47
12	Orissa	6,713	8,610
13	Punjab (erstwhile)	8,101	8,487
14	Rajasthan	15,989	25,029
15	Uttar Pradesh	18,118	21,081
16	West Bengal	5,443	6,451
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11	20
18	Delhi	93	105
19	Goa, Daman & Diu	n.a.	n.a.
20	Himachal Pradesh (erstwhile)	291	375
21	Laccadive & Amindivi Islands	3	3
22	Manipur	167	190
23	N.E.F.A.	n.a.	n.a.
24	Pondicherry	31	36
25	Tripura	237	334
Total All India		1,48,915	1,79,569

(b) Yes, Sir. Central Government offers subsidy to the State Governments for reclamation and development of Government wastelands which are utilised for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers. According to the pattern of assistance, Central and State Governments share the cost of land reclamation on 50:50 basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 800/- per acre.

(c) Land reclamation is being carried out in all the States, except Haryana and Punjab. The targets fixed for Fourth Plan for land reclamation are about 1.0 million hectares for the entire country.

#### **HELP FROM SURPLUS STATES TO DEFICIT STATES**

942. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is contemplating to advise the surplus States to help deficit States which are adversely affected by drought:

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has sounded the surplus States in the matter: and if so, what is their reaction in the matter?

(c) whether the Government of Bihar recently sought the permission of the Central Government to buy rice from surplus States to meet the requirements of the famine areas: and

(d) if so, whether such permission is required under the circumstances prevailing in Bihar at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) and (b) All the State Governments have been requested to maximise procurement and to offer to Central Pool whatever foodgrains are considered surplus to their own requirements. The foodgrains that become

available to the Central Pool are distributed to the deficit States as equitably as possible. This has been considered the best method of getting help for the deficit States from the surplus States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **ELECTION LAW FOR LEGISLATORS CROSSING THE FLOOR**

943. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to amend the election law to check the tendency of crossing the floor by the legislators in the country: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **INTER-STATE ROADWAYS BUSES**

944. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that ticket\* for inter-state roadways' buses starting from Delhi, are being sold in black market: and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: (a) Complaints have been received by the Transport Department, Delhi, about alleged blackmarketing in the sale of tickets at the U.P. Roadways counters at the Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi.

(b) The matter has been reported to the Government of U.P. by the Delhi Administration for necessary action.



**CONSTRUCTION OF HOTELS**

945. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a chain of hotels are to be set up by Government at different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what is the location and what expenditure is to be incurred on these hotels; and

(c) to what extent inflow of foreign exchange will increase?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that in the first phase hotels should be constructed at the following places. The approximate expenditure in respect of each hotel is indicated below:—

1. Transit Hotel at Santa Cruz (Bombay) . . . . . Ri. 23.00 lakhs
2. Transit Hotel at Dum Dum (Calcutta) . . . . . Rs. 50.00 lakhs
3. Hotel at Srinagar Rs. 23.00 lakha
4. Hotel at Panaji (Goa) . . . . . Rs. 23.00 lakhs
3. Hotel at Kovalam Sea Beach (Kerala) . . . . . Rs. 23.00 lakhs
0. Hotel at Bangalore . . . . . Rs. 50.00 lakhs
7. Hotel at Varanasi Rs. 23.00 lakhs
8. Hotel at Juhu Sea Beach (Bombay) Rs. 50.00 lakhs

(c) It is difficult to estimate the additional foreign exchange inflow on this account, but increased hotel facilities at tourist centres as proposed will certainly add to tourist attraction.

**CANADIAN ASSURANCE FOR (AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE)**

940. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is \* \* \* \* that the

Government of Canada have assured the Government of India to reinforce its agricultural assistance to India to help it tide over its critical food situation;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any indications as to the form of help the Canadian Government propose to give; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government of Canada have shown interest in offering assistance for some agricultural projects in this country. The matter is at present under negotiation with Government of Canada.

**FREIGHT CHARGES ON FOOD IMPORT**

947. SARDAR RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of freight charges that were paid in foreign exchange during 1965-66 on food imports and other goods separately; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred during 1966-67?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**DONATION OF FERTILISERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

948. SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilisers proposed to be imported during 1967-68 and at what price; and

(b) whether any foreign countries are donating fertilisers to India and if so, the names of those countries and the quantity so donated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a)

(000 tonnes)

		Nitro- gen	Phos- phates	Potash
		N	P205	K2O
(i)	Qty. of			ferti likely
	lisers			im
	to	be		in
	ported			in
	1967-68	81S	300	308
(ii)	Total cost of			
	(i) above	About Rs.	190.5 Crores	

(b) Yes Sir. The names of the countries and quantities donated/ offered by each of them are indicated below: —

Name of the country	Qty. in terms of fertilisers
Sweden	14,000 tonnes Cal. Am. Nitrate.
Norway	5,600 tonnes Ca'. Amnr Nitrate.
Italy	*1,100 tonnes Urea.
Netherlands	(a) 13,200 tonnes Urea. (b) 2,120 tonnes Urea & Double Superphosphate.
U.K.	1,188 tonnes Urea.
Japan	»00 tonnes Urea & Double Superphosphate.
West Germany.	Fertilisers worth 500,000 D. Marks.
Australia	Ammonium Sulphate worth about Rs. 6-40 lakhs.

Agreement in respect of offers of gifts from Japan, West Germany and Australia are expected to be signed shortly.

•Quantity purchased with the funds donated.

#### ISSUE OF NEW MILK CARDS

949. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new milk cards are not being issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when new cards are proposed to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY ' DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) Milk cards are not being issued except in very special circumstances.

(b) The Scheme cannot procure enough milk to serve all the applicants.

(c) Milk procurement is likely to improve, as in other years, from September. It should be possible to issue new cards then.

#### सहकारी फार्मिंग की समितियाँ

950. श्री राम साहय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मार्च, 1967 के अन्त तक सहकारी फार्मिंग की कितनी समितियाँ कार्य कर रही थीं ;

(ख) इन समितियों की सदस्य संख्या क्या है तथा उन्हें कितना कर्ज देना है ; और

(ग) इन्में से कितने फार्म भली प्रकार कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

#### COOPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

950. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative farming societies functioning in India at the end of March, 1967;

t [ ] English translation.

(b) the number of members in these societies and the liabilities of the societies with regard to loans; and

(c) the number of such farms as are functioning properly?]

साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.]

#### FOURTEEN-SEATER BUSES FOR D.T.U.

951. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Undertaking propose to put into service fourteen-seater buses in the congested areas of Delhi;

(b) if so the number of such buses and by when they are likely to be put into service; and

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Delhi Transport Undertaking at present.

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

#### PRICE OF INDIGENOUS WHEAT IN DELHI VILLAGES

952. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous wheat in Delhi villages is going up daily immediately after the harvest;

(b) what has been the price of indigenous wheat in May and June, 1967; and

(c) the steps taken to stabilise the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

Market prices of indigenous wheat in Delhi villages during May-June, 1967

(In Rs. per quintal)

Week ending	Market Prices in Narela			Market Prices in Najafgarh		
	Dara	Farm	Special	Dara	Farm	Special
7-5-67	90.00	104.00	110.00	98.80	106.60	108.40
14-5-67	85.00	104.60	113.00	104.00	110.00	112.00
21-5-67	80.00	97.00	112.50	104.50	108.00	112.00
28-5-67	78.50	115.00	118.10	108.60	112.20	116.00
5-6-67	83.70	109.90	124.00	108.10	119.10	125.10
9-6-67	87.90	118.50	128.10	108.00	115.90	121.60

† [ ] English translation.

**PERMIT TO RATION CARD HOLDERS FOR BRINGING INDIGENOUS WHEAT**

953. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued to ration card holders in Delhi to bring indigenous wheat for their consumption since the date of introduction of permit system; and

(b) the total quantity of wheat for which permits have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE): (a) and (b) Even before the introduction of the permit system in respect of ration card holders not owning agricultural land being permitted to import indigenous wheat into the Delhi rationed area, those ration card holders who owned agricultural land outside the rationed area of Delhi, were being permitted to import wheat produced on their own lands against cancellation of wheat coupons on ration cards. So far 483 such permits have been issued for a total quantity of 1745 quintals. No permits have been issued so far to ration card holders not owning agricultural land outside the Delhi rationed area for importing indigenous wheat.

**CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS**

954. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister *ri* TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the age of the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners;

(b) the number of extensions given to him date-wise; and

(c) whether any other officers were head by this officer prior to this assignment?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) He completed 82 years on 1B-3-1967.

(b) He was appointed as Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, for a period of two years initially with effect from 1-4-1962. He was granted extensions of re-employment for two years with effect from 1st April, 1964 and one year each from, 1-4-1966 and 1-4-1967.

(c) He held various posts in the Government of India as an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the last office held by him before appointment as Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, being Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food).

**† विदेशों में बिहार सहायता कार्य**

494. श्री राम सहाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के अकालग्रस्त लोगों के लिये किन्-किन देशों के नागरिक सहायता कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन के खैये के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो वे शिकायतें क्या हैं ?

**(LJ)BIHAR RELIEF WORKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

494. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries whose citizens are doing relief work for the famine-stricken people of Bihar; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे) : (क) अन्य लोगों के साथ अमेरिका, जर्मनी तथा ब्रिटेन के नागरिक बिहार में सहायता कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

† Transferred from the 6th June, 1967.

‡ [ ] English translation.

(ख) जी नहीं।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) Nationals of America, Germany and Britain among others are doing relief work in Bihar.

(b) No, Sir.]

‡ ग्राम सभा (दिल्ली) के प्रधान के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

719. श्री श्रीकृष्ण दत्त पालीवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली के लगभग 100-125 निवासियों ने ग्राम सभा के वर्तमान प्रधान के विरुद्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास सामूहिक रूप से कतिपय लिखित शिकायतें की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन शिकायतों की जांच उस समय के असिस्टेंट डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर (पंचायत), दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) का उत्तर हाँ हो, तो वे शिकायतें क्या थीं और उक्त जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(घ) क्या जांच के परिणामस्वरूप किये गये निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PRADHAN OF GRAM SABHA (DELHI)

719. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1965 about 100-125 residents of Patparganj (Delhi) jointly lodged

[ ] English translation. [Transferred from the 0th June, 1967.

certain complaints in writing with the Delhi Administration against the present Pradhan of the Gram Sabha;

(b) if so, whether these complaints were enquired into by the then Assistant Development Commissioner (Panchayat), Delhi Administration;

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the details of these complaints, and the results of the said enquiry; and

(d) whether the decisions of the enquiry have since been given effect to and if not, the reasons therefor?]

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

1965 में 89 ग्रामीणों ने प्रधान, ग्राम सभा, पटपड़गंज के विरुद्ध, अध्यक्ष, खंड पंचायत समिति, शाहदरा के पास सामूहिक रूप से एक शिकायत की थी। उसके विरुद्ध एक दूसरी शिकायत विकास आयुक्त के पास 17 व्यक्तियों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से की गई थी। अध्यक्ष, खंड पंचायत समिति तथा खण्ड विकास अधिकारी शाहदरा ने प्रथम शिकायत की जांच की थी। उनकी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर गांव पंचायत पटपड़गंज को यह बताने के लिए नोटिस दिया गया था कि क्यों न उसे विस्वित किया जाए। नोटिस का उत्तर देते हुए पंचायत ने चाहा कि सहायक विकास आयुक्त (पंचायत) को गांव का दौरा करना चाहिये और वहां स्थिति स्वयं देखनी चाहिए। तदनुसार उन्होंने मामले की जांच करने के लिए गांव का दौरा किया।

प्रधान के विरुद्ध मुख्य आरोप ये थे :—

- (1) प्रधान ने पार्टीबाजी की वजह से बेदखली के झूठे मुकदमे दायर किए जिसके फलस्वरूप गांव समा क्षेत्र निधि व्यर्थ खर्च हुई।
- (2) प्रधान ने ग्रामी मर्जी के अनुसार उन लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दायर किए जो उसका विरोध करते थे।
- (3) प्रधान ने अपने गांव-शमसपुर जहांगीर के रहने वालों के विरुद्ध बेदखली का कोई मुकदमा दायर नहीं किया।
- (4) प्रधान तथा उसके संबंधियों ने गांव समा को भूमि का अधिक्रमण किया है।

सहायक विकास आयुक्त (पंचायत) इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि कुछ अतिक्रमणों जिनमें एक प्रधान द्वारा तथा एक उसके भाई द्वारा शामिल है, को छोड़ कर पंचायत का काम संतोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है।

प्रधान को निदेश दिया गया था कि वह अपने कब्जे को छोड़ दे और दूसरों के विरुद्ध बेदखली के मुकदमे दायर करे। बेदखली के मुकदमें दायर करने से पहले प्रधान ने अनुरोध किया कि गांव समा को भूमि का विस्तृत सीमांकन किया जाए ताकि बेदखली की कार्यवाही में सुविधा हो सके। नायब तहसीलदार (पंचायत) की सीमांकन करने का निदेश दिया गया था। यह कार्य कर दिया गया है और प्रधान को पुनः सलाह दी गई है कि वह अतिक्रमणों के विरुद्ध शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे और खण्ड विकास अधिकारी शाहदरा को इसके अनुपालन पर नजर रखने के लिए कहा गया है।

†THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (d) In 1965, one complaint against the Pradesh, Gram Sabha, Patparganj was made by 89 villagers jointly to the Chairman, Block Panchayat Samiti, Shahdara. A second complaint was made against him by 17 persons jointly to the Development Commissioner, Delhi. The first complaint was enquired into by the Chairman, Block Panchayat Samiti and the Block Development Officer, Shahdara. On the basis of their reports, a notice was served on the Gaon Panchayat, Patparganj to show cause why it should not be superseded. While replying to the notice the Panchayat wanted that the Asstt. Development Commissioner (Panchayats) should visit the village and see things for himself. He, accordingly, paid a visit to the village to look into the matter.

The main allegations against the Pradhan were:

- (i) The Pradhan filed false ejectment cases on account of party-politics resulting in the wastage of Goan Sabha Area Funds.
- (ii) The Pradhan filed cases according to his own sweet will against those persons who opposed him.
- (iii) The Pradhan did not file any ejectment case against any resident of his own village Shamaa-pur Jhangir.
- (iv) The Pradhan and his relatives have made encroachments on the Gaon Sabha land. The Asstt. Development Commissioner (Panchayats) concluded that but for some encroachments including one by the Pradhan and one by

[ ] English, translation.

his brother, the work of the Panchayat was going on satisfactorily.

The Pradhan was directed to surrender his possession and file ejectment suits against the others. Before filing the cases, the Pradhan requested for detailed demarcation of the Gaon Sabha land so as to facilitate ejectment proceedings. The Naib Tehsildar (Panchayats) was directed to carry out the demarcation. That has been done and the Pradhan has again been advised to take immediate action against the encroachments and the Block Development Officer, Shahdara has been asked to keep a watch over the compliance.]

†दिल्ली में जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा

† 720. श्री श्रीकृष्णदत्त पालीवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम सभा, पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली के वर्तमान प्रधान द्वारा अपने पद-काल में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जे के मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन मुकदमों में ग्राम सभा ने कितना रुपया खर्च किया और उसमें से कुल कितना रुपया ग्राम सभा के प्रधान को भत्तों के रूप में प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त मुकदमों में से कितने मुकदमों में ग्राम सभा की विजय हुई और कितनों में हार ?

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF LAND TN  
DELHI

720. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: "Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom cases regarding unauthorised occupation of land were filed by the

present Pradhan of the Gram Sabha, Patparganj, Delhi during his tenure of office;

(b) the amount of money spent by the Gram Sabha in these cases and the total amount of money out of this amount which, was received by the Pradhan of the Gram Sabha as allowances; and

(c) the number of cases out of the total number of cases mentioned above which were won or lost by the Gram Sabha?]

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) वर्तमान पंचायत के कार्यकाल के दिसम्बर 1963 से शुरू होने से अब तक ग्राम सभा पटपड़गंज में 40 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जे के 29 मुकदमों दायर किए हैं। अब तक जिन 8 मुकदमों का निर्णय हुआ है उनमें से ग्राम सभा ने दो जीते हैं और 6 हारे हैं। अब तक इन मुकदमों पर 4,148.58 रुपए खर्च हुए हैं, जिनमें 584.00 रुपए भत्ते के भी शामिल हैं जो ग्राम सभा के प्रधान ने लिए हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c) Since the commencement of the tenure of the present Panchayat in December, 1963, the Gram Sabha, Patparganj, has filed 29 cases against 40 persons for unauthorised occupation of land. Out of the 8 cases decided so far, the Gram Sabha has won 2 and lost 6. The expenditure incurred in these cases so far has been Rs. 4,148.58 inclusive of allowances, amounting to Rs. 584.00, received by the Pradhan of the Gram Sabha.]

†Transferred from the 9th June, 1967.

† [ ] English translation.

शामलात जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा

†725. श्री श्रीकृष्ण दत्त पालीवाल : क्या साह तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965-66 में ग्राम सभा, पटपड़गंज (दिल्ली) के प्रधान तथा उसके कुछ रिश्तेदारों के विरुद्ध ग्राम सभा की शामलात जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा करने के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास कुछ शिकायतें आई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों के बारे में जुलाई, 1966 में नायब तहसीलदार द्वारा कोई जांच की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और क्या उन पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

L[TUN AUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF SHAMLAX LANDS

723. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints against the pradhan of the Gram Sabha, Patparganj (Delhi) and some of his relatives regarding unauthorised occupation of the sham-lat (common) lands of the Gram Sabha, were received by the Delhi Administration during the year 1965-66;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made regarding these complaints by the Naib Tehsildar during July, 1966; and

(c) if so, what were the results of the enquiry and whether any action was taken thereon; and if no action was taken, the reasons therefor?

tTraiwferred from the 9th June, 1967.

%[ ] English translation.

साह, कृषि, सावुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नायब तहसीलदार (पंचायत) ने जांच की थी ; प्रधान, जिसे अतिक्रमण करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की सलाह दी गई थी, के अनुरोध पर उन्होंने गांव सभा की भूमि का सीमांकन करने के लिये गांव का दौरा किया ।

(ग) सीमांकन के दौरान नायब तहसीलदार (पंचायत) को कुछ अतिरिक्त अतिक्रमणों का पता और उन्होंने उनके बारे में रिपोर्ट की । एक अतिक्रमण, जिसका पता नायब तहसीलदार ने लगाया था, प्रधान के एक संबंधी द्वारा किया गया था । प्रधान को सलाह दी गई है कि वह अतिक्रमण करने वालों पर कानूनी कार्यवाही करे और खंड विकास अधिकारी को इस बात पर निगरानी रखने का निर्देश दिया गया है ।

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE DC THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGM-CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEY\*, LOPMENT AND COOPERATIO\* (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMYr (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiry wa\* made by the Mai\* Tehsildar (Panchayats); be visit\*\*\* the village for demarcating the Ga\*\* Sabha land on the request of \*• Pradhan, who had been advised I\* take action against the eneroacher\*.

(c) In course of demarcation, th\* Naib Tehsildar (Panchayat) detect\*\* some additional encroachments and reported the same. One encroachmea\* found by the Naib Tehsildar WM made by a relative of the Pradhaa. The Pradhan has been advised to initiate legal action against the ea-croachers and the Block Development Officer waa directed to keep a watch



पटपड़गंज (दिल्ली) में ग्राम सभा चुनाव

726. श्री श्रीकृष्ण दत्त पालीवाल :  
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम सभा पटपड़गंज (दिल्ली)  
का चुनाव कब हुआ था और ग्राम सभा के  
प्रधान तथा अन्य अधिकारी कौन कौन हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम सभा  
की वर्षों से कोई ग्राम सभा नहीं बुलाई  
गई तथा ग्राम पंचायत की बैठक सदस्यों के  
विरोध प्रकट करने पर भी सदैव प्रधान के  
घर पर ही बुलाई जाती है ;

(ग) क्या पटपड़गंज के इलाके की  
सारी जमीन का दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अधि-  
ग्रहण कर लिया गया था तथा 7 जुलाई  
1966 को इस बारे में राजपत्र में एक अधि-  
सूचना भी प्रकाशित कर दी गई थी ; और

(घ) दिल्ली के कुछ अन्य ग्रामों की  
भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के बाद उन गांवों की  
ग्राम सभाओं को समाप्त कर देने के बाद भी  
पटपड़गंज की ग्राम सभा को समाप्त क्यों  
नहीं किया गया ?

#### THE ELECTIONS TO GRAM SABHA IN PATPARGANJ (DELHI)

726. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: Will  
the Minister of FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the elections for the Gram  
Sabha, Patparganj (Delhi) were held  
and what are the names of the Pra-  
dhan and other officials of the Gram  
Sabha;

(b) whether it is a fact that no  
general meeting of the above Gram  
Sabha has been called for a number  
of years and the meetings of the Gram  
Panchayat are always held at the re-  
sidence of the Pradhan in spite of  
objections raised by its members;

(c) whether the entire land belonging  
to Patparganj area was acquired by the  
Delhi Administration and a Gazette  
Notification to this effect was also  
published on the 7th July, 1966; and

(d) the reasons due to which the  
Gram Sabha of Patparganj was not  
dissolved whereas the Gram Sabha\* of  
some other villages in Delhi were  
dissolved following the acquisition of the  
land belonging to those villagers?]

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और  
सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०  
एस० गुरुदासस्वामी) : (क) गांव पंचायत,  
पटपड़गंज के चुनाव दिसम्बर, 1963 में  
हुए थे। गांव पंचायत के प्रधान तथा सदस्यों  
के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री हरजान सिंह—प्रधान
  2. श्री आशिक अली—उप प्रधान
  3. श्री ओम प्रकाश—सदस्य
  4. श्री रामनाथ—सदस्य
  5. श्री बीघा—सदस्य
  6. श्री गोपी—सदस्य
  7. श्री रणजीत—सदस्य
  8. श्री नाथू—सदस्य
  9. श्री शेर सिंह—सदस्य
  10. श्री महावीर—सदस्य
  11. श्री बलवंत—सदस्य
- (ख) जी नहीं ।
- (ग) जी नहीं ।
- (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Transferred from the 9th June, 1967.

[ ] English translation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) Elections of the Gaon Panchayat, Patparganj were held in December, 1963. Names of the Pradhan and members of the Gaon Panchayat are as under: —

1. Shri Hargian Singh	Pradhan
2. Shri Ashiq Ali	Up-Pradhan
3. Shri Om Prakash	Member
4. Shri Ram Nath	"
5. Shri Beedha	"
6. Shri Gopi	"
7. Shri Ranjit	"
8. Shri Nathu	"
9. Shri Sher Singh	"
10. Shri Mahavir	"
11. Shri Balwant	"

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.]

#### t GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES POSTED FOR ELECTION DUTIES

815. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government employees who had performed duties on the election days during the Fourth General Election have not yet been paid allowance admissible to them on that account; and

O) if the answer to part (a) above is in the affirmative, what is the reason for the delay in making the

f [ ] English translation.

t Transferred from the 14th June, 1967.

<payments and when they are expected to be paid the allowances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No specific case of delay in payment of allowances to staff on account of election duty performed during the last General Elections in 1967 has been brought to the notice of the Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

12 NOON

#### CHAIRMAN'S RULING RE ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BY SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: On May 30, 1967, in the course of the debate on Prof. Hazari's report, Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee made an allegation that "when the report of the Vivian Bose Commission was being discussed, even though there were 750 M.Ps., Sahu Jain did not find a single member to lament, and Lohia Sahib had to take rupees one Lakhs and, on receiving, that amount, he got it signed". Shri Rajnarain submitted that this charge was "false".

Subsequently, on June 5, 1967, Shri Rajnarain gave notice of a question of breach of privilege against Shri Yajee for making the statement concerning Dr. Lohia, already referred to. Shri Rajnarain also raised the matter in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. He submitted that either Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee should substantiate his charge against Dr. Lohia, Or the matter should be sent to the Committee of Privileges for appropriate action. In the alternative, he suggested that Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee should apologise and state in the House that he was withdrawing his charge. Shri Yajee was not present in the House on that day. I observed then that I would like to have Shri Yajee's views in the matter but that I would not allow Shri Rajnarain to raise it as a question of privilege.

On June 6, 1967, Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee made a statement in the House with my permission. In the course of that statement he reiterated his charge. He said:

"I say it is correct and it is a fact, and I am prepared to prove it. I am not prepared to withdraw it. You said that I should express by regret if my allegation is false. In case it is false I would express my regrets. But I know that the report that I have received is from a reliable source and I would produce everything as and when necessary and, therefore, I think that they are correct in respect of Sahu-Service Party, and I am not prepared to drop it."

After Shri Yajee made the statement. I observed that I was not satisfied with the way in which he had made the statement. I added that I would like him to substantiate before me what he said, and then I would proceed with the matter further.

On June 10, 1967, Shri Yajee saw me at my request. I asked him whether he knew directly and from his personal knowledge anything about Dr. Lohia taking one lakh of rupees, as alleged by him. Shri Yajee replied in the negative. Then I asked him what primary evidence he had in his possession for making the charge. He admitted that he had none. I pointed out to him that hearsay evidence had no value so far as my present enquiry was concerned and asked him, therefore, to file a written statement.

Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee has since filed a statement before me. In the statement, Shri Yajee admits that he made the allegation against Dr. Lohia based on certain "circumstantial" evidence. He has submitted:

"I never said that the money was given to Dr. Lohia in my presence. I had no intention to defame Dr. Lohia, and there was no conspiracy by me to defame him and to mis-

lead the House. Shri Rajnarain in his speech described my Congress Party and Congress Government as orderly of the Birla Empire and I had to pay him in the same coin."

I want to make it clear that Members, who are not in a position to substantiate charges of the nature made in the present case, should not make such statements. Allegations and counter-allegations of this nature by Members detract from the dignity of Parliament. As has been well stated by May, "Good temper and moderation are the characteristics of parliamentary language. Parliamentary language is never more desirable than when a Member is canvassing the opinions and conduct of his opponents in debate." I would like to add that it would be a good rule to observe that Members of one House should not use the freedom of speech on the floor of the House to make allegations or charges against Members of the other House. As Shri Yajee has stated that he had no intention to defame Dr. Lohia or to mislead the House, I would like the matter to rest here. I hope Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee would take note of what I have state.

*(As some hon. Members stood to speak)*

MR. CHAIRMAN; Nothing more; I would not allow anybody to speak after I have given the ruling. Mr. Yajee; would you like to say something?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : माननीय चेयरमैन महोदय मैंने अपने लिखित बयान में आपको लिखा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो आपका निर्णय होगा जो रूलिंग होगी वह हमारे लिए शिरोधार्य होगी । इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में जो आपकी रूलिंग हुई है मैं उसको मस्तक झुका कर स्वीकार करता हूँ ।

*(As some hon. Members stood to speak)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more. Next item.

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): motion which names 'Communist countries'. (Interruptions) I tell you why because, as far as the C.I.A. is concerned, you may accept it because some reports have appeared in the 'New York Times', 'Life' and other American magazine containing statements by people who have been directly connected with the C.I.A. to the effect that they have been financing certain organisations. On the other hand, you do not have any such statement emanating from any paper in any socialist country, or any organisation in any socialist country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to say that if anything more has to be said, it may better be done out-aide the House, not here.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या शीलमद्र याजी अब भी आप माफी मांगते हैं ? अगर वे माफी मांगते हैं तो मैं भी उनको क्षमा करता हूँ ।

# CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## C.B.I. REPORT ON USE OF FOREIGN FUNDS IN ELECTIONS

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I had earlier informed the House that the Intelligence Bureau had been asked to make enquiries into the use of foreign friends in the recent elections and for other purposes-----

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, पाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर ; यह क्या हो रहा है ? हमने अपना कॉलिग अटेंशन नहीं पढ़ा और मंत्री महोदय बोलने लगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr. Rajnarain raise it first.

श्री राजनारायण : न्यूयार्क टाइम्स के इस समाचार की ओर कि भारतीय केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर्या विभाग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और कम्युनिस्ट देशों दोनों ने ही भारत के पिछले आम चुनावों पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए विपुल धन राशियां व्यय की हैं और उक्त समाचार में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों के बारे में सरकारी जांच की ओर जो निर्देश किया गया है उसकी ओर में गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Sir. You would not be right, in public interest, to admit a

(Interruptions). I am only submitting; I am not saying anything else. You judge them, Sir, but there is no such thing so far as the socialist countries are concerned. The C.I.A. is mentioned here because the people who have been very directly connected with the C.I.A. had said so. It is because the American Senate and the House of Representatives had discussed this matter. It is because last year five articles appeared in the "New York Times" plus an editorial, it is because the American Senators and Congressmen themselves are publicly taking exception to C.I.A.\* operation in other countries. But there is not an iota of evidence of this category so far as the socialist countries are concerned.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): What about the "Patriot"? It is paid on a regular basis.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is not an iota of evidence . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a speech, it seems, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No. Mine is a submission. Sir, I think it is a gross insult to the communist countries . . .

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): No. It is a bare truth.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . to the socialist countries to be mentioned in the manner in which it has been mentioned.

SHRI C. D. PANDE; No.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why I «ay so, Sir, it is for you to consider. I know that he will say "No". You *were* entitled to say "No". I am also entitled to make my submissions. All I say, Sir is that when accepting a ^otion you have before you considerations of broad public policy and also facts of common knowledge. I assume, when you admitted this motion, that you had all the material that had appeared in the "New York Times" on authoritative sources from *the* American Senate and House of Representatives in order to find out as to what the Government think. We shall discuss this matter later. As far as this reference to Communist countries is concerned, Sir, I submit flat

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, What exactly do you want?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want that this reference to "Communist countries-" here should b3 deleted.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD  
SINHA (Bihar): Sir, on a point of order,

MR.- CHAIRMAN: Whatever it may  
\*e. I have admitted it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have not yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have admitted it and therefore you cannot say anything now. It has been admitted.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I am not questioning that, I am not questioning your authority. But what I am saying is this. When you admit « Bill it comes here and we raise various points and then it is for you • b say whether certain things that we raise should not be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have admitted  
the Calling Attention motion. 907 RS—  
4

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing more on this, except that I may inform hon. Members that there will be a discussion on this at 4.30 P.M. Then you can mention what you want to say on this matter.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): We should have a discussion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes you will have.

**HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT  
CORRECTING HIS STATEMENT  
OF 14-6-67 REGARDING REPLIES  
OF GOVERNMENT OF WEST BEN-  
GAL ABOUT NAXALBARI**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, while making a statement in this House at mid-day on 14th June regarding the situation in the Naxalbari area I had stated that I had sent a telegram to the Chief Minister, West Bengal, on 12th June, and that my Ministry had also addressed a request to the West Bengal Government the same day for full facts in connection with the notice of a discussion on the following day in the other House. I had proceeded to say that since I had not received replies to those communications. I was somewhat handicapped in making a full statement.

A reply to my telegram to the Chief Minister was received in the afternoon of 14th June. A reply to the other communication of 12th June had, however, been received in the Home Ministry at about midnight on 13th June. It has also been brought to my notice that in response to a request made by my Ministry on 10th June a wireless message had been received in the Home Ministry in the afternoon of 13th June. Unfortunately neither of these two messages was brought promptly to my notice or that of any of the senior officers who were

dealing with the subject with the result that I had not been informed about them when I made my statement at mid-day on 14th June. I regret that in these circumstances I made a statement in this House to the effect that no information had been received from the State Government.

I wish to take this opportunity to make it clear that in stating that no reply had been received to the two communications of 12th June, it was far from my intention to suggest that there had been any undue delay on the part of the West Bengal Government. I may add that I have sent a communication to the Chief Minister, West Bengal assuring him on these lines.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, you will remember that I had invited your attention to the things which the hon. Minister had just now mentioned, that messages were coming from the Government of West Bengal. I also read out from the newspapers about statements made in Calcutta. Now the hon. Home Minister has corrected what he said and it is all right. But I would like to state that when the hon. Minister was making a statement in this House on so important a matter as this, I think his officials should not have shown this remissness which they have done. It was their duty—not his—to keep him informed as soon as they received the statements. Sir, this was a serious lapse. Of course, now he has corrected his statements. But for two or three days the situation had gone on with the West Bengal Government saying that they had sent their statements and the Central Government saying that—as he had stated in his earlier statement—they had not received them. That situation should not have been created. Anyway, Mr. Chavan has corrected it now. I hope in future he will look after this thing a little better and that his officials will be more alert and active.

**REFERENCE TO  
ALLEGED TAPPING OF  
TELEPHONES OF  
MEMBERS OF PARLIA-  
MENT**

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: (West Bengal): Sir, I sought your permission to raise this question, that as a Member of Parliament it has become extremely difficult to function. Our telephone talks are being tapped in a manner that we cannot talk. This morning a member of the West Bengal Government, Shri Biswanath Mukerjee, wanted to talk to me on the food situation and while talking to him on the telephone it was very difficult for me to hear him, but I could hear that tapping was going on.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): How do you know?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know it Mr. Mani may be lacking in that intelligence, intelligent as he is, but I know it was being tapped. Now, Sir, it is a very serious matter. I would request you to depute an officer some time to my house to listen to telephone conversations. When I have a conversation on the telephone it will be tapped. Messages are tapped and tape recorded. When I talk to a Cabinet Minister or to you, Sir, the conversation is tapped. They tap you, Sir, because when you talk to me on my telephone they tap my telephone, therefore you are being tapped also. Now, this is the position. Only one thing more I want to say. When on a criminal matter there was the suggestion that telephones were being tapped there was commotion in the House of Commons and in the British Press. But here it has become a common practice. Therefore, I seek your protection. Sir, as a Member of Parliament and as a citizen I place this before you to deal with it and to intervene in a proper manner so that there is no more of such things. The officials should be made to realise that this kind of grotesque interference with the work of Members of Parliament as tapping of telephones and BO on, will not be con-

tinued. Therefore, there should be a solemn assurance given to you by the hon. Minister on oath that telephones of ours are not being tapped,

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Sir, on a point of order. srrq ^TT 3?F! \*fr SPTT^,

«rral I t

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is a very important matter which Shri Bhupesh Gupta has raised. It is a serious charge. It is very difficult for Members to function if their telephones are tapped. That is a very serious charge which he wants to be looked into so that there is no interference with the free work of Members of Parliament. But I can make it clear here and I can assure the House that this is an absolutely wrong impression that telephones of some Members of Parliament have been tapped. I am making this serious and responsible statement that no Member of Parliament is having his telephone tapped. There may be some difficulties on the line, I don't know.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I leave it to your conscience.

श्री राजनारायण : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर में रेज कर रहा हूँ सबेरे से । श्रीमान, मेरी डिफिकल्टी यह है कि हिन्दी में बोलने से मैं देखता हूँ कि जो राइटफुल क्लेम हमारा है वह मारा जा रहा है । मैं बराबर इसको महसूस कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं आज जरा जोर से कह रहा हूँ । ऐसा न हो कि जो अंग्रेजी में बोलना शुरू कर दे, तो सब अवैध हो जाय और हम जो वैध कहना चाहें वह अवैध ।

मेरा यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप व्यवस्था करें । उस

[ श्री सत्यनारायण ]

दिन नकलवाड़ी पर पहले हमारा कॉलिंग अटेंशन था और मंत्री जी ने सब सवाल का यही जवाब दिया है कि अब इसके आगे कुछ नहीं कहना है। राज्य सरकार से हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है जब कि वस्तु-स्थिति यह है कि राज्य सरकार से माननीय मंत्री जी के पास सूचना थी उनके विभाग की गलती थी कि उन तक नहीं पहुंचाई। उससे हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जब होम डिपार्टमेंट को राज्य सरकार ने सूचना पहुंचा दी थी, तो माना जाना चाहिए, संवैधानिक ढंग से, संश्लेषण ढंग से, कि मंत्री जी को उसकी सूचना है। तो तब क्या उस पर फिर बहस होगी; क्योंकि वह तो जो बहस हुई वह नहीं के बराबर हो गई। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप व्यवस्था दें कि नकलवाड़ी के मामले को लेकर और माननीय मंत्री जी को राज्य सरकार से जो सूचना मिली है, उसके आधार पर सदन में उस पर चर्चा हो।

दूसरी बात माननीय भूषण गुप्त ने जो सवाल उठाया है वह है। वह सवाल मुख्यतः हमारा है। मैं पिछले बार आप से टेलीफोन पर बात कर रहा था, तो बीच में ही टेलीफोन ब्रेक कट गई। आपने कहा मैं तुम्हारी बात नहीं सुन रहा हूँ। हम बार-बार टेलीफोन हाथ में लिए हैं, हम आपकी बात नहीं सुन रहे। उसके बाद हमने बह्मण साहब, घर मंत्री को टेलीफोन किया, हमने श्री राम सुभा सिंह को फोन किया -- भाग्यद हो कोई हफता बीता है। जब श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह उस विभाग में थे, उनसे कहता रहता था। हम तो ट्रंक से बात करते हैं, लेकिन एक बात हम कर नहीं पाते हैं, बीच में ऐसी टैपिंग हो जाती है कि वह न हमसे सुन पाते हैं और न उनकी बात हमें सुनाई देती है।

मैं आपको जानकारी करा दूँ कि जब सत्यनारायण जी इस टेलीफोन विभाग के इन्चार्ज थे, तब उन्होंने बताया कि गृह विभाग

का सा० आई० डी० अगर चाहता आपक यहाँ बैठ सकता है और इस तरह का कार्यवाही हो सकती है, मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ, हमारे टेलीफोन विभाग की कोई गड़बड़ नहीं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सही मानों में गृह विभाग या टेलीफोन ऐक्ट में कोई ऐसी प्रणाली है कि वे इस तरह से जो टैपिंग होता है, उसको चेक करने के लिए वहाँ पर किता को बैठाएं कि हम क्या बात करते हैं, दूसरे क्या बात करते हैं। कभी तो ऐसी लगता है टेलीफोन कटवा दें। न तो ट्रंक से बात कर सकते हैं न आपसे बात कर सकते हैं। किसी मंत्री को से बात करते हैं तो कट जाता है। यह सामान्य डेम से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत ही महत्व की बात है। भाग्यद हो इस विभाग से सम्बंधित कई मंत्री हो जिसको कई बार, दर्जनों बार इसका शिकायत न की गई हो। इसलिए मैं आपका व्यवस्था चाहूँगा, क्योंकि आप हम लोगों के द्वारा के संस्कार हैं कि जिससे हो संभाव्य जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने में इस तरह की बातें देखने में न आएँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not wish to say anything more, except that there is something wrong most probably with the telephone system. Sometimes we telephone and we do not get a reply or the telephone does not work. There is something wrong about it. It is a matter to be looked into by Government.

श्री सत्यनारायण : No. I give you information, यह टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट की गड़बड़ नहीं है; क्योंकि यहाँ सत्यनारायण सिंह जो बैठे हुए हैं, आपसे मंत्री

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is not here.

श्री सत्यनारायण : उन्होंने बताया था कि हमारी गलती नहीं है। गृह विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए यह कह देना कि टेलीफोन



SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will tell you. Once we had a talk with the Communications Minister and he said we should take it up with the Home Minister. He is not alive now . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have a talk with the Communications Minister.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Food): —

- (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 898, dated the 5th June, 1967, publishing the Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Certified Seeds) Amendment Order, 1967.
- (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 899, dated the 5th June, 1967, publishing the Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption to Food Corporation of India) Amendment Order, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-710/67 for (i) and (ii)].

श्री रा नारयण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
मेरे पाइंट ऑर ऑर्डर पर आपकी व्यवस्था  
क्या हुई ? नकालगाड़ो के बारे में माननीय  
मंत्री जो को राज्य सरकार से नयी सूचनाएं  
मिलीं उनके बारे में आपने बताया नहीं  
मेरे पाइंट ऑर पर क्या होगा ? सदन  
में फिर से विवाद होगा, सदन में फिर चर्चा  
होगी या नहीं होगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to ask about it. The Home Minister is not here.

#### MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND PROGRAMME THEREOF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion: —

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of section 4 of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (25 of 1956), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. S. Chandrasekhar from the membership of the said Institute."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nomination\* and for holding election, if necessary, to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences:—

1. Number of Members to be elected—One.
2. Last date and time for receiving nominations—20th June, 1967 (Up to 3.00 P.M.)
3. Last date and time for withdrawal of candidature—21st June, 1967 (Up to 3.00 P.M.)
4. Date and time of election—23rd June, 1967 (Between 3.00 P.M. and 5.00 P.M.)
5. Place of election—Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.
6. Method of election—Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

## MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Anti-Corruption Law» (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June, 1967."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table,

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1967-  
6\*—contd.

श्री हनुमन्तलाल अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश):  
मैंडम डिपुटी चेयरमैन, बजट को पढ़ कर मुझे एक बात याद आई। एक जमाने में लखनऊ में रकूारी का काम बहुत अच्छा होता था, जिसे डार्निंग कहते हैं। काश्मीर में वह अब भी होता है। जब कोई कपड़ा किसी जगह से फटा जाता है, तो रफूगर को दिया जाता है, वह बहुत खूबसूरती से वहां तागा भर देता है और कपड़ा ऐसा बन जायेगा कि अगर दूर से देखिए तो यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि फटा हुआ है। तो मैं सिर्फ यह कह सकता हूं कि इस बजट के जरिये बहुत उम्दा रकूारी को है। मोरारजी भाई ने। फटा पुराना कपड़ा अच्छा जोड़ दिया है और ऐसा बना दिया है कि यह नहीं मालूम देता कभी छुराब था या बिगड़ा हुआ था। लेकिन फटा पुराना कपड़ा चाहे जितना अच्छा सिया जाय, वह नया नहीं बन सकता, उसमें वह जोर और ताकत नहीं आ सकती। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस तरीके से हर बरख्त का एक क्रद होता है, ताड़ की लम्बान

एक जगह जाकर रुक जाती है, आम का दरख्त एक हद तक ऊंचा हो कर रुक जाता है, गुलाब का पेड़ एक हद तक ऊंचा होता है, वैसे ही जो इकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर हमारे पास है, वह सिर्फ एक हद तक जा सकता है, उसके आगे नहीं जा सकता है। वह उस इकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर की हद तक पहुंच चुका है। जब तक आप आगे क्रदम नहीं बढ़ाते तब तक कुछ नहीं होता।

बैंक आपने छोड़ दिये, जो बहुत बड़ी चीज है। यह कहा गया था कि बैंक को नेशनलाइज किया जायेगा या उसका नेशनल कंट्रोल होगा, फारेन ट्रेड को नेशनलाइज किया जायेगा, उसका नेशनल कंट्रोल होगा। ये दोनों चीजें गायब हैं और यह नहीं होता है तो मुल्क की इकानामिक प्रॉब्लम्स इतनी लम्बी चोड़ी हैं कि उन पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता है। दो बातों की तरफ इशारा करूंगा : एक तो एग्रिकलचर है, फूड प्रॉब्लम है। दूसरा हमारा इकानामिक स्ट्रक्चर है। आप कैसे फूड प्रॉब्लम को साल्व कर सकते हैं। थोड़े से कुएं बना दिये ठीक हैं, कुओं के बनवाने से काम हो जायेगा। इस समय एग्रिकलचर का प्रॉब्लम इन्डिया का ही नहीं है, पाकिस्तान का भी है और मुल्कों का भी है और इसी छोटे से स्ट्रक्चर के अंदर पूरा कर दिया है। कुएं बना दो, उसके लिये सीमेंट ले आओ, थोड़ा सा फर्टिलाइजर जितना मिलता है वह बढ़ा दो, बीज बढ़ा दो। जितना हिन्दुस्तान में बोझ इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, पाकिस्तान में भी इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। लेकिन काम यहाँ पूरा नहीं होता है। एग्रिकलचर का मतलब यह है कि हमारे 70 फीसदी लोगों का प्रॉब्लम है जो किसान हैं। किसानों को बढ़ाना है, उनको दिलचस्पी को बढ़ाना है, उनके दिमाग को बढ़ाना है, उनके हाथों को मजबूत करना है, उनके खेतों को भी जुता देना है लेकिन—जैसा मैंने एक मौके पर आपसे कहा था—छोटी सी बात है, अगर हम पक्के कुएं बनाना चाहते हैं तो सीमेंट की जरूरत है, ईंटों की जरूरत है,

सीमेंट के ज़िये सीमेंट के कारखाने की जरूरत है, उनके लिये स्ट्रक्चर बनाने की जरूरत है, ट्रैक्टर बढाने की जरूरत है, लोहे की जरूरत है, इसी तरीके से तमाम चीजों को ओवरहाल करने की जरूरत है। उसके बाद भी काम नहीं बनता। किसानों की हिम्मतें टूटी हुई हैं, मर्दियों से, हजारों सालों से, वे एक बुरी हालत में ज़िन्दगी बसर करने के आदी हो गए हैं। उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिये उनको एजुकेट करना होगा ताकि दिमाग में नयी किताब आए, नयी ताकत आए, नयी रोज़नी आए, वे नए काम कर सकें। ऐसा करने के लिये स्कूल खोलने होंगे एडल्ट एजुकेशन को बढाना होगा, किताबें छापनी होंगी प्रिन्टिंग प्रेस खोलने होंगी, कागज़ ज्यादा तैयार करना होगा। एक साइड यह है और दूसरी साइड यह है कि अगर मान लोजिए किसानों ने ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा कर लिया, तो क्या उनकी जरूरतें पूरी हो सकेंगी?

आज किसान पुराना किसान नहीं रहा जो फ़िफ़ लैन्टर्न और मिट्टी का तेल चाहता था। आज का किसान एक अच्छा ट्रॉजिस्टर चाहता है, अच्छी सोविंग मशीन भी चाहता है, वाइकिल भी चाहता, बर्तन चाहता है और अच्छी इस्तेमाल की चीजें भी चाहता है। क्या हम इतनी चीजें सप्लाई कर सकते हैं मॉरक्को मार्केट में इतनी कमंडिटीज मौजूद हैं? मैं भयभीत हूँ नहीं हूँ। जब तक हम पूरे स्ट्रक्चर को नहीं बदलते हैं, इकानामिक कंडीशन को नहीं बदलते हैं, तब तक हम इन चीजों को किसानों को सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही मुल्क की जरूरत पूरी कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात तो लूंगा और कांन्ट्रोलेशन का प्रश्न है। इस वक़्त दो तरफ़ों से चिन्ता उठी है और दोनों ही हिटलर बनना चाहते हैं। एक तो इराक़ है और दूसरा चायना है। चीन ने एटम बम बना लिया है। जब उसने इंडिया

की इन्सल्ट की थी, तो मैं परेशान था कि उसने इस तरह की इन्सल्ट क्यों की है। उस समय उस पर गुस्सा आ रहा था, नाराज़गी आ रही थी और इन्डिगनेशन आ रहा था। लेकिन देखने की बात तो यह है कि उसने ऐसा किया क्यों? क्या गरज थी, जिसकी वजह से उसने यह बात की और क्या चीज़ थी इन्टरनेशनल जिम्मेवारी वह दुनिया में ग़ेत करना चाहता था। शायद वह दुनिया को यह दिखाना चाहता था कि वह एक ताकत वाला हो गया है, उसके पास एटम बम हो गया है। जब किसी छोटे आदमी के पास कोई बड़ी चीज़ हो जाती है, तो उसको वह चीज़ आसानी के साथ हज़म नहीं होती है और बदहज़मी हो जाती है। उस बदहज़मी को दिखाने का चीन ने एक प्रबोचक तरीका निकाला है और शोर मचाया कि मेरे पास इतनी ताकत है, एटम बम है। इस तरह की जो उसने बदतमीजी की, जो दुनिया की फ़िज़ा ख़राब की, वह उसने किसी गरज से की है और वह गरज इन्टरनेशनल थी। उतने जो एटम बम बनाया है, वह बड़ी गरज से नहीं बनाया है, बल्कि वह दुनिया में जगह हाज़िल करना चाहता है और अपने को फ़ैज़ाना चाहता है। वह बारबार धमकी दे रहा है कि उसके यहां 70 मिलियन पापुलेशन है और यह उसके हाथ में है। इसी तरह से दूसरी तरफ़ इराक़ है। इराक़ के बारे में मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ, लेकिन एक दफ़ा और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इराक़ की पापुलेशन करीब 27 लाख की है। हम लोग मिस्टर जिन्ना की ध्यौरी से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ़ हैं। उनकी ध्यौरी यह थी कि नेशनलिज़्म बेस करता है रिलीजन के ऊपर। एक मुसलमान जब तक मुसलमान है, उसका एक खास रिलीजन है, उसकी एक नेशनलिटी है, तो तब तक वह एक पाकिस्तानी है और मुस्लिम लीगी है, लेकिन जब वह अपना रिलीजन बदल देता है तो बाद में कुछ और हो जायेगा, पाकिस्तानी नहीं रहेगा, मुस्लिम लीगी नहीं रहेगा। मिस्टर जिन्ना की यह ध्यौरी थी। पाकिस्तान की भी यही ध्यौरी

[ श्री हासलला दत्तगारी ]

है और इस धर्यरी पर वह काश्मीर पर बलेम कर रहा है कि काश्मीर मुझे मिलना चाहिये। क्योंकि काश्मीर में मेजरिटी मुसलमानों की है। वह कहता है कि जब काश्मीर में मुसलमान रहते हैं, तो उनकी नेशनलिटी पाकिस्तानी होगी और इस तरह से काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान को दे दिया जाना चाहिये। यही धर्यरी इसरायल ने अख्तियार कर रखी है। उसका कहना है कि जो ज्यूज हैं, उनकी नेशनलिटी ज्यूडिज्म है और उनका होमलैण्ड इसरायल हुआ। अगर कोई ज्यू अमेरिका में रहता है तो उसका होमलैण्ड इसरायल होगा, कोई ज्यू इंग्लैंड में रहता है तो उसका होमलैण्ड इसरायल में होगा और कोई ज्यू इंडिया में रहता है तो उसका होमलैण्ड इसरायल ही होगा। तो इस वक्त सारी दुनिया में जो ज्यूज हैं, उनकी ज्यूज नेशनलिटी होने पर उनका होमलैण्ड इसरायल ही है। इसके बाद वे रस में आते हैं, क्योंकि ज्यूज जो हैं वे एक खास किस्म के लोग हैं। वे लोग ही हो सकते हैं, दूसरे नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस तरह से रस और रिलीजन को मिताकर उनकी नेशनलिटी बनती है और यह बिना कुल जिन्ना की धर्यरी की तरह है इस तरह से वह अपनी ताकत के जरिये अपने को फैलाता जा रहा है। इसरायल को यू०ए० की भी परवाह नहीं है। जिस तरह से हिटलर ने लीग ऑफ नेशन की परवाह नहीं की थी उसी तरह से यह भी परवाह नहीं करेगा। इसरायल उस हिस्से से नहीं हटेगा, जित पर उसने हाल ही में कब्जा कर लिया है और जबरदस्ती छीन लिया है। अगर दुनिया, की ताकतें बहुत कोशिश करेंगी तो वह आधा हिस्सा फिर दुनिया के लोगों को दिखलाने के लिए खाली कर देगा और आधे हिस्से पर टिका रहेगा।

इसी तरह से दूसरी तरफ चीन है जो दुनिया में उभरना चाहता है और दुनिया पर कब्जा करना चाहता है। इस तरह से दो ताकतें दुनिया में उभरना और अपना कब्जा जमाना चाहती हैं। लेकिन इसरायल का यू०ए० और अमेरिका में बहुत ज्यादा असर है। उसका फ्रांस और यू०के० में भी असर

है। अगर इसरायल आगे बढ़ता है, तो उसे अमेरिका सपोर्ट करता है। लेकिन बाज ताकतें ओवरलेप कर रही हैं जिनमें रूस भी एक है। रूस न चीन की मदद के लिए तैयार है और न ही इसरायल की मदद के लिए तैयार है और इस वक्त दुनिया तीन गिरोहों पर बंटी हुई है। लेकिन इंडिया की नान अलाइनमेंट पालिसी की वजह से उनमें क्लियर कट डिबीजन नहीं बनता है और इस समय करीब-करीब वही सूरत है जैसा कि पिछले वरल्ड वार में थी। उस जमाने में दुनिया तीन कैम्पों में बंटी हुई थी। एक तरफ तो फासिज्म और नाजिज्म था, जिसमें जर्मनी और इटली एक पावर थीं, दूसरी तरफ फ्रांस और इंग्लैंड एक पावर थीं और तीसरा अमेरिका मिला हुआ था, लेकिन क्लियर नहीं था। उस समय रूस न उधर चल रहा था और न उधर चल रहा था, वह उस समय अनडिसाइडेड था। हिटलर ने इन बातों को बहुत कोशिश की थी कि दुनिया दो हिस्सों में बंट जाय, लेकिन रूस पहले तो हिटलर से मिला और उसके बाद वह दूसरी साइड के साथ आ गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि दुनिया आज उसी हद तक पहुंच गई है जैसे उस जमाने में था। तो एक नून यह जो जूनन अपने को एक्सपेंड करने का है इसरायल में या चीन में, वह दुनिया को बहुत दूर तक ले जायेगा। हो सकता है कि दुनिया वरल्ड वार के नजदीक पहुंच जाय। इस समय यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि एटम बम की वजह से वरल्ड वार नहीं होगी। जिस तरह से पिछली जंग में द्वाँवर गैस के लड़ाई हुई थी, उसी तरह से अबके भी जो जंग होगी, उसमें एटम बम और न्यूक्लियर बम का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन वरल्ड वार सिर पर बराबर बनी रह रही है।

यह जो मुसीबत आने वाली है, उसके लिए इंडिया की क्या तैयारी है। मैं हाइड्रोजन बम, एटम बम या न्यूक्लियर बम के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं तो यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि पाली चीज जो फूड प्रॉब्लम है, उसको क्या हमने सोल कर लिया है हमारी इकोनॉमिक प्रॉब्लम कितनी रही है और इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन

में हम कितने कामयाब हुए हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ये चीजें हमारे पास नहीं हैं। अब वह जमाना नहीं रहा जब कि खाली फीज तादाद में बढ़ा देने से या ग्रामिणों को बढ़ा देने से ताकत बन सकती थी। आज तो हमें पूरे कन्ट्रो को ऊपर उठाना होगा। एक एक अफिस को मजबूत करना होगा। एक एक डिपार्टमेंट को मजबूत होना चाहिये, एजुकेशन अच्छी होनी चाहिये, जल अच्छे होने चाहिये, न्याय अच्छे होने चाहिये, लिटरेचर और लाइब्रेरी अच्छी होनी चाहिये। ये चीजें डिफेंस और पब्लिक होनी हैं और इनको हिलर और सुवर्जिनी ने इस्तेमाल किया था और इन्-रायन भी यही कर रहा है। चीन ने किया या नहीं, मैं इसके बारे में नहीं कह सकता हूँ। सबान यह है कि हमारी ताकत किस तरह से बढ़ रहा है। देखता यह है कि हमारा जो स्ट्रक्चर है उसमें से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने क्या निकाला है? जब तक हमारी बुनियादी ताकत नहीं होगी पूरा देश हमारे कब्जे में चर्चों में नहीं लगेगा, तब तक हम अपने मुल्क को अग्र नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। बैंकों के बारे में यहां पर और बाहर कई दफा कहा जा चुका है कि उन पर सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। कंट्रोल से मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है ऊपरी कंट्रोल है बल्कि पूरी ताकत से जितनी भी आमद व रफ्त है, जितना पैसा है वह गवर्नमेंट को मर्जी से चले। मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मुबारकत करना नहीं चाहता हूँ, वह रहे, क्योंकि अगर हम उसमें दखल देते हैं तो इनो डेवलपमेंट में रुकावट आयेगी, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ उस पर भी हमारा पूरी तरह से कंट्रोल होना लाजमी है और जो कुछ भी उसमें होता है वह पब्लिक बेनिफिट के लिए होना चाहिए। लेकिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई जो ने जो बजट पेश किया है उससे हमारा काम पूरा नहीं होता है क्योंकि उसमें बाज जगहों पर छूट दे दी गई है।

अगर मैं बजट के दूसरे हिस्से में आता हूँ जिसमें बाज लोगों के साथ मेहरबानी, कर

कुछ रीसों में छूट दे दी गई है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहूंगा कि जितना पैसा कम किया गया है वह उन लोगों के लिये कम किया गया है जिनको इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी। जिस तरह से नम्बर 'सी' में जिसमें डायरेक्ट टैक्स आता है, उसमें कमी को कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

इसी तरह से और हैं। अउलो प्रान्शन जो है वह उन लोगों की नहीं है जिनको अच्छी खाती आमदनी है, बल्कि प्रान्शन और लोगों को है। मैं इस वक्त इशारा करना लोपर मिडिल क्लास के ऊपर। प्राइवेट जब चढ़ती है तो ऊपर वाले जो होते हैं जिनको कारखाने होते हैं या दुकानें होती हैं, वे अपने दाम बढ़ा लेते हैं, अपनी इन्कम बढ़ा लेते हैं। नौबे के जो होते हैं वे अपने दाम खुद बढ़ा लेते हैं। कुनो खुद अपने दाम बढ़ा लेते हैं। रिक्ते वाले खुद अपने दाम बढ़ा लेते हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ी प्रान्शन पड़ती है लोपर मिडिल क्लास को जो कि सर्विस में हैं या शाप अस्तिरेंट्स हैं या कितो प्राइवेट फर्म में क्लर्क हैं। वे खुद अपनी तनखाह नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। कितोबों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, कपड़ों के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, अखबार महंगे हो जाते हैं और हर चीज महंगी हो जाती है, मगर उनको इन्कम नहीं बढ़ती है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह क्लास है जो सब से ज्यादा इन्फ्लेक्शन अल्स देता है हमारे मुल्क को। सब से ज्यादा शीट इसकी होता है एजुकेशन का। लड़कों की एजुकेशन में यह क्लास बहुत आगे रहता है। दूसरा खर्चा इसका होता है सफेद-पोशा पर यानी कपड़े साफ सुथरे पहनता है। भूखें रहते हैं यह लोग, आधा खाना खाते हैं, लेकिन अपने बच्चों को एजुकेट करेंगे और बहुत अच्छा एजुकेट करेंगे। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे जितने प्लान्स बनते हैं, उसमें इन लोगों का कोई हिस्सा नहीं रखा जाता है और रखा जाता है तो बहुत कम रखा जाता है। स्कूलों में आकर के देखिये, सब से ज्यादा तादाद इन्हीं लोगों के बच्चों की होगी। लेकिन कितो के पास पूरे कपड़े नहीं होंगे, कितो के पास पूरा

[श्री ह्यातुला अन्सरी]

किताबें नहीं होंगी, जूने फटे हुये होंगे। उनके लिये प्राप्ति क्या किया है, क्या प्लान में रखा है, क्या बजट में रखा है? एक चीज बीस साल में आई है और वह है सुपर मार्केट जिस से इन लोगों को कुछ फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊं कि सुपर मार्केट से फायदा वह लोग उठा रहे हैं जो बिजनेस-मेन हैं। लखनऊ में मैंने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि वहां सुपर मार्केट में गेहूं उसको दिया जाता था जो शेयर ले लेता था। तो वहां जो शाप होपर्स थे उन्होंने अपने लोगों के नाम से, दोस्तों के नाम से, अजीबों के नाम से, बेटों के नाम से, बीबी के नाम से एक एक शेयर ले लिया था और वे बीस बीस बोरे गेहूं ले जाते थे और ले जाकर के उसको ब्लैंक करते थे। इस तरह से उस पर उनका कब्जा हो गया था। लेकिन वह एक ऐसी चीज जरूर है जिस से थोड़ा से आसानी उन लोगों को मिल सकती है। बाकी और कोई आसानी उनको नहीं मिलती है। उनके लड़कों के लिये अगर फीस माफ होती है तो दस परसेंट के लिये माफ होती है, लेकिन 90 परसेंट का करें। तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं प्रान्सेविल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को कि इस क्लास के लिये भी आपको कुछ करना है। इस क्लास को भूल कर के आप नहीं रह सकते हैं। यह बैंक बोन है, यह इन्टेलिक्चुअल्स देता है आप को। इसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन से स्टूडेंट्स में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है, गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है। लाइफ की दूसरी ब्रांच में लीडरशिप इन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में रहती है। इसलिये इस क्लास को नेगलेक्ट मत कीजिये। इसमें लोअर ग्रेड के क्लर्क भी आते हैं, शाप असिस्टेंट्स भी आते हैं। स्कूल के टीचर्स भी आते हैं। मैं यह भी सजेस्ट नहीं करूंगा कि आप तनख्वाहें बढ़ा दें, बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि इनको आप ऐसी कमिनिटीज दें जैसी कि सुपर मार्केट की है और स्पेशल कांडें इनको दें। आप ऐसा करें कि जो सर्विसेज में हैं उनको इन-इन जर्तों के साथ स्पेशल कांडें दिये जा सकते हैं

और जब वे वहां चीजें खरीदने जायें तो उनको लोअर प्राइस पर चीजें मिल जायें। वैसे ही स्कूलों में उनके लड़कों की फीस माफ हो सके, सस्ती किताबें मिल सकें, लोअर प्राइस पर कपड़ा मिल सके। यह क्लास ऐसा है कि अगर इसको सैटिस्फाई नहीं किया जायगा तो मुल्क में सैटिस्फैक्शन होना बहुत मुश्किल है। यह जो तरीका है कि कुछ ऊपर वालों को सैटिस्फाई कर दो, कुछ नीचे वालों को सैटिस्फाई कर दो और बीच वालों को भूल जाओ, इससे काम नहीं बनता है। हम प्लान की तरफ इशारा करेंगे। पिछले प्लान्स को पढ़ लीजिये और देखिये कि प्लान का किस पर असर पड़ता है। या तो एक हजार रुपया पाने वाले हैं या एक हजार से ऊपर वाले हैं, या ढाई सौ से नीचे वाले हैं या उससे नीचे वाले हैं या वह हैं जो मजदूरी करने वाले हैं। मैंने भी प्लान को पढ़ा है स्टैंडी की है और इस पर लिखा भी बहुत काफी है और मैं कह सकता हूं कि जिन की बन्धी हुई तनख्वाहें हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं हैं वे इसमें नहीं आते हैं। जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में हैं उनके लिये थोड़ा सा रिलीफ हो गया है लेकिन पहले उनके लिये भी नहीं था और वे भी इसमें नहीं आते थे। तो यह क्लास बिल्कुल नेगलेक्टेड है, प्लान में नेगलेक्टेड है, बजट में नेगलेक्टेड है और मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जो बजट पेश किया गया है इसमें भी नेगलेक्टेड है। जो रिलीफ दिया गया है वह दूसरों को दिया गया है और इनको नहीं दिया गया है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken 20 minutes. You will have to wind up now.

श्री ह्यातुला अन्सरी : अन्दाजा नहीं रहा कुछ वक्त ज्यादा हो गया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें मि० बूथलिंगम का नाम आ गया है। मैं यह अर्ज कर दूँ मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमन कि मैं अब डर गया हूँ इस नाम से। इस हाउस में दो दफा यह नाम आया और उसकी सख्त मुखालिफत हुई। पी० ए० सी० ने उनके खिलाफ नोट

लिखा और इस हाउस में मुबालिफत होने के बाद भी इन तीनों आनरेबिल एजेंसियों में है। मालूम यह हुआ कि वे इसके भी एक्सपर्ट हैं। वे कई चीजों के एक्सपर्ट निकल चुके हैं। इसी हाउस में जब बहस हुई तो मालूम हुआ कि वे कई चीजों के एक्सपर्ट हैं। अभी चन्द के तिलजिले में नाम आया तो मालूम हुआ कि उनके भी एक्सपर्ट हैं। फिर मालूम हुआ कि भेजे जा रहे हैं बाहर एम्बेस्डर-शिप पर और उनके भी एक्सपर्ट हैं। उनके बाद मालूम नहीं उन्होंने कैसे अपनी पोपोजन बराबर कर ली और अब मालूम हुआ कि वे टैंक्स के भी एक्सपर्ट हैं।

श्री महावीर प्रसद भार्गव (उत्तर प्रदेश): किस की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री हयतुल्ला अन्सारी : मि० बूथलिंगम की जिन का नाम फिर आया है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तो यह इतनी बड़ी चीज हो गई है कि हमारे हाउस को चाहिये कि वह उनकी बिदमत में होमेज पेश करे और यह समझ ले कि इतने वे बजनी हैं इतने वे भारी हैं कि हमारे हाउस को आवाज उनके सामने कुछ नहीं है। जब सब जगह रास्ते बन्द हो गये तब बजट के अन्दर उनका नाम आया है, बहुत इज्जत से नाम आया है और बहुत बचन से नाम आया है। इसलिये हम लोगों को हार जाना चाहिये। अगर कोई पोर्ट हो तो मेरे खयाल में उनके लिये पोर्टरो लिख सकता है। अफसोस यह है कि मैं पोर्ट नहीं हूँ वरना मैं जरूर लिखता। मुझे तो एक हा पोर्टरो याद है :

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are."

इसको मैं थोड़ा तोड़ मरोड़ कर कह सकता हूँ :

"Twinkle, twinkle, political star,  
How I wonder what you are."  
"When your gun powder is wet, And  
your plans are upset, You are but  
caught in a net.  
Then you appear in the Budget."

तो मेरे खयाल में अब यही हमारे हाथ में रह गया है कि हम उनकी तारीफ करें और दूसरा कोई हमारे पास रास्ता नहीं रह गया है।

श्री अबुलक़ादिर प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार) : जो रिक्मेंडेशन उन्होंने की हैं उनको देखा है आपने। उनकी क्या बुकअत है।

श्री हयतुल्ला अन्सारी : रिक्मेंडेशन के तिलजिले में मैं एक बात अर्ज करूंगा कि टैंक को जो फाइल बनती है उसमें न नम्बरींग होती है पेजज की और न कोई इंडेक्स होता है। उसमें आसान ट्रिक यह होती है कि जब फाइल में से कोई पर्चा गायब करना होता है तो किया जा सकता है। जब अपील को जाती है और जब मेन आफिस से फाइल भेजी जाती है अपॉलेट कोर्ट में तो वहां जाने में दो चार जरूरी पेज गायब हो जाते हैं और जब वह लौट कर आती है तो लोग भूल जाते हैं कि कोई पेज था या नहीं था और वापस होकर के मामला खत्म हो जाता है। तो चाहे और कुछ न किया जाय लेकिन अगर इन्कम टैंक्स पर कन्ट्रोल करना है तो उसकी जो फाइल बने उस पर पेजेज डाल दिये जायें इंडेक्स लगा दिया जाय और थोड़ा सा उसका ब्रीफ भी उस पर मौजूद हो ताकि अगर कोई पेज गायब हो जाय तो उसका पता चल सके। यह आसान ट्रिक मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि बूथलिंगम साहब ने पकड़ो या नहीं। मगर बहुत एक्सपर्ट हैं क्या कहने हैं मुमकिन है, न पकड़ सके हों। थैंक यू।

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairman, I feel that the Indian economy today is reeling under several blows. The hon. Finance Minister referred to two blows, namely, the two wars, one with China and the other with Pakistan, and the two successive droughts. Superimposed upon these blows was the third blow of devaluation. The Budget papers now conclusively show

[Shri M. N. Kaul.] than it was a wrong step as I, amongst others, anticipated at the time when the decision was taken. And the Finance Minister has been frank enough to recognise that fact plainly in his Budget Speech when he said that the cost of subsidy on imported foodgrains came to Rs. 115 crores. Now, that was necessitated by the decision of devaluation. And that single decision has led to this consequence that the outlays on developments have to be halted for the time being. Then, another circumstance to which he drew attention was that we are now spending three hundred million dollars on fertilisers. Naturally, after devaluation, this will cost much more than would have been the case before devaluation. Then the entire servicing of our debts also will cost more. Now, devaluation is an accomplished fact and it is no use going into it more deeply. But it is necessary to record the opinion that this was a decision which super-imposed great burdens on the Indian economy. Madam Deputy Chairman, I have perhaps the unique privilege in this House of having heard the Budget Speech of Finance Minister during the last thirty years. So, before I give my mind's eye to the various Finance Ministers' This is not the time to go into that. But I would say one thing. The task the Finance Minister has to face today is a task which no one had to face before. It is a Herculean task that he has undertaken.

Miriam, his Budget Speech is written in an excellent style and is soft-spoken. But behind that Speech I find, if I may put it that way, there are certain decisions, revolutionary in the right sense of the word. I understand the decisions which I call revolutionary.

The first decision is that deficit financing is not to be restrained so far as it is humanly possible. I hope the Government will stand firm on that decision.

The second decision is that the whole concept of the Plan has been altered. The Finance Minister does not say so explicitly in his Speech. But if you read between the lines, he has taken decisions which clearly indicate that in the years to come the concept of the Plan will be completely different from what it has been so far. For instance, I will refer to two sentences. On page 14 of his Speech he says:—

"...It is, however, important for us to enquire whether they (difficulties) do not signify something more basic in our plans and policies which also calls for a correction in emphasis if not in direction."

The other sentence to which I should like to refer is in paragraph 41:—

"Perhaps in the past, our investment decisions have been guided more by a general consideration of our long-term needs rather than by a precise assessment of the relative rate of return in different activities."

So we know for certain that what will guide the Government will be the precise assessment of the relative rate of return in different activities.

The Finance Minister has left the House in no doubt that he wants to give a pride of place to agriculture. It is not a question of agriculture being dominant. The two droughts have done one good service. They have shown conclusively to the Government and the people of India that the Plan must be an integrated one. This means that agriculture and industry should be put in a proper proportion from the point of view of investment. That is the vital issue—Hon. So we know the lines on which investment will take place in future.

The Finance Minister has already given an indication of his mind, as I said earlier, that a decision has been taken that we will increase the value of three hundred million dollars.



I have gone through, the Budget papers for many years. But this time I find that the Budget papers leave a sense of direction, a viewpoint, an approach, and that cannot be unless you have a head who is capable of giving directions. I have a feeling that the thoughts in this Budget flow from the mind and personality of the Finance Minister because I believe that if the head is solid, the subordinate liquids freeze to solidity.

One point that I would like to make clearly is illustrated by this sentence on page 8 of the Economic Survey:—

"Industrial output levels for the later years of the Fourth Plan must be planned on the basis of the higher levels of agricultural production."

ISbw «iha' is just a single sentence. But no official could put in that sentence unless he knew that behind that sentence was the author! y of !«he Finance Minister. This is a very revolutionary concept. That shows that our industrial output will now be definitely linked to the level of agricultural output. Now that is something which we have missed all these years and we come to the fundamental principle that if the development of industry keeps pace with agricultural output, we will be on solid ground and our economy will proceed smoothly.

Of course, with all the ability that we can command and with all the IfiKowtedige "Hurt one has, it is never possible to achieve success unless time is favoured by good luck and good luck in ©>\*s case is the coming of monsoon. When Mr. Wood, the President of the World Bank, was asked "What is the position?" He said. "I do not think that the Budget and the late defence expenditure are unwelcome. The Government's position is 'What is the coming monsoon will change the whole picture of the Indian economy'".

It has been said that the Budget presented by the Finance Minister is a *status quo* Budget. Well, as I have shown, it is a status quo Budget in the sense that the Finance Minister has to mark time for the present. This is the wisest decision that he could take in the circumstances. This is not the time when he can give up or erode sources of revenue. He has raised excise duties which he was bound to. Any false decision! based on assumptions, which may not have turned out to be false would have landed him into greater difficulties.

Now, Madam Deputy Chairman, there are one or two suggestions that I would like to make. I spoke last year on the question of demonetisation. I have considered that matter further. In fact, I had the advantage of discussing his matter with some of the predecessors of the hon. Finance Minister. I have been attracted by this idea for a long time. When the first action on these lines was taken in the pre-independence days by Sir Archibald Rowland, he told me that he could do it only up to a limited extent. But, he thought we might do it sometime to a larger extent in a different context because the problems would multiply and that we would have to think very deeply on this question. I still remember his words that if demonetisation has to be done, it has to be done as a military operation. It has to be thought out precisely and clearly.

I am clear in my mind that demonetisation will probably not be a complete success unless it is preceded by nationalisation of banks. I do not suggest that it should be done at the present moment. The present year is not the right time to disturb the economy of the country. But a decision will have to be taken some time. The public opinion is clearly moving in favour of this decision.

I read with interest the speech which the hon. Finance Minister delivered to the bankers this morning.

[Shri M. N. Kaul.]

They will be willing to accept his suggestions. But in practice I think the promise will not be fulfilled from what we know of their endeavours in the past.

Madam, I had the advantage long ago of attending a course of lectures by Lord Keynes, and he used a phrase which is not found in his books, but it was a very significant phrase. He said, "Government is the monopolist of the legal tender". No other authority in the State can issue legal tender. Madam, on the basis of the legal tender issued by the Government there is the superstructure of credit. I know that the Reserve Bank controls that credit. I have seen in these Surveys the full account of the actions they have taken. But I feel that they do not go far enough. The Government must have full control over the banking operations; otherwise they are not able to implement their policies. This is a question on which, if the bank do not show good results and do not follow the advice that the Finance Minister has given to them, it would be a high time that in propitious circumstances a decision is taken in favour of the nationalisation of the banks.

1.00 P.M.

Once the banks are nationalised, it would be easier, I think, to demonetise the currency. Now if there is one thing about which I feel strongly and consider as a drag on the Indian economy, it is this unaccounted money which is circulating like poison through the economic system. It is no use taking coercive actions. They lead to meagre results. Under orders of the court I have been in charge of a company to put its affairs in order and I find that it is quite a normal thing in Bombay and other principal centres that transactions are divided into two parts, black and white. Now this state of affairs cannot last for

long and Government has to take the drastic step of demonetisation and take it at a time when nobody is thinking of it and take the people completely by surprise. Now, demonetisation is thought of as something which is extremely complex and extremely difficult and which may shake the economic system. I do not share that view. I think, stripped of all complexities, the concept of demonetisation is simple. What is it? You have to issue an order that from a certain date, as I suggest, all people who possess legal tender should deposit it in banks, say, within a fortnight or three weeks or a month, so that at once the legal tender is converted into bank credit. Now, the people who have these bank credits should be authorised to withdraw from these credits to the full extent by cheques. The prohibition will be that they can only draw a limited amount of the new notes for their petty and other expenses in cash, may be Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 a month. Now, simultaneously with these deposits in the banks, information should be conveyed to the income-tax officer of these deposits having been made. An exception can be made in the case of those who have currency notes in their possession upto a certain limit, say, Rs. 1,000/-, and their money may be converted into new notes. That is what is essential. In this scheme which I present, there will be the minimum amount of disturbance. It is no use saying that the banking habit is not growing fast. I find that bankable vegetable sellers, butchers, small shopkeepers and others are having bank accounts and this demonetisation will force the habit of banking and saving on the people and the whole picture will be changed. I know that details have to be worked out. I say this not as a mere suggestion in my speech, but I make this plea in all earnestness because this is a subject to which I, as an economist, have devoted some time. I do not want to take up more time but if the Finance Minister deputed some officer in his Ministry to discuss the matter with me, I shall

be prepared to further discuss the matter to resolve any questions, because in the meantime, till the step is taken, there should be full and extensive discussion between the officials of the Finance Ministry and the Members of Parliament, at any rate, such of them as are interested in this step being taken.

I do also feel strongly that sometime we will have to take steps *in regard to* gold and urban property because these are the two main things in which this unaccounted money finds an outlet. Now so far as gold is concerned, I have a simple proposal. Broadly it will be that people will be asked to make their declarations if under the present law it is not provided, and nobody's property will be confiscated. All that we will have to do is to make the Reserve Bank the sole agency for buying and selling gold up to amounts to be specified. The other step that will have to be taken is to limit the ownership of urban property—not more than, say, one or two houses. Beyond that, people will either have to sell their houses by a specified date or the property will vest in the Government and Government will sell it by public auction and hand over the proceeds to the owners of these properties. If these steps are taken, the vicious elements in the entire economy will be eliminated and Government will get control of a clean and stable economy on which a superstructure of industry and agriculture can be built.

There is one other point I would like to refer to. As the survey points out, in the last few years, people generally having fixed incomes, pensioners and others, whose resources were depleted, were attracted by high rates of interest with the result that crores of rupees found their way into unscrupulous hands in the sense that these finance companies and these hire-purchase companies, attracted deposits at high rates of interest. Now

many of these companies have come to grief. In fact, during the preceding year, as the Government Survey points out, the deposits were so large that the deposits in the banks were depleted to an appreciable extent. I know that Government has taken some action. My suggestion is that the Government agencies, and particularly the Ministry of Finance, should watch the events concurrently. It is the duty of the Reserve Bank and the Department of Company Affairs to have knowledge of current events as they are happening. When all these companies broke up, when crores of rupees in deposits were lost, at that time Government took action and provided a certain restraint. And the restraint now is that most non-banking companies are prohibited from accepting deposits in excess of 25% of its paid-up capital plus free reserves. I think Government should completely ban these non-banking institutions from accepting deposits. Why should non-banking concerns take deposits from the people? That is a sphere which properly belongs to the banks and should remain in their charge. Public and Private companies can increase their capital. It is not right that they do not increase their resources in the normal way. For instance, in order to retain control of a concern, certain shareholders should have a minimum of 25 per cent, of share capital. Now if they have to increase the share capital, these persons who practically control the company, will have to subscribe in a substantial measure from their *own* pockets. The present tendency to run business on loans and borrowings from the public and not resorting to the expansion of capital, should be put a stop to. I feel that the hon. Minister may give his personal and urgent consideration to this matter—that non-banking constitutions and industrial concerns should not take money from the public on deposits but that this money should find a place in the bank from where it may be made available in the normal course. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, to-day I will be off a-"ing my observations on the Budget. At the outlet I congratulate the Finance Minister for showing courage in avoiding deficit financing and making the Budget a balanced Budget. In this respect I fully congratulate him for a masterly analysis of the economic malaise in the first part of the Budget and I do think that this analysis will go a very long way to base our strategy of attack on the economic ills in the years to come.

However, while appreciating the Budget in this respect, may I offer certain suggestions for implementation, particularly regarding the new impost 3 on certain items? In this respect I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that instead of suggesting taxes on such common commodities like tea and coffee used by the ordinary people and similarly putting taxes on aluminium, cotton yarn etc. which will prove a real hitch in the progress of the decentralised industry. I would have suggested the Minister taxing the suburban property deals in the metropolitan cities during the last 10 years. Similarly the deals taken place in the metropolitan cities? On lands should have been taxed because during the last 10 years huge transactions have taken place and huge blackmarket money has been utilised for purchasing the property.. If the Minister had taken courage and nationalised all these transactions of the last-10 years and acquired these assets by the Govern-

ment and re-auctioned, a very large amount would have been available to the exchequer for utilisation in nation-building activities.

Similarly I may say that there is scope for reducing the non-developmental and administrative expenditure. If I can bring out the figures, during 1963-64 the non-developmental expenditure was something like Rs. 1400 crores which has risen now to Rs. 2100 crores. I really fail to understand how during the reply in the Lok Sabha the Finance Minister stated that this expenditure has come down to 10 per cent. But as I have found out from the book presented to the Parliament. I am not convinced but I am prepared to be convinced about . . .

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI): May I correct the hon. Member? what I said was, the administrative expenditure on the Administration. My defence was that it has been brought down from 17 per cent to 10 per cent. I did not say the Expenditure . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Even about the administrative expenditure, in 1963 it was Rs. 101 crores and now it is Rs. 163 crores . . .

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Compared to the Revenues . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I do think that there is scope for reduction in this respect. Similarly I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the Audit Report for 1967 wherein I do find that there is vast scope for energising the Revenue Department of the Government of India in collections and avoiding waste. I do not want to comment on them but if I may give some figures, in the Audit Report it has been pointed out that there was a short levy of Rs. 9.47 lakhs, accumulation of unaccounted baggage and reexport was not checked which has defrauded the Government of Rs. 10\*

lakhs,, remission- and writing- off has come to Rs. 3&.51 lakhs and underassessment on excise levy has come to Rs. 5.72 crores. Similarly there is -refund on cotton textiles'—not to Birlas—amounting to about Rs. 2.98 crores, arrears of Rs. 11.80 crores and under-assessment Rs. 7.40 crores. It can be seen that there are only 648 cases out of round about 10,000 cases amounting to Rs. 7.40 crores. In this connection may I bring to the notice of the Minister that if these checks had been introduced and if the Department had been energised to do a service to the nation, the present imposts would not have been necessary at all?

Similarly I can say that the Union Excise has been increasing out of proportion and it is seen that between the actuals and the estimates there is a great difference because in this report it is found out that the actuals are Rs. 9.61 per cent, above the estimates presented to the Parliament. I do think that here is an avenue where if certain efforts had been made this much loss could have been avoided.

Now I come to the problem of duty on cotton twist yarn and here having been always submitting my points to the Minister direct, I do not take the time of the House but in passing, I may mention that the basis on which these duties have been calculated is the Asoka Mehta Committee report. I do not know how it has been done but this report is not a unanimous report and in connection with the difference in cost of production of powerloom cloth and mill-cloth, there is a Minute of Dissent. Similarly it is seen that there is a vast under-estimation and as I have already referred, the duty to be collected is estimated at Rs. 7.48 crores but I do think that there is vast under-estimation because the proportion of free yarn used by the handloom and powerloom needs to be re-checked, and I think this will be

907 RS—9.

re-checked and I hope before final proposals are made, the Finance Minister will, be-kind enough to look into the matter again.

Similarly I repeat that the Asoka Mehta Committee report is a package deal and if it had been implemented in a package manner and if any directions had been indicated in the Budget, the decentralised sector of the industries would have been really satisfied but the other incentives or facilities to be given out of the Committee report having been denied or not taken care of, the industry feels very much let down.

Similarly this is a decentralised industry and the Government has got an avowed policy of assisting the decentralised industries, I can say for the information of the House that roughly Rs. 50 crores have been invested by the agriculturists and the middle classes in the rural areas to run these industries. About four to five lakhs direct employment is provided by this industry; about twenty lakh families depend on this industry. So may I plead with the Finance Minister to take all these things into consideration before finalising his proposals.

Similarly, Sir, as regards agriculture I have got something to say. The whole of agriculture had been practically neglected right from the Second Plan. When the Second Plan was initiated, it was made industry-oriented, and I have found out from the reports of the Lok Sabha that in the speech made by the then Planning Minister it was said that once the industry got going they could import food of any amount. But that has since been the bane and the curse of this country, because we are now begging for food from abroad. So I do suggest that agriculture needs top priority at the hands of the Government. In this connection, Sir, may I

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.]

mention that we are providing at present about only Rs. 400 crores for roughly 40 crores of acres of land, that is, roughly about Rs. 10 on an average for every acre of land. Even from my own experience in agriculture over the last twenty-five years I can say that even for the minimum extension service in agriculture, where the old traditional agricultural farmer has to change his age-old methods of production and has to indulge in growing these hybrid varieties of crops and get two crops in one year from the same land, for which purpose he has to put more inputs, has to have a scientific attitude and, over and above this, has to adopt a semi-mechanised process—I do not say wholly mechanised—a minimum of Rs. 400 per acre will be required, and Rs. 400 multiplied by 40 (40 crore acres of land) comes to the staggering figure of round about Rs. 16,000 crores. That much is required for the agricultural sector alone. Now agriculture contributes round about 60 to 70 per cent to the national income, and negligence on the agricultural front will be more and more reflected in a condition where this country will be having less and less of food. In this respect, Sir, I will again suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that the agro-industrial society, which is coming up in the rural areas, must be helped at this time, and unless funds are made available to shape that agro-industrial society, to stabilise that agro-industrial society, our dream of attaining social status and opportunities to all the people will not be fulfilled. Also in this connection, Sir, I request the Finance Minister to see his way to supply more money to the agricultural sector. Along with the agricultural sector the more important point is the agro-industrial processing co-operatives and it is one of the methods by which the occupation of agriculture stabilises and the grower gets incentives, and unless the processing co-operative societies are formed and run by the growers, the entire revolution in the agricultural field cannot be achieved. I mean

to say this. In the agricultural field we have got the sugar co-operative factories working. We say now that, with the six sugar co-operatives that they have, the agriculturists can indulge in industrial activity to a greater extent with greater efficiency and with greater profits, and the agriculturist can stabilise his crops by the methods I mentioned. Now in the cotton cooperatives also, we think unless the cotton crop is stabilised, unless the cotton co-operatives are encouraged, this cannot be achieved.

Now, Sir, since I have very little time, I will go only by points in this respect. I do suggest that the sugar co-operatives and the cotton co-operatives, which have been licensed in this country and which have already taken effective steps, are languishing and are dormant, because there is no capital, no long-term capital available from the I.F.C. or the Reserve Bank of India or the I.D.B. The hon. Finance Minister is already aware that a minimum of Rs. 50 crores has to be provided for this co-operative activity. Otherwise the Rs. 8 crores, which has been collected as equity share capital by these agriculturists, will be a total waste; there will be frustration on a very large scale. Of course I quite understand the difficulties of the Finance Minister, but I do think that the L.I.C., the Reserve Bank, the I.F.C. and the I.C.I.C.I., if they think in social terms—that is why we have already suggested that some of the boards of these big financial institutions must be socialised—they can encourage these co-operatives.

Similarly, Sir, the small industries are also suffering from want of working capital, and I do suggest that the National Small Industries Corporation which is only supplying machinery on hire-purchase basis, act on the proposal of the Small Scale Industries Board recommending the setting up of a special investment house for small industries. Unless all these things are

looked into, the small industries cannot grow, and you cannot expect that the small man can grow in this respect.

I want to make only one last point. For the rest I shall hand over, whatever I have got prepared in this paper, to the Finance Minister so that he can look into the better methods I have suggested. My last point is this. In the matter of taxation I really congratulate the Finance Minister for making certain concessions. Mr. Bhoo-thalingam's report is a very good report and should be implemented except his ideas on taxation on a cooperative basis. Taxation on a cooperative basis requires reorientation of approach to the co-operatives, because the European countries have got such a pattern which increases the loyalty of the members, and I do suggest to the Finance Minister that he should, in due course, see that the taxation in the co-operative sector requires special treatment.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset I wish to congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister on his boldness in presenting a balanced Budget. Some people characterised this Budget as a stand still Budget, a status quo Budget, and so on and so forth. But I would like to describe it as an obstacle-removing Budget. In our Sanskrit language, particularly in logic, it is said that "Pratibandha Abhau" is the *karanam*. That is, if you want to produce the result, you must remove all the obstacles. Removal of obstacles is the main cause in producing results. That is what the Sanskrit logic says. If you apply that principle here, I should think that this Budget removes a number of obstacles in the way of progress. So I would like to call it an obstacles-removing Budget. If our Finance Minister has been able to present a balanced Budget, I believe it is due to the fact that he has been able correctly to feel the economic pulse of the nation and properly diagnose the malady which has been

afflicting the country for so many years. According to me, the main malady is inflationary pressure, which is reflected in the every increasing price level. I have no doubt, Sir, that this increase in prices is mostly due to the policy of deficit financing which our Government had undertaken during the three Plan periods, and even thereafter. Of course the hon. Members are aware, Sir, that during the three Plan periods deficit financing went to the tune of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores. When so much money has been pumped into circulation without corresponding production, under the inexorable law of economics, prices are bound to rise and they have risen. So the main malady has been diagnosed by the Finance Minister and I am glad that he is trying to call a halt to this dangerous process of deficit financing. While I say this I am not unaware of certain benefits that we derived from deficit financing. I know our industrial production has made strides. All those things are due to deficit financing. At the same time I have no doubt in my mind that this is the main cause for the greatest malady of the increase in prices. Sir, if only this policy of avoiding deficit financing could be successfully implemented, I am sure the rise in prices would be stopped and prices could be stabilised. If prices are stabilised then wages also can be stabilised and when prices and wages are both stabilised then our economy will move forward without any let or hindrance.

In this connection I wish to emphasise that increased production is very important, increased production both in the industrial and in the agricultural sectors, particularly in the agricultural sector. I am glad our Government has undertaken various measures for improving agricultural production. These measures are compendiously called "the new agricultural strategy. I am very glad also that our Government is going to import as much as Rs. 300 million worth of fertilisers

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the year. They have made provision in this Budget to this extent as against Rs. 160 million in the previous year. According to me and according to the Government also fertiliser is the most important input in the case of agriculture. If we see that sufficient inputs like fertilisers are properly distributed to our farmers and in time, our agriculture will improve and our agricultural production will be increased. Here I wish to say one thing which perhaps may not be liked by many people. In the matter of fertiliser production I would like the Government to invite foreign private capital so long as it is not detrimental to our national interests. Unless we invite foreign private capital it is not possible to improve our sugar industry in the near future. The Government has been importing large quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries and according to the figures more than 10 million tonnes of foodgrains had been imported last year and by means of internal procurements also they have secured some 4.0 million tonnes. So, on the whole they are distributing through public channels nearly 14 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is a good thing that the Government has been doing it. This is being done so that the poor people may be supplied with food at reasonable prices. For this purpose the Government has been subsidising the sale of foodgrains at a heavy cost. This year's Budget makes a provision of Rs. 118 crores for food subsidies. It is well and good. But I would like the Government to see whether this subsidy cannot be curtailed. If this subsidy is curtailed then we will have a double advantage. We will have the advantage of reducing our dependence on foreign imports. Also if the amount thus saved is diverted for the purpose of internal production there will be greater internal production. Therefore I would like the Government to reduce the amount of subsidy. I know the difficulties that are likely to be there. Reduction of this subsidy may lead to a ]

rise in the food prices. But I would like the Finance Minister to confine the payment of subsidy to only the drought-affected area\* where the people's purchasing power has been crippled. If the grant of subsidy is confined to these areas alone then in the other areas the prices of food may rise. But then I think the people may have to make a little sacrifice in that direction so that the ration may get a better advantage. Today I put a question and I got the answer from the Food Minister that we are importing rice at the rate of Rs. 110 per quintal from foreign countries and then we are supplying it to the States at varying rates, at rates varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 76 per quintal. That would work out to a difference of Rs. 16.78 crores. In other words the Government is incurring a loss of nearly Rs. 17 crores on account of the difference between the purchasing price and the sale price of rice as far as the imports are concerned. I would like the Government to reduce this loss. If we curtail the subsidy in other areas, I mean areas other than the drought-stricken areas, then there will be a saving on this account. And the amount saved in this manner can be spent on our major irrigation projects, projects like the Nagarjuna-sagar project. The Nagarjunasagar project which is nearing completion can be helped in a greater way and if Rs. 20 or Rs. 40 crores are given to this project then it will yield very good results and produce foodgrains to a great extent. So I would request the Government to see whether these subsidies can be reduced and the amounts thus saved be diverted towards the completion of major irrigation projects in our country which are likely to produce large quantities of foodgrains.

In today's papers we saw that our Finance Minister was having talks with bank representatives. I would like the Government to encourage private commercial banks to extend their operations to the rural areas. The other day the hon. Member, Shri



Ram Niwas Mirdha, stated in his speech that only 4 per cent of the total loans given by the commercial banks are given to the rural sector. This is a very very small percentage given by these banks to the agricultural sector. So I would like the Government to encourage these commercial banks so that they give advances and more funds to the agricultural sector and our agriculture prospers by that method.

THE VTCE--CHAIRMAN (SKRI AXBAR ALI KHAN): You have three minutes more.

SHRI K. P. MAHLIKARJUNUDU: Please give me five more minutes, Sir. I have another suggestion which should be considered by the Government. Now procurement is being made by the States either on their own or on behalf of the Central Government. Why can't the States collect their land revenue in kind? I do not have the figures with me here. But I am sure land revenue is being collected by the States and the amounts run into hundreds of crores. If the collection is made in kind, that is to say, in foodgrains, then that will very much facilitate the process of procurement and it will also relieve the pressure on procurement. This is a suggestion which I would like the Government to examine.

Export promotion is also important and that is one of the important things that we should do now. For improving our exports there are two things to be done. Firstly we have to reduce the domestic consumption. That is necessary if we want to increase our exports. The other thing is that we should strengthen the competitive capacity of our exports in the international markets. These two things have got to be done. Here comes the justification for the imposition of excise duties. If you want to reduce internal consumption then the imposition of excise duty is one method of doing it. I think the Finance Minister has rightly adopted that method so that our exports

may increase. In this way more will be made available for exports because we will be reducing the local consumption. But I am unable to agree with the Finance Minister with regard to the imposition of excise duty on one commodity, namely aluminium goods. Of course, jute, coffee and other things have got export potential. So the imposition on coffee, tea and other commodities which have got this export potential is justified. But with regard to aluminium products there is no export potential in their case. I would like him to say what justification there is for the imposition of this excise duty. The amount involved is Rs. 100 crores. I would like to make the suggestion to the Finance Minister that he may kindly consider whether there should be this imposition on aluminium products.

Aluminium products. Social development expenditure which is given as Rs. 301.13 crores is an item found on the side of disbursements in our Budget. There, many of the items which were previously debited to capital are now debited to revenue. If these items are again transferred to capital account there will be a lot of saving and by means of that saving we can avoid the imposition of these excise duties. So I would like to make this suggestion that some items which are now debited to revenue can safely be transferred to the capital account.

The present Budget has also not taken into account the economies which the Finance Minister is going to make. If those economies are also effected there can be a saving which can cover the loss of revenue as a result of dispensing with the excise duty on aluminium products.

One more suggestion I would like to make is this. Why can't the Budget be presented in the month of July or August? We have been following the practice of presenting the Budget in the month of March. By that time the monsoon does not break and we

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do not know how the monsoon would be. That is the reason why we have not been able to make the estimates in our Budget with any amount of accuracy. If the Budget can be presented after the setting in of the monsoon it will facilitate to a great extent in presenting the Budget estimates with a greater degree of accuracy.

I would like to conclude by saying that this is a Budget which removes the obstacles and which puts the economy on the road to recovery and prosperity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI .VKBAR ALI KHAN): Thank you. Mr. Mukhtiar Singh.

श्री सुखितवार सिंह (हरियाणा) :  
वाइस चेयरमन साहब जो बजट के ऊपर डिस्कशन चल रहा है उसमें मैं भी अपने खयालात आपकी वसातत से हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

इसके पेशवर कि मैं कुछ एग्जीक्यूटिव के बारे में अर्ज करूँ मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जिस वक्त हम अपने डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की मद की तरफ देखते हैं तो एक बड़ी हैरानी और परेशानी सी होती है । हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कम से कम यह तबक्को नहीं थी—जब मोरारजी देसाई फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हो— कि उन्हें कटौती करने के लिये, कम करने के लिये एक डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ही मिला जिसके अन्दर 6 करोड़ की कटौती की गई । एक तरफ तो जिस वक्त रूलिंग पार्टी का क्रिटिसिज्म किया जाता है उस वक्त यह डर हमें दिखाते हैं कि ग्रीइंग मिनेस— menace है चाइना और पाकिस्तान की । और जब बजट तैयार करते हैं तो उसमें डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में कटौती करते हैं । मैं अपने फाइ-

नेंस मिनिस्टर की तबज्जह एट्रकट करना चाहता हूँ डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के उन आब्जर्वेशन की तरफ जो उन्होंने हाउस में किये हैं । डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा —

"The hitting capacity of Pakistan in manpower and fire power has increased manifold since the September 1965 conflict. She has not only made good her losses but has also acquired from several places a formidable military fighting hardware."

एक तरफ तो पाकिस्तान का यह मिनेस है, वह तैयारियां कर रहा है हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर हमला करने की, दूसरी तरफ चीन का जो रबैया है वह हम रोजाना देख रहे हैं, इस हाउस के अन्दर डिस्कस किया जाता है, रोजाना उसका रोना हम रोते हैं । हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स का ह्यूमिलियेशन किस हद तक पहुंच गया है ? वह क्यों न पहुंचे ? चाइना जो है, वह रोजाना उंगली लगा कर देखना चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की नब्ज में जोश भी बाकी है या नहीं । चीन अच्छी तरह से समझता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री चूड़ी पहिने बैठा है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चाइना का हमारे डिप्लोमेट्स को इस तरह से ह्यूमिलियेट करना उनके लिये रूटीन बन गया है उसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है । इन ह्यूमिलियेशन को पाकेट करना हमारी तबियत बन चुकी है । हम उनको दिन पर दिन पाकेट करते जाते हैं इस लिये उनका होसला बढ़ता जाता है । अगर इस मिनेस को फाइट करना है तो बजाय इसके कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में कटौती करते इसको 600 करोड़ और भी देते तो वह भी कम होता । मैं अर्ज करूँ कि अगर आपको पाकिस्तान और चीन के हमले से देश को बचाना है अगर आपको चीन के मिनेस— menace खत्म करना है तो आपको एटम बम और

हाइड्रोजन बम बनाने होंगे वरना आप अपनी सीमाओं की और हिन्दुस्तान की वाउन्डरीज की हिफाजत चीन और पाकिस्तान से नहीं कर सकते। अगर आपको इसका अहसास नहीं है—मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की बिदमत में बड़े अदब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ—तो रूलिंग पार्टी की देश के लिये यह बड़ी मुसाइबल पालिसी होगी। हमारी जो आर्मी है उसकी स्ट्रेंथ पहले ही बहुत कम है बहुत ही इल-एक्विप्ड है। आप यह नारा देते हैं कि हमने 1965 के अन्दर जो पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया उसका मुकाबला किया लड़ाई जीत ली; वह कोई उनसे नहीं जीती गई वह तो हमारे जवानों की स्पिरिट थी। हमारे आफीसर्स हमारे जनरलों ने कहा है कि —

“If we were bad, Pakistanis were worse.”

उन्हें तो अपने हथियारों का इस्तेमाल ही करना नहीं आया। यह उन जवानों की बहादुरी थी जिन्होंने बगलों के अन्दर बम दबा कर उनके पैटन टैंकों का मुकाबला किया, उनकी स्पिरिट वहां काम कर रही थी। उसका बदला इन्होंने क्या दिया कि जो इमरजेंसी कमीशनड आफिसर्स है उनकी तखफीफ करनी शुरू कर दी उनका डिमो-बिलाइजेशन शुरू कर दिया। जो ‘काल आफ दि अवर’ पर सामने आए यह उनको एनकरेजमेंट दिया। मैं तो यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी हुकूमत जो है वह हमारे बहादुर जवानों के इनीशिएटिव को किल करना चाहती है, उनकी स्पिरिट को किल करना चाहती है। बजाय इसके कि उनको एनकरेजमेंट दिया जाता, उनको इस तरह से निकाल-निकाल कर फेंका जा रहा है। इससे सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाहियों को मरसीनरी सोलजर्स की हालत में लाना चाहती है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चाइना को सबक देना है तो हाइड्रोजन और एटम बम्ब तैयार करना होगा, जो हथियार

उनके पास हैं उन हथियारों से ही उनका मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। इस मौजूदा जमाने के अन्दर अगर हम इस तरह से हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठ गये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो टाल क्लेम्स हैं फाल्स प्रॉपोजि हैं कि हाउस के अन्दर हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर खड़े हो कर कहते हैं कि हम एक हो अक्ट के अन्दर पाकिस्तान और चीन का मुकाबला करने के काबिल हैं, तैयार हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। अगर आप गवर्न करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं तो “यु शैल हैव टु डील विथ एन आयरन हैंड”। आपकी पालिसी तो बड़ी जबरदस्त चाइना की तई होनी चाहिये। वह हमको ह्यूमिलियेट करता है हम उसको पाकेट करते जाते हैं, इसी वजह से कि हमारे अन्दर कमजोरी है, हम चाइना का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, हमारे अन्दर हिम्मत और ताकत नहीं है। अगर आप इस मुल्क की हिफाजत चाहते हैं और अपनी हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं तो आपको अपनी इस फोरन पालिसी को बदलना होगा, आपको अपने डिफेंस को तैयार करना होगा, आपको अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत करना होगा वरना तो आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े पोलाइट तरीके से क्वाइटली, कामली और ग्रेसफुली इस हुकूमत की बागडोर भूषण गुप्ता जी को दे दें ताकि यह कुछ चाइना से बात करें और यह देश के लिये जो मेनैस है वह किसी तरह से खतम हो जाय और हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग हैं वह आराम की नींद सो सकें।

आप अपने एयरफोर्स को मजबूत करें, आप अपनी नैवी की तरफ देखें। आपकी जो कोस्ट-लाइन है वह 3400 मील लम्बी है। उसकी हिफाजत करने के लिये—आपकी वीकेस्ट आर्मी जो डिफेंस की है वह आपकी नैवी है—अपनी नैवी को मजबूत करना होगा। इतनी इलइक्विप्ड आपकी नैवी है कि जिसका बयान यहां हाउस के अन्दर किया नहीं जा

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह]

सकता। आपको उसका अहसास नहीं है, आपके फौजी जतरल्स को उसका अहसास है।  
[Tune bell rings.]

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : एक दो मिनट और ले लीजिये, 15 मिनट दे रहा हूँ।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया (मध्य प्रदेश) : हमारी पार्टी को 60 मिनट का समय है, मैंने केवल 20 मिनट लिया है, इनकी सहली स्पीच है, इनको बोलने दिया जाय।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह : तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपको अपने एयरफीस को मजबूत करना होगा। पिछले हमले के अन्दर 1965 ई० के हमले के अन्दर अफसरान को कहा था कि तुमको एयर सपोर्ट भी मिलेगी, टैंक सपोर्ट भी मिलेगी, जवानों को यह कहा कि एयर सपोर्ट आयेगी, टैंक सपोर्ट आयेगी, आर्म्स सपोर्ट आयेगी लेकिन कोई चीज उनके पास नहीं भेजी गई और जिस तरह से वहाँ पाकिस्तान के मुकाबिले में उन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी वह फौजी जवान ही बता सकते हैं। इन चीजों से काम नहीं चलता। अगर आप इसी तरह से करते रहे तो आपके जो फौजी जवान हैं वह आईदा के लिये लड़ाई के अन्दर जाने और उसको लड़ने से कासिर होंगे वरना तो आपको बटर हथियार से जो मौजूदा जमाने के अन्दर चलने वाले हथियार हैं उनसे अपनी फौज को लैस करना होगा।

इससे आगे मैं दूसरी प्राब्लम के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जो हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर है, जिसकी बाबत कोई दो राय नहीं है, वह हमारी फूड प्राब्लम है, वह बहुत ही एम्पूट है, जिसका बड़ा जबरदस्त असर हमारी एकानामी के ऊपर पड़ता है; वह इसलिए कि हमारा एग्नीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन जो है उसके अन्दर कोई बहुत इजाफा नहीं हुआ वह हो भी नहीं सकता; इन झूठे स्लोमो से

इन पेपर स्कीम्स से कभी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ नहीं सकता। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब यहाँ हाउस के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जो हैं उनके जरिये से और रोजाना अखबारों के अन्दर खबर आती है उसमें गवर्नमेंट से मांग की जाती है कि बिहार के अन्दर कहत हैं, बैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर कहत हैं, यहाँ पर हाउस के अन्दर जिक्र किया जाता है कि वहाँ पर मौतें हुई हैं लेकिन हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब इंकार करते हैं कि मेरे पास रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं कि बिहार के अन्दर कोई मौत नहीं हुई, खैर, हो सकता है कि वहाँ पर इसी की वजह से मौत नहीं हुई, हम तो उनको मानने के लिये तैयार हैं, मगर वह मौत नहीं तो क्या है। एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भूखों मरते हैं रात के बक्त चारपाई के ऊपर पड़ कर वह आसमान की ओर देख कर तारे गिन गिन कर रात काटते हैं भूख लोग और दूसरी तरफ इस हाउस के अन्दर जब लोग इधर से जिक्र करते हैं कि इस फूड प्राब्लम को हल किया जाव तो यहाँ पर डेफनिशंस के ऊपर एक लड़ाई होती है कि स्टार्वेशन डैथ्स नहीं है और स्टारवेशन की डेफनिशन पूछी जाती है कि स्टारवेशन क्या है, क्या नहीं है। मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती कि हाउस के अन्दर डेफनिशंस के ऊपर लड़ाई हो और देश के लोग भूख मरे और भूख परिवार अपने बच्चों को गोद के अन्दर ले कर गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र के अन्दर छलांग मारने और खुदकुशी करने को तैयार हों, यह शर्म की बात है, यह शर्म का बायग है मुल्क के लिये, इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिये।

तो मैं फाइनल मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को आप रोक नहीं सकते, उस बक्त तक रोक नहीं सकते जब तक कि यह न देखें कि रिलेटिवली जो अन्दर कंज्युमर गइस हैं उनकी प्राइसेज किस हद तक बढ़ चुकी हैं। आपके अदाद व नुम्बर के मुताबिक 46 परसेंट तक उनके

अन्दर इजाफा हो चुका है और मैं तो आपसे अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर वास्तव में देखा जाये तो इससे भी ज्यादा इजाफा उनके अन्दर हुआ है। जब तक आप उनको चेक नहीं करेंगे तब तक फूडग्रेस की प्राइसेज को आप चेक नहीं कर सकते वह बढ़ती जायगी और आपके ये जो आर्टिफिशियल डिवाइसेज हैं इन तरीकों से फूडग्रेस की प्राइसेज को कभी चेक नहीं कर सकते। अगर आपकी फूडग्रेस की प्राइसेज को चेक करना है उसको उससे तब पर लाना है जिस पर लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको अपने किसान की तरफ भी देखना होगा। जब तक आप अपने किसान को रेमुनरेटिव प्राइसेज नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक उनका खान पान नहीं हो सकता प्रोडक्शन के लिये, फूडग्रेस को पैदा करने के लिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारा नेशनल कैंक्टर इस हद तक डिमार्-लाइज हो चुका है अगर कोई भी आदमी किसी इंडस्ट्री की तरफ जाना चाहता है कोई भी आदमी कोई घंघा अख्तियार करना चाहता है, दुकानदारी करना चाहता है तो वह सब से पहले यह देखता है कि इसके अन्दर ब्लैक का मार्जिन कितना होगा, डिस्मानेस्टी का मार्जिन कितना होगा, वह आनेस्ट मींस को, उसके मार्जिन को देखने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता बल्कि हर एक घंघा अख्तियार करने के पहले डिस्मानेस्ट तरीकों की तरफ जाना चाहता है। अब जब आप फूडग्रेस की बात करते हैं तो आप क्या करेंगे किसान को रेमुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी, फूडग्रेस के प्रोडक्शन पर तो यह एक कुदरती बात है कि यह कार्माशियल क्रॉस की तरफ जायगा, उस तरफ उसका रुतान पैदा होगा। तो मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक इसी तरीका यही है, इसका एक बाहिद हल यही है कि जापान ने जो तरीका एक दफा अपनाया था वह अपनायें; उसके नतीजस्व आपके सामने हैं, यानी आपको फूडग्रेस की प्राइसेज को सबसिडाइज करना होगा। यही एक तरीका है कि फूडग्रेस की

प्राइसेज को सबसिडाइज कर के उसको कम कर सकते हैं और इसी तरह से आप इसके अन्दर इजाफा कर सकते हैं। आपके एग्रीकल्चर का क्या हाल है उसकी तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं देता। ये झूठे स्लोगंस "जय जवान जय किसान" का जो नारा दिया जाता है इससे कोई प्रोडक्शन होता नहीं, सारा हाउस खड़ा हो कर कहने लग जाय कि हम प्रार्थना करेंगे तो इससे प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो सकता। आप अपनी एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ देखें कि उसका क्या हाल है।

दो चार बातें मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपकी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ावा देना है तो सब से पहले आपकी जो लैंड पालिसी है उसको स्टेबिलाइज करना होगा। उस लैंड पालिसी को यूनिफार्म और स्टेबिलाइज करें। पता नहीं कितने स्लोगंस दिये जाते हैं : कहीं पर सीलिंग, सीलिंग भी किस हद तक—इकनामिक हॉलिडिंग की हद तक—लैंड टु दि टिलर, कभी कहते हैं सरपल्स सिक्वीरिटी आफ लैन्ड टैन्थोर एक्ट। कहीं भूमिधर का ताल्लुक है। किसान को जमीन के साथ प्यार हो नहीं सकता। किसान को पता भी नहीं है कि जमीन उनके पास रहेगी भी नहीं रहेगी। इस तरह से जब तक जमीन के साथ किसान को प्यार नहीं होगा वह उसका अन्दर मेहनत कर नहीं सकता, उसके अन्दर अपना दिल लगा नहीं सकता। आपको लैंड पालिसी को स्टेबिलाइज करना होगा वन्स फार आल इसको सैटल करना होगा, ताकि किसान को अपनी उस जमीन के साथ प्यार हो और उसमें वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करने की कोशिश करे।

दूसरी बात मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोई इंडस्ट्री के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। इंडस्ट्री को जितना आप एक्सपैन्ड करें उतना अच्छा है। इंडस्ट्रीयल एक्सपैन्शन

[ श्री मुख्तियार सिंह ]

जितना हो वह बहुत अच्छा होगा लेकिन "नाट एट द कास्ट आफ एग्रिकलचरल इंडस्ट्री"। आपकी जो इंडस्ट्री है "देट इज डेवलपिंग अप द एग्रिकलचरल इंडस्ट्री" आप देहली में देखें। देहली से बाहर निकल कर देखें तो आप देखेंगे कि मोस्ट फर्टाइल लैंड—हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने के अंदर किसी हिस्से के अंदर चले जायें—इंडस्ट्री के लिये मोस्ट फर्टाइल लैंड जो है वह एकवायर किया जाता है। यानी फर्टाइल लैंड सारी की सारी इंडस्ट्री में चली जायेगी। तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जमीन के अंदर हम क्या काशत करेंगे। हम कैसे गेहूं और अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं? आप देश के किसी हिस्से के अंदर चले जायें एक लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट बना दिया गया आन् पब्लिक परपज दिखा कर मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ आपको उसके अंदर तरमीम करनी पड़ेगी कि फर्टाइल लैंड एट नो कास्ट किसी इंडस्ट्री के लिये अक्वायर नहीं किया जा सकता। आप उसको अक्वायर करते चले गये। मैं इस हद तक कहना चाहता हूँ आपने इस इंडस्ट्री को एक्सपैन्ड करने के लिये अग्रिकलचर के इनीशियेटिव्ह को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया है। गांव के गांव तबाह कर दिये हैं। पता नहीं कितने गांव बेकार हो गये हैं। इधर आप महलात बनाते जा रहे हैं, आप मकानात बनाते जा रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान भूखा है। हम सड़कों के ऊपर बैठकर काम कर सकते हैं हमें यह एयर-कंडीशन्ड जगह नहीं चाहिये। आपकी हिम्मत है तो शॉपिंगों में काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन दिन प्रति दिन जो आप महलात बनाते जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली के इर्दगिर्द जमीन अक्वायर करने के लिये गांव के गांव तबाह कर रहे हैं। वाइस चैयरमैन साहब मुझे तो याद आता है ओलिवर गोल्डस्मिथ के "डेजर्टेड विलेज" का एक वाक्य जिसमें उसने लिखा है :

Princes and Lords may flourish and  
fade.  
Abreath can make them as a breach  
has made.

A bold peasantry their country's  
pride.  
When once destroyed can never be  
supplied.

अगर आप अग्रिकलचर के लिये जो जमीन है उसको इस तरह इंडस्ट्री के अंदर ले जाकर खत्म कर दोगे तो मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कभी आप का अग्रिकलचरल प्रोड्यूस हो नहीं सकता। अगर आप अपने मुल्क की बहुवृद्धि चाहते हैं, अगर आप अग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्शन के अंदर इजाफा करना चाहते हैं तो आपने दूसरी जो अन्-प्रोडक्टिव चीजें हैं, उनको भी खत्म करना है। आप इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहते हैं किसान को लेकिन कितनी कम्पाउन्ड प्रोसेसेज हैं उसकी, उनको आपने सिम्प्लीफाई करना होगा। आप किसान को कोई रुपया देना चाहते हैं तकावी के तौर पर या किसी इन्सेन्टिव के तौर पर, मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ उसका आधा रुपया करप्शन के अंदर चला जाता है। किसान जिस वक्त घर से निकलता है रुपया लेने के लिये तो आधा रुपया उसका करप्शन में निकल जाता है। आज उसको ग्राम सेवक को देना पड़ता है, आज उसको दूसरे दूसरे लोगों को देना पड़ता है और इस तरह 50 परसेन्ट उसके पास जाता है। इतने में उसकी जरूरियात बढ़ती जाती है। तो यदि उनको देना है तो आपको यह इन्श्योर करना होगा कि आधा उसका मिसयूटिलाइजेशन तो नहीं होता। कभी जा रुपया उनके पास जाता है अग्रिकलचर के लिये उसका प्रो.प्र.यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता। जितना रुपया आप किसान के पास भेजना चाहते हैं, उतना रुपया उसके पास पहुंचता नहीं, उसका कुछ हिस्सा उसके पास जाता है जिसे बाहर के अखराजात के अंदर सर्फ कर देता है। अग्रिकलचर के अंदर काम में ही उसको नहीं ला सकता। वहां पर ग्राम सेवक वगैरह जो खाने वाले होते हैं झूठी रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं कि रुपया अग्रिकलचर के अंदर लगाया गया। आपने जैसे दूसरी जगहों पर इन्स्पेक्टर का राज किया हुआ है वैसे ही इन्स्पेक्टर देहातों में भी लगे हुए हैं।

आपने गांव वालों के पीछे, किसानों के पीछे, भी इतने इन्स्पेक्टर कर दिये कि एक इन्स्पेक्टर जाता है और किसानों के बीच कहता है कि इतने वक्त के अन्दर इतने दरख्त लगाओ, दूसरा इन्स्पेक्टर जाकर कहता है कि बाग लगाओ, तीसरा इन्स्पेक्टर जाता है और उनको कहता है कि अनाज उगाओ, चौथा इन्स्पेक्टर कहता है कि अंडे की काश्त करो यानी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। देश को अनाज की जरूरत है, उनको कहा जाता है अंडा, मछली पैदा करो। कैसे आप अनाज को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। यहां पर जिक्र करते हैं कि वेस्ट बंगाल में अनाज की कमी है, बिहार में कमी है, बिहार में लोग मर रहे हैं, वहां अनाज भेजने के लिये कहा जाता है तो वहां मेम्बर खड़े होकर कहते हैं कि वहां पर तो नान कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है। बीस साल की, हुकूमत आपकी रही है। आपने उसमें क्या किया, भूखों तो उस वक्त भी मरते थे। हथेली पर सरसों जमाये नहीं जाते। क्या आप समझते हैं कि बीस साल में जिल तरह धन्या आपने बिगाड़ दिया, उसकी बिगड़ी हुई हालत को संभालने में कोई सरकार तीन महीने में कामयाब हो सकती है। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट ले आये, आप खुद दोबारा कांग्रेस की हुकूमत लाकर देखें, वह अनाज का मसला, इस भूखमरी और कंगाली का मसला, हल नहीं कर सकती, हल करने के काबिल नहीं हो सकती। बातें तो आपको बनानी खूब आती हैं, बीच में बहुत बोलते हैं, आप क्रिटिसाइज भी करते हैं, खड़े होकर कहते हैं चाइना के साथ भी रिलेशन अच्छा कर लो वगैरह, लेकिन जिस वक्त एक आंख प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से निकलती है तो जो हुकुम दिया जाता है तो कहते हैं "तथास्तु"। आखिर में बातें जो कर लें लेकिन उनकी दृष्टि को देखकर कार्य करते हैं। आप तो बोलना जानते हैं, जवाब देना जानते हैं, ताने देना जानते हैं। न आपको डिफेंस का पता है, न प्रोडक्शन का कि किस तरह से अग्रिकलचर होता है, किस तरह से बीज बोया जाता है, किस तरह से पीछा बढ़ा होता है, लेकिन बातें

बनाने को तैयार हैं। तो मैं फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप मुल्क को बचाना चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी डिफेंस फोरसेज को मजबूत करें, उनके अंदर स्ट्रेन्थ लायें। यह जो आप तख्तीफ करने लगे हैं, डिमोबिलाइज करने लगे हैं, इससे बाज आये, आप अपने जवानों को तैयार करें, आप उनको फुल्ली माडर्न हथियारों से इक्विप करें, आप एटम और हाइड्रोजन बम तैयार करें, इस न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स के जमाने में आपकी धी नाट धी की राइफलें काम नहीं देंगी, आपके स्लॉगन काम नहीं देंगे, आपके टाल बलेमा काम नहीं देंगे। मुल्क आपको बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझ चुका है, आप ज्यादा दिन तक लोगों को बहका नहीं सकते। अगर आपने जैसे मैंने आपके सामने पेश किया है उसी तरह इस मुल्क को खत्म करता है, इसको डुबोता है, तो आप क्यों नहीं बड़ी आराम के साथ, बिना खूनखराबी, ब्लडशेड के, हट जाते हैं। आपने हमारे फौजियों की जान की कीमत 5,000 या 10,000 रु० समझ ली। हमारे सिपाही हमारे सोल्जर्स जो गाजा स्ट्रिप में थे, जब दस दिन पहले, पन्द्रह दिन पहले यू० ए० आर० ने कह दिया था कि अपनी फौजें निकलवा लो तो क्यों नहीं निकाला? आपने चौदह आदमियों को कल करवा दिया और फिर कहते हैं: The Prime Minister has been pleased to grant Rs. 40,000 from P.M.'s Fund.

5,000 रु० कीमत आपने आदमी की रख ली। मैं बीस हजार रुपये देना चाहता हूं, आप मर कर तो दिखाएं। इस तरह की बातें करने से काम नहीं चलता। यानी आपने 10 हजार और 5 हजार रुपया एक आदमी की कीमत रख ली है। आप भीमसेन सच्चर से पूछें और देखें आज उनकी क्या हालत है? उसका लड़का गाजा में काम आया और आप यहां पर बैठकर बात बनाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं और एलान करते हैं, कि पांच हजार रुपया रिलीफ फंड से दिया गया है। आप उन लोगों से पूछो, उन लोगों को समझो, जिनके ऊपर चोट लगी है,

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह]

जिनके भाई भतीजे लड़ाई के मैदान में काम आते हैं और जो वहाँ पर अपनी जान लड़कर दे देते हैं और इस तरह से बहुत-सी माता बहनों का मुहाग चला जाता है। लेकिन आप लोग यहाँ पर बैठकर उनकी किस्मत का फंसला कर देते हैं पाँच हजार या दस हजार रुपया देकर। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल क्रिमिनल नैगलिजेंस है कि जो फौज हमारी वहाँ पर गई हुई थी, उन्हें वहाँ पर यहाँ वापस नहीं लाया गया और उनको वक्त पर न लाने की जिम्मेदारी इस इंडिया गवर्नमेंट पर आती है। इस तरह से जो लोग इसरायल की लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी जिन पेपर स्कीमों को तैयार करते हैं, जिनके द्वारा आप झूठा वादा करते हैं, उनसे वाज आये और जो इस समय 'रियलिस्टिक' व्यू है उसको लेने की कोशिश करें।

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

इन चीजों को देखते हुए, जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया, आपको अपनी पालिसी बदलनी होगी और थोड़ा सा नीति में परिवर्तन करके स्कीमों को इम्प्लू करने की कोशिश करनी होगी।

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am glad that the Finance Minister has hinted at some minor adjustments in some of his tax proposals. There is, no doubt, need for giving relief in respect of footwear, aluminium and synthetic fibres. Mr. Desai has done well in giving the assurance that the representations made in this regard are being considered. I do hope that the Finance Minister will give them concrete shape before taking the Finance Bill for discussion.

The Finance Minister has vehemently defended the proposed levy on tea and coffee. True, we have to conserve a larger part of our production for purposes of export. We have.

to this extent, contributed less at home. But the fact is: Has the Finance Minister considered the impact of this levy on the cost of living, particularly on the poorer sections of the people to whom probably these are the only permissible luxuries? May I submit that, as a marginal relief from the present galloping inflation, duties on inferior dualities of tea and coffee have to be reduced?

I would also like to say a word about general considerations which have gone into (the framing of) the present Budget. I do think that it was very much necessary that "State of the present moment when the economy is caught in an inflationary spiral that the Budget should have been balanced and any amount of deficit, financing, open or concealed, should have been eschewed. This virtue of the Budget however laudable, is not the only factor in terms of which we have to judge the total impact of governmental action. Although the Finance Minister has shown keen awareness of the existing problems and difficulties, his proposals considered in toto do not, I am afraid, add up to an adequate solution. I cannot get away from the feeling that the Finance Minister has left the economy more or less to take care of itself. On the contrary, at this juncture, the Budget should have been made an economic tool for lifting the economy from stagnation and putting it back into shape. Before the Budget was presented, it was generally felt that the Budget would be incentive-based and production-oriented. But, unfortunately, I find neither of these in the Budget proposals.

I think that the major error is that the Budget takes for granted the line of thinking which probably was correct about ten years ago. At that time, our economy had the capacity to pay additional taxes. But the continuous encroachment on the finances of the people for the purpose of meeting governmental expenditures has increased the tax rates to such an extent that they have started yielding diminishing returns.



SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West, Bengal); It does not loolt so.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: These high tax rates have created not only.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not the capitalists.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Well, you have only one thing— nothing but the capitalists in your mind and in your eyes. You just see the general condition. (*Interruptions*).

These high tax rates have created not only economic damage but also social evils. They have discouraged savings in, the hands of the people without in any way improving the saving capacity of the Government. But, what is worse, is that the disincentive effect of excessive taxation has induced people to hide incomes. Would anyone deny that if our tax rates were not so steep and prohibitive, this evil of unaccounted money would not have arisen at all? Is not this money the major culprit in aggravating the price situation? High taxation has made people dishonest and instead of increasing Government revenues, has led to tax avoidance a\*td evasion.

In the corporate sector, efficiency has been sapped by the very nature of taxation. Unfortunately, the search for revenues, in 1963 led to. the introduction of the super-profits tax, later renamed surtax, which is neither sound in principle nor beneficial in practice. In a number of cases, the burden of taxation on companies go as high as 70 per cent. If the company improves its working by the adoption of better techniques, scientific management and organisation, the bulk of the earnings would be taken over by way of surtax. What incentive is there for a company to modernise, to be efficient, to secure economies in operation or to improve management and organisation? I am afraid, a tax system which penalises efficiency weakens the very forces of growth. It is time to give up the

thinking that money ra-issd theough taxation in the hands of Government is better utilised, than money in the hands of the people.

We have recognised all along that ours is a mixed economy and that development should be undertaken both by Government and the people. This strategy is also incorporated in our plans. But, unfortunately, in recent years, there has been an increasing encroachment by Government on areas in which private enterprise has shown special efficiency. In fact, after nationalisation, the performance has not shown any improvement. I may quote here the working of the LIC. Unfortunately, its ideological bias is being extended, it appears, to general insurance. Government has also been talking about social control of banks. I do not know whether they have fully analysed the extent or control that is already exercised by the Reserve Bank on the scheduled banks. I do not know whether there are any areas where further control is possible. Similarly, the much-spoken of nationalisation of general insurance will only create hardships to the people without benefiting Government in any way.

I have dealt with these aspect earlier when I spoke on a private Member's Resolution on this subject. But I mention them again here today because these moves on the part of the Government will undermine business confidence, affect the capital market adversely, make the public conscious and even nervous about investing in securities and what is worse, frighten foreign capital. In the last few weeks, there was almost a tirade in Parliament against private enterprise. I have been seeing report in the newspapers about raids on certain companies which appeared to me only measures to expose certain business firms. This may be political opportunism, but I am afraid, it is bad for the country and its progress. The whole image of private enterprise in this country has been deliberately tarnished. How can one

[Shri Babubhai. M. Chanai.]

expect, in this psychological environment for people, to invest and take risks? Indeed, if one wants to pick holes, almost each public enterprise will have something or the other which can be used to tarnish its image before the public. In fact, even as it is, it is widely regarded that the public sector undertakings have not been able to deliver the goods. Before dealing with the Budget proposals proper I would like to refer to the observations made by Shri Asoka Mehta on the gherao movement in Calcutta. While expressing fear that there might be a flight of management and supervisors from Calcutta, he observed, "You can do anything to the man of capital but not the managers and supervisors". Mr. Asoka Mehta has used some special logic which I find rather difficult to comprehend. Are not more of capital responsible for production that is taking place in the factories in even a greater way than the managers and supervisors? I would like to ask the Planning Minister whether under our Constitution, 'a man of capital' is a second class citizen compared to the managers and supervisors.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: First class citizen.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Even a Communist leader like Shri Bhupesh Gupta, I do not think, would have made such an irresponsible statement. But, nowadays, perhaps, it is a fashion to be derogative about the man of capital. But, it is seldom realised that it is neither in the interest of the people who talk in this manner or the country which has far superior goals to achieve. As a responsible Minister, he should have condemned the gherao movement out and out. But, I feel that the Government would show greater responsibility.

Now coming to the tax proposals the Finance Minister himself has pointed out that the main concessions in respect of taxes on personal in-

comes are only minor ones. Even here, I would have wished that the relief proposed to be given to dividend incomes is really based on some firm principles. As it is, if such dividend income exceeds Rs. 500 by even a rupee, there will be no tax relief. My suggestion is that irrespective of the amount of dividend income, the first Rs. 500 should be excluded from taxable income. If necessary, it might be laid down that this Rs. 500 dividend income be an aggregate of dividends not from one company, but, say, five companies. This will also help diversification of investment.

It has come to me as a disappointment, I must confess, when I heard the Finance Minister, while presenting his Budget, declare that the producers of aluminium and synthetic fibres and yarn "will not be allowed to increase the present prices without prior consultations with the Government", and "on examination, If found necessary, Government will be prepared to take appropriate remedial action". The Minister added, "it is our intention to make sure that to the maximum extent possible, the incidence of higher duties in these cases is absorbed in the profits made at present by producers and distributors". My disappointment stems from the fact that a new principle has been enunciated, the principle being the Government will decide as to whether or not excise duties should be passed on to the consumers. Is this not a matter which should be decided by the forces of supply and demand?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: No. certainly not.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: I may assure the Finance Minister that there is no longer a supplier's market. Even should there be a supplier's market, it will be not merely profits but good relations with consumers that will determine the pricing policy of producers, especially- the big producers. I do trust and hope that the Finance Minister will ponder over

the principle which he has enunciated because its immediate implication is that we are going back to a system of regulations and controls. Lately, there has been some liberalisation, and surely, it is not proposed to reverse this policy. An important panel of the Administrative Reforms Commission and even Dr. Hazari, who has come to limelight now, have recommended the need to accelerate the process of de-licensing and decontrol.

I would also like to refer to the high incidence of enhanced duty on cotton twist, yarn and threads which go into the production of fine and superfine fabrics in the powerloom sector. The Finance Minister has increased duty mostly on sized yarn cleared in the form of sized beams which are required for weaving by the powerloom sector. The intention of the Finance Minister appears to be to lower the margin of difference in excise duty between powerloom and mill-made grey fabrics of fine and superfine varieties. I would further like to submit that the increases proposed are rather steep and are bound to result in hardship to the powerloom sector. The profitability of powerloom industry is bound to be reduced further. In fact some of the marginal units are threatened with closure.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: There is no profitability at all.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Those who have studied this problem in some detail are of the view that the incidence of this duty cannot be passed on to consumer who has, of late, shown considerable resistance to buy even at the prices prevailing before the Budget. I, therefore, appeal to the Finance Minister to sympathetically review the proposals in this regard.

I now come to an important issue, namely, the non-production expenditure of Government which has been engaging the attention of the Finance Minister even before he joined the Government. In the 16-point pro-

gramme which was submitted by him to the Congress Working Committee in July, 1966, he urged for a cut of ail expenditure on community development, drastic reduction in social expenditure and a drive for economy. His main recommendation was that a ten per cent, cut in all expenditure of Government, including investment, should be effected and that too within four months. While I appreciate that as a Finance Minister he may not be able to implement the recommendations which he made as a private citizen, I wish the Budget did not provide for an additional expenditure of Rs. 169 crores as compared to the interim Budget.

I now come to the proposal of the Finance Minister to simplify the tax collection procedures. His move is in the right direction. But, i am afraid, his officers have not done their home work properly with the result that with the simplified procedures in the calculation of tax, one has to pay in some cases more taxes. I might make a specific reference to capital gains tax. What is worse in that the incidence will be greater in the case of lower incomes than higher incomes. Let me illustrate. Assuming there is a capital gains of Rs. . 55,000 (taxable Rs. 50,000) from land and building, a person with an earned income of Rs. 15,000 will now pay Rs. 14,586 as against 8,886 earlier. A **man** with an earned. income of Rs. 30,000 will pay Rs. 9,680 more, with Rs. 50,000 as income, he will pay Rs. 7,358 more with Rs. 70,000 income, Rs. 5,092 more with Rs. 1,00,000 income, only Rs. 1,955. It appears to me that the break even point will be at Rs. 1,50,000. Thereafter the incidence will actually fall. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to have this matter examined.

Then there is another matter which must engage the Finance Minister's personal attention. It is the principle of deduction at source which has been extended to interest on loans and deposits, fees for pro-

[Shri Babubhai Mi Chinai.] fessional services and brokerage ana commission. I do appreciate the need to ensure that such income does not escape the tax net. However, the proposal does not, I am afraid, envisage the 'magnitude and complexity of the problems connected with its implementation. Firstly, there will be thousands of parties -who will become tax collectors.

Further, the proposal has not taken into account the fact that the fees for professional services and brokerage commission are gross income for the recipients, a major portion of which goes away towards meeting expenses, often already incurred. Again, if a professional firm receives payment, the fact that the professional firm has many partners, must be noted. The deduction will be made as if the whole firm is taxable, as one person. In some cases, such as discount for wholesalers, retailers, etc. these commissions are notional and are by way of straight reduction in prices. To treat these at par with dividend incomes or salaries, is not correct. This proposal even from the revenue point of view will not be much of a gain. Any alternation here and there will not solve the problem. I hope the Finance Minister will have the courage to drop the proposal.

The Budget does not give any clear picture of the monetary policies that are going to be adopted. There is no mention as to how the difficulty in obtaining adequate credit by business will be resolved. The Reserve Bank's restrictions on credit are hampering the productive mechanism. Without meaning any disrespect to any one, I cannot help saying that the Reserve Bank of India has almost become a department of the Ministry of Finance. It ought to have greater autonomy. And its credit policy and its relations with the State Governments should be governed by national interests rather than bound by budgetary operations of Government. At present, what happens is that the budgetary lapses are attempted to be

made good" by monetary changes which apply mainly to private sector. It creates an imbalance in the financial structure and leads to wastage of national resources.

In conclusion, I am sure the Finance Minister will give due consideration to these suggestions. According to the latest food reports, we will have a bumper crop. This should ease the present situation. May 1, therefore, and with the expectation and hope that the Finance Minister will come out in the winter Session of Parliament with a Budget of incentives?

Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Very clever. He was pleased, when the Budget was presented. Now the other type of pressure is being put.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order. Mr. Mandal.

श्री बा० एन० मंडल (बिहार): उप-सभापति महोदया, देश के लिए संविधान बनने के बाद योजना बनने के बाद समूचे देश में जो हालत है उससे हम सभी लोग परिचित हैं। आज समूचे देश में अन्न का अभाव है मंडगाई है अम्ल-आचार है और विदेश से कोई चीज लाने के लिए हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। आज इतनी योजनाओं के बाद चौथी योजना के समय हमारी यह स्थिति है। जो आर्थिक क्षेत्र की गड़बड़ी है उसकी जड़ में ऐसा समझा गया कि अवमूल्यन कर देंगे तो शायद वह दूर हो जायेगी लेकिन अवमूल्यन ने फिर नई समस्या पैदा कर दी है। इस अवमूल्यन के चलते जो हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा था वह बढ़ कर 26 अरब से 41 अरब हो गया। अवमूल्यन के दिन से 4 महीने के अन्दर मूल्य वृद्धि 3.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी अन्न की योजनाओं के खर्चे बढ़ गए। अवमूल्यन के पहले चार मास में 40.6 मिलियन पौड का घाटा हुआ। जहाँ जून-सितम्बर, 1965 में 233.15 का घाटा

या वहां जून से लेकर सितम्बर 1966 में 253.25 का घाटा हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे कम विकसित देश में अन्न का अभाव आयात से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता अन्न उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ही किया जा सकता है। अन्न के आयात में चाहे रुपया या डालर देना पड़े दोनों साधन विकास के दूसरें कामों को रोक कर ही दिए जा सकते हैं। अन्न उत्पादन विकास के लिए भी रुपया या डालर की जरूरत बढ़ जाती है। इसका यह भी नतीजा निकलेगा कि अधिक अन्न उपजाओ-अभियान जो अभी चलाया जा रहा है उसकी ओर से भी सरकार का ध्यान हट जायगा। विदेश में अन्न की जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए ऐसा नहीं समझा जा सकता कि हम जितना भी अन्न चाहें विदेश से मंगा सकते हैं और जब चाहें जिस समय चाहें उस समय मंगा सकते हैं; आज ऐसी स्थिति संसार में अन्न की नहीं है। हमारी जो यह अन्न की बेवसी है जो हम दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं उसका यह भी नतीजा होना शुरू हो गया है कि हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्र नीति होनी चाहिए उसके ऊपर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ना शुरू हो गया है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से 1964 तक करीब 28 अरब रुपए का अन्न हम लोगों को आयात करना पड़ा है—1961 में 3.49 मिलियन टन, 1962 में 3.64 मिलियन टन, 1963 में 4.55 मिलियन टन, 1964 में 6.26 मिलियन टन, 1965 में 7.45 मिलियन और 1966 में करीब-करीब 10 मिलियन टन हम लोगों को आयात करना पड़ा है। इतना आयात होने पर भी कोई लड़ाई या सूखा देश के जीवन को खतरे में डाल देता है। अन्न की कमी को आयात, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग, फूड कारपोरेशन, फूड वजट या प्रोक्योरमेंट से हम लोग चाहें कि पूरा कर लिया जाय और फूड का कोई इन्तजाम हम देश के लिए इस तरह से कर सकते हैं तो ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

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इन संस्थाओं के जरिए मुनाफाखोरी भी होना शुरू हो गई है। 20 प्रतिशत से लेकर 100 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफाखोरी होती है। आल इंडिया फूड ग्रेन्स डीलर्स एसोसिएशन का कहना है कि पंजाब में चने की दाल प्रति क्विन्टल 54 और 58 और 65 रुपए की दर से जो खरीदी गई वही गुजरात में 80 रुपए की दर से महाराष्ट्र में, 100 रुपए की दर से और मद्रास में 128 रुपए की दर से बेची गई। चीफ इन्वेस्टीगेटर नेशनल कन्जमर सर्विस ने जून 1966 में बताया था कि पंजाब में प्रति क्विन्टल 50 रुपए में खरीदा हुआ गेहूं दिल्ली में 78 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल की दर से बेचा गया। ग्रान्ध कांग्रेस के सभापति थिम्मा रेड्डी ने जुलाई 1966 में कहा था कि सबसे बड़ा मिडिलमैन आज फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया है जो अनाज के प्रोक्योरमेंट के दाम पर 20 प्रतिशत जोड़कर बेचा करता है। मिनिस्ट्री आफ हेल्थ ने तखमीना लगाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में चूहे और दूसरे खुराफाती जीवों के द्वारा 26 मिलियन टन अन्न नष्ट किया जाता है। सरकारी लोगों की लापरवाही से भी अन्न नष्ट होता है। शिवाजी नगर स्टेशन पर 15 डिब्बे गेहूं ने तीन दिन तक वर्षा में रहने के कारण सड़कर बर्बाद होना शुरू कर दिया। 1964-65 में फूड कारपोरेशन ने 34 करोड़ का घाटा उठाया है।

आज देश में जनसंख्या 2.5 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है और अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ने की चाल से धीमे-धीमे बढ़ रही है। विलियम हेनरिक इकानामिस्ट आफ यू एस डिपार्टमेंट आफ एग्रीकल्चर के मुताबिक 26 में से 22 देशों में 3 को छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन के हिसाब से सबसे नीचा है। बी० आर० सेन डाइरेक्टर जनरल एफ० ए० ओ० के मुताबिक यहां क्राप एस्टी-

[श्री बी० एन० मंडल]

मेट 15 से 30 प्रतिशत तक गलत तैयार होता है जैसा संसार के किसी भी देश में नहीं होता है। योजना की गड़बड़ी ने हर क्षेत्र में गड़बड़ी पैदा कर दी है। हमारी नेशनल इनकम जो 1964-65 में 15050 और प्रति व्यक्ति 317 थी 1965-66 में 14490 और प्रति व्यक्ति 298.3 तक कम हो गई। एग्रोकल्चर प्रोडक्शन 1964-65 में 89 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया था वह 1966-67 में 76 मिलियन टन रह गया। 1965 में नेट एवैलेबिलिटी आफ फूडग्रेन्स 16.5 औन्स थी 1966 में वह 14.2 औन्स हो गई। नेट एवैलेबिलिटी आफ एडिबिल आयाल 1964-65 में 40.50 किलोग्राम थी वह 1965-66 में 3.55 किलोग्राम तक आ गई। पर कैपिटा अवैलेबिलिटी आफ क्लाय जोलडाई के पहले 15.8 मीटर था वह 1965 में 14.4 मीटर तक चला आया।

वर्तमान हालत जो है आज की जो हालत है उसके आंकड़े भी मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जो खर्च आपकी सरकार का साल में होता है वह 1950-51 में 487 करोड़ था और वह 1967-68 में बढ़कर 4,519 करोड़ रु० हो जायगा। पब्लिक डेट जो देशी या विदेशी है वह 1950-51 में 2,054 करोड़ रु० था और वह 1967-68 में 11,724 करोड़ रु० बढ़ जायगा। फारेन डेट जो 1950-51 में 32 करोड़ रु० था वह 1967-68 में 5,413 करोड़ रुपया तक चला जायगा। डेट सर्विंग जो 1950-51 में 37 करोड़ रु० था वह 1967-68 में 510 करोड़ पर चला जायगा। कास्ट आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस जो 1950-51 में 21 करोड़ रु० था वह 1967-68 में 124 करोड़ तक चला जायगा। यूनियन एक्साइजेज जो कि

चीजों की कीमत को बढ़ाता है वह कुल यूनियन एक्साइज 1950-51 में 68 करोड़ रु० थी और 1967-68 में वह 1116 करोड़ हो जायगी। इसी तरह से शुगर की 1950-51 में 6 करोड़ रु० थी वह 1967-68 में 86 करोड़ रु० हो जायगी। टी की 1950-51 में 3 करोड़ रु० थी वह 1967-68 में 18 करोड़ रु० हो जायगी। केरोसिन की 1950-51 में 28 लाख की थी वह 1967-68 में 66 करोड़ की हो जायेगी।

मंहगाई की समस्या सारे देश को परेशान कर रही है और इसका कोई उपाय नहीं निकल पा रहा है। रिपोर्ट आन केरेंसी एंड फॉनेंस का कहना है कि पहली योजना में 3 प्रतिशत और दूसरी योजना में 35 प्रतिशत कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स जो 1965-66 में 165 था वह चौथी योजना के अन्त में 220 हो जायगा। प्राइस राइज के कारण मेरी समझ में ये हैं।

एक तो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग है। पहली और दूसरी योजना में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कुल 21 अरब रु० का हुआ है और तृतीय योजना में जो टारगेट 550 करोड़ रु० रखा गया था वह बढ़ कर 1150 करोड़ रु० हो गया। चतुर्थ योजना के इस वर्ष और आगे के वर्षों में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का विचार नहीं है फिर भी 565 करोड़ रु० का जो अनफंडेड डेट है वह डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का ही काम करेगा।

दूसरा कारण कर-नीती है। कास्टम्स ड्यूटी, एक्साइज ड्यूटी, सेल्स टैक्स और कार्पोरेशन टैक्स ये भी कीमत को बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं। सिर्फ एक्साइज ड्यूटी 17 वर्षों में 68 करोड़ रु० से 1116 करोड़ रु० पर पहुंच गई है।

तीसरा कारण योजना की प्राथमिकता है। खेती से अधिक उद्योग को प्राथमिकता मिली है। कंज्यूमर गुड्स से प्रोड्यूसर गुड्स को अधिक प्राथमिकता मिली है। शीघ्र पैदावार करने वाले छोटे उद्योग से देर से पैदा करने वाले बड़े उद्योगों को अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

फिर योजना के कार्यान्वयन में रुपया तो शत प्रतिशत खर्च हो जाता है लेकिन पैदावार 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं हो पाती है। एकानामिक एंड सैटिफिक रिस्च फाउंडेशन का कहना है कि सुरक्षा खर्च को छोड़कर बकिया सरकारी खर्च 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ने पर 2.6 प्रतिशत प्राइस-राइज होती है इतना कीमत को बढ़ा देता है। उसका यह भी कहना है कि 10 प्रतिशत चीजों के उत्पादन से 0.7 प्रतिशत दाम घटते हैं। सरकारी खर्च हर पांच वर्ष में दुगना हो जाता है और पैदावार 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं बढ़ पाती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारी जो योजना चल रही है उस योजना में मुद्रास्फीति निहित हो गई है।

फिर वर्तमान शासन में घोर भ्रष्टाचार अयोग्यता और रैड-टैपिज्म घर कर गया है। अभी हाल में पटना में एक भंडाफोड़ हुआ है। वहां के जितने कांग्रेस मिनिसटर थे जितने सिविल सर्वेंट थे या जितने और बड़े लोग थे सभी लोगों ने वहां जितने हाउसिंग साइड थी उसको आपस में मिल कर बांट लिया है और इस ढंग से बांटा है कि कानूनी तरीके से जो होना चाहिये वह कानूनी तरीके से नहीं कर के ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि षड़यंत्र करके अपने में बांट लिया है। इस तरह की बात पटना में पकड़ी है। भ्रष्टाचार का यह एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण हम लोगों के सामने आया है।

श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल (गुजरात) : दिल्ली में क्या कम हुआ है ?

श्री वी० एन० मंडल : डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ टेक्निकल डवलपमेंट द्वारा नियुक्त एक स्टडी टीम ने कहा है कि एक लाइसेंस लेने के लिये 35 दिन का वक्त लगना चाहिये किन्तु लाइसेंस के एक दरखास्त का निपटारा में 145.5 दिन लग गये जिसमें लाइसेंस कमेटी से सलाह लेने की जरूरत थी। बम्बई के एक जूता पालिस करने वाले लड़के ने चार महीने में गोल्ड स्मगलिंग के जरिये डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कमा लिया।

तो देश में लोगों की तकलीफ चरमसीमा पर पहुंच गई है। जनवरी 1964 ई० से अगस्त 1965 तक में प्रति सप्ताह 36 आन्दोलन हुये और कुल आन्दोलनों की संख्या 2907 थी जिनमें 592 आन्दोलनों ने हिंसात्मक, विध्वंसात्मक रूप धारण किया।

इसलिये योजना प्राथमिकता को ठीक करना है। देश की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि योजना की जो प्राथमिकता है उसको फिर से ठीक किया जाय। सब से विशेष जैसा कि अभी माना जाने लगा है खेती को सब से पहले प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये और कंज्यूमर गुड्स जो अब तक नेगलेक्ट रहे हैं या छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज जहां जल्दी पैदावार हो सकती है उसको प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। जो भी योजना बने वह हमारे जो साधन हैं उसके अन्दर ही बननी चाहिये। भ्रष्टाचार, अयोग्यता और रैड-टैपिज्म को रोकना चाहिये। सरकारी-यंत्र नोकशाही की संख्या को कम करना चाहिये और जिस गांव या शहर में सरकारी काम हो वह स्थानीय लोगों के जरिये करवाना चाहिये। सरकारी-यंत्र में पिछड़े समाज और गरीब तबके के लोगों को सी में साठ प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिये। जो दाम नीति सरकार चला रही है उसको कोई नीति नहीं कहा जा सकता है इसलिये एक स्पष्ट नीति इस देश में दाम की होनी चाहिये। खेती के पैदावार का दाम किस ढंग से तय हो इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव

[श्री बी० एन० मंडल]

है कि जो लागत-खर्च और एक किसान परिवार का खर्च हो वह जोड़ कर खेती की चीजों का दाम तय होना चाहिये और जो औद्योगिक चीजें हैं उसका जो लागत खर्च हो उसके बाद जो सरकार का टैक्स है मुनाफा है यह सब जोड़ कर कंप्यूटर को उसके डेढ़ गुने से बेंसी दाम नहीं देना पड़े और दोनों का संतुलन रहना चाहिये। इस तरह की एक स्पष्ट दाम नीति सरकार की बननी चाहिये। इसका नतीजा होगा कि आज जित डंग से टैक्सेशन के जरिये दाम बढ़ाये जाते हैं उस टैक्सेशन पालिसी में भी सरकार को परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत पड़ जायगी।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time you want? Your Party has been given one hour and there are two more speakers. You have taken almost 20 minutes now.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : अब थोड़ा ही है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्राइमरी तक शिक्षा मातृभाषा में होनी चाहिये और प्राइमरी शिक्षा के बाद उससे ले कर कालेज शिक्षा तक चाहे तो मातृ-भाषा नहीं तो राज्य की भाषा है उसमें वहां शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। कालेज में जाने के बाद लड़के को कोई विदेशी भाषा का जो आधुनिक विदेशी भाषा है उस भाषा का साधारण ज्ञान करवा देना चाहिये। हम समझते हैं कि शिक्षा के माध्यम में अगर इस तरह का परिवर्तन होगा तो आज जो गड़बड़ी है वह गड़बड़ी बहुत दूर तक दूर हो जा सकती है। बस इतना ही कहना है।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Maharashtra): Madam, before the Budget was presented, I was under the impression that there would be very heavy taxation, Bay, to the extent of Rs. 360 crores, but I am happy, Madam, that my fear has not come true. The total effect of the Budget proposals would be an additional revenue of Rs. 115.52 crores. Deficit financing has contributed to the psychology of inflation, and to put an end to this deficit

financing has been avoided in the present Budget. I believe no Finance Minister in the present circumstances could have produced a better Budget than the present one. I would therefore congratulate the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Morarjibhai, for presenting a balanced Budget.

Some friends opposite say that no progress has been made during the last twenty years. They do not try to see the facts. I would like to submit a few facts before the hon. House for them to see whether the country has progressed or not after attaining independence.

The other day, during the discussion on the Railway Budget, some hon. Members including myself referred to the problem of over-crowding in trains. It is a fact admitted by all, including the Railway Minister, that there is overcrowding in trains. If it is so, my point is : What does it show? It is merely a reflection of the general improvement of our economy.

Secondly, Madam, in 1950-51, the annual production of foodgrains was over 50 million tons. In the First Five Year Plan period they raised the average annual production of foodgrains to over 60 million tons. In the Second Plan period it was over 70 million tons, and in the Third Plan period it was over 80 million tons. Now this shows continuous progress in the production of foodgrains. But there is also another continuous progress, in population. In 1951 our population was 360 millions. In 1961 it was over 439 millions, and at present it may be over 500 millions. Again, this shows that the nation has become healthier; otherwise there cannot be more population.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): How did your planners overlook that aspect?



SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No, not our planners.

I want to submit humbly two suggestions with regard to hoarding and profiteering to check the rising prices. Big farmers and businessmen are hoarding foodgrains in the hope of getting fancy prices in the lean months. Government must teach them a lesson to bring down the prices. Government should fix a limit on the maximum foodgrain stocks that a person can keep. Secondly, there should be a law to punish those who sell essential commodities at a higher price than the fixed one. Unless and until this is done, it will not be possible to check the rise in prices of foodgrains.

The first reaction of a prominent P.S.P. Member of Lok Sabha, Shri Hem Barua regarding the Budget speech was that the Finance Minister had made the best out of bad business while here, a P.S.P. Member, the hon. Shri Banka Behary Das, described the present Budget as anti-people. It is absolutely wrong to say that this is an anti-people Budget.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Rajya Sabha is always correct.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: We know that the food situation in the country is very bad due to two successive droughts and will be worse in the next three months. The condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is pitiable and will be extremely bad in the next three months. Having this in mind the hon. the Finance Minister says in his Budget speech (Part I):

"Our first concern in this situation has naturally been to prevent undue hardship to the vulnerable sections of the community by provision of work and incomes and by substantial distribution of foodgrains through public channels."

And then he asks hon. Members to agree with him that relief to the people in the scarcity areas should be the first charge on any resources

that we, at the Centre, can spare even in our present difficult conditions. He has therefore proposed to provide Rs. 38 crores in the present Budget for supporting relief measures and assisting the scarcity affected States, over and above the Rs. 37 crores already provided in the interim Budget. A provision of Rs. 118 crores has also been made in the current year to continue the subsidies on imported foodgrains. Here we can see that the hon. Finance Minister has given a very good human touch to the problem. Further he says in the Budget speech that welfare of Backward Classes, particularly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will also require more urgent attention than hitherto. It is for the very first time that these words are used—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—in the Budget speech. He is the presidents of the all-India Adimjati Sevak Sangh and a well-wisher of the Scheduled Castes. So, naturally, he cannot forget them.

He has proposed to grant a fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for maintenance of one or more of the dependent parents or grand parents in the case of resident individuals having total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and that dependent parent or grand parent's personal income not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the year. I think old persons in U.K., U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. are not looked after by their families. They are in Government homes. There, they feel loneliness. This is not the case in India. Indian families look after their old parents. So, by granting this allowance he has encouraged our old tradition and he has given relief to the middle class. He has also given the further relief that all taxpayers having dividend incomes not exceeding Rs. 500 during the year be allowed to exclude from their taxable income all the dividends received by them from Indian companies.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of our community form the

[Shri K. S. Chavda.]

major portion of the population. Therefore it is not true to say that the Budget is anti-people.

My second point is regarding prohibition. Looking to the present unfortunate trend among States except Madras and Gujarat to relax and weaken in their efforts to pursue implementation of the prohibition policy, I would like to say a few words regarding prohibition. I am glad that hon. Members, Shri Ram Sahai and Shri Mirdha have referred to prohibition and applauded the plea for it. Before independence the Indian National Congress propagated and passed a resolution for total prohibition in the country at its Calcutta session in 1928 under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Prohibition was one of the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi. Prohibition policy was implemented by the Congress Ministries which were formed in 1937 in British India. After independence it was embodied as a Directive Principle contained in article 47 of the Constitution of India, 1950. In March, 1956, Lok Sabha passed a resolution as follows:

"This House is of opinion that prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five-Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily **and** effectively."

As a result of this resolution a number of recommendations were made in the Second and Third Plans and prohibition was made an integral part of the Plan. It is, therefore, not a question before as whether there should be prohibition in the country or not. We have accepted it as a national policy and we have pledged to implement it. Unfortunately, it is not implemented by the States except Madras and Gujarat. Prohibition is a social welfare movement. It has done the greatest good

particularly to the industrial workers, to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to the other weaker sections of our country. The wet States are pursuing a suicidal policy. In order to realise liquor revenue they have to encourage people to drink. The more the people drink the more the liquor revenue. If drinking will go on increasing then vice, disease and crimes will also go on increasing. Therefore liquor revenue is a vice and a crime breeding revenue. Over and above this there is much more illicit distillation in wet areas than in dry ones.

All the other States should take the example of Madras and Gujarat. These two States have not suffered in development by reason of the loss of the drink revenue. Suppose a State gets Rs. 10 crores as liquor revenue, then the drunkards actually pay Rs. 40 crores, that is to say Rs. 30 crores for their drink and Rs. 10 crores as tax on drink. If there is prohibition then the State will lose Rs. 10 crores but the drunkards will save Rs. 40 crores. The loss of Rs. 10 crores can be made up in the form of revenue from sales tax and other taxes. Our able and fearless Deputy Minister, Shri Morarji Bhai, is the stoutest champion of prohibition in our country. He says that it is possible to implement prohibition as successfully as we are able to implement other penal laws. Nobody argues that penal laws should be scrapped because crimes are increasing at times and are never disappearing. A demand is made only to devise better "means of preventing and punishing crimes. The same should be the attitude of all thinking people in the matter of implementation of prohibition. So the question is one of effective implementation and effective administration. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, used to say:

"I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution. Is it not often the parent of both? I ask you to

join the country in sweeping out of existence the drink revenue and abolishing the liquor shops."

[It will be the most befitting thing that Government should take seriously to fully implementing the policy of prohibition throughout the country coinciding with the period of Gandhi-ji's centenary which falls in the year 1969. This will be a humble contribution to the cherished memory of Gandhiji.

With these words, Madam, I support the proposals.

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Gujarat): Madam Deputy Chairman, in the few minutes at my disposal I assure you that I shall be very brief in my observations. When I listened to the lucid speech of the Finance Minister on this Budget, I began to think and ask myself these questions. What is the standard by which we should judge this Budget? Will this Budget hold the price line? Will it arrest inflation? What will be its effect on the general economic life of the country? What will be its effect on the working classes, on their cost of living on the middle class people, on the lower middle class people and even the people as a whole? What will be impact of this Budget on the general input and output of industrial concerns? I sympathise with the hon. Finance Minister who has inherited a bad legacy. When we achieved our political independence, Madam, we used to be told and we certainly believed that political independence was only a means and not the end, that the end was economic independence. But after twenty years this question still remains. Have we achieved it? If we have achieved it, then to what extent have we achieved it? In our enthusiasm at achieving independence we rushed to undertake planning and to have controls, permits and all that. And the result of undertaking these grandiose schemes is that we have brought the country to the condition in which we find it now. The Finance Minister in order to foster them has to find out

the means of feeding them—not the people but these schemes—and he has also to keep his Budget figures of revenue and expenditure equal—I am sure I am not jealous or envious of the Finance Minister when he has this task to perform. But may I tell him, Madam, that our ancient seers were administrators also? Bhartri-hari has said: Milk your cow only after feeding her and her calf. May I appeal to hon. Members to judge this Budget by that standard? Let the Finance Minister find the answer. I have complete confidence in him. Somebody compared him to a drowning man. I consider him to be the captain and master of the ship of finance of India. He has been keeping that ship floating and he has been throwing lifebelts to the people. The answer to the question is not taxing the footwear of my babies and children and my family, not in making my cigar more costly. My chancellor of the exchequer, namely, my wife, has already reduced my daily quota of cigars from four to three. Will that solve the problem?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are-guided by your wife in these matters?

DR. B. N. ANTANI: Because you have no wife you cannot appreciate the value of one. So Madam, my view is this. At this stage I recall that Lord Snowden himself a socialist while framing his budgets used to emphasise this point, namely, the interdependence of finance and industry. Have we got that here? He always used to say that the national revenue can only be derived from trade. Therefore, it is a matter of supreme importance that we should put forth our efforts not only to restore trade but also to expand and to increase the trade. To what extent have we done that? Have we done it by exporting bananas to Russia? What is the position of our trade? Instead of looking to the real sources and expanding our trade, they are looking to the patent sources and they are only taxing the poor and taking the life blood of the na-

[Dr. B. N. Antani.]

tion. Shall we thereby be able to achieve the object? if I were the hon. Finance Minister's adviser today I would have extended a welcome to all his measures to balance the Budget. But I would certainly have liked him to look at the wasteful expenditure that is going on on administration. As Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission has he not been able to find out what a wasteful expenditure there is today on administration? I concede the point that in any developing country we should have expenditure. But has he seen the waste going on in our foreign missions that we have today? He himself conceded that there was room for reducing expenditure in our foreign missions, as for instance in Great Britain. But let him extend his vision a little more and see the state of things in the recently liberated States of East Africa. Look at the way our missions have been operating there. There is sheer waste of money going on there. We have a package of snobbery assembled in these States giving no protection to the people there and a large bit of the money of our country is being spent there, thereby taxing my cigar and my footwear and the footwear of my children and family. As I have very little time I would only appeal.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow; you have time.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: I will not have your bell ringing for me. I will finish now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have other business now.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He will finish in a minute.

DR. B. N. ANTANI: Madam, I would therefore request the hon. Finance Minister to consider these aspects more fully. One more thing. He has levied a tax on interests brokerage, commission, etc. and I am I

told he too has received representations from distant places that this should be reconsidered. I would appeal to him to do that. Again in the name of vainglorious schemes they have started what they call free trade zone at Kandla. The hon. Finance Minister did not visit that area when he visited Kutch last time. If he will see there, not a crow flies there up till now; not a kite flies there. And what expenditure have we incurred on that? What is your scheme? What is your plan? Take us into confidence and show to us some potentiality of it. Those who like parrots have been crying free trade zone, free trade zone, have never given us any pattern of the free trade zone that they are evolving there. With all these things my emphasis is mostly on the reduction of expenditure in the Administration. I would also say to him that free trade is the only source of life even in a developing country and if he will see to that he will never have reason to take resort to this painful task of taxing footwear, the common man's beverage like tea and coffee and my cigar.

Thank you, Madam.

#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION *RE* USE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have fifteen names here. I therefore hope that Members will be reasonable when they make their comments and be brief. Mr. Rainarain.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
माननीया, आज मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन  
के सम्मानित सदस्यों को एक बात की  
अनुभूति कराना चाहता हूँ कि वे स्वयं गर्व  
करें और गर्वान्वित हों कि कम से कम  
इस देश में एक पार्टी है जिस का नाम है  
संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और जिस का मैं  
सदस्य हूँ उसके बारे में न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने  
भी हिम्मत नहीं की कि यह आरोप लगा

सके कि किसी विदेश से उसको एक पैसा मिला ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): It is left party.

श्री राजनारायण : इसके लिये मैं अपने को गर्वान्वित समझता हूँ और इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को भी कहता हूँ कि वे स्वतः गर्वान्वित हों कि उनके मुल्क में एक ऐसी संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है ।

न्यू यार्क टाइम्स में गत 13 जून को प्रकाशित समाचार में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इंस्टीट्यूशन ने भारत सरकार को यह रपट दे दी है कि अमेरिका की सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी ने भारत की दक्षिणपंथी जैसे जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी को गत आम चुनाव में अमरीकी फंड दिया । पी० एस० पी० को भी अमरीका का पैसा मिला । कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को भी अमरीका का पैसा मिला ।

श्री अकबर अजी खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : न्यू यार्क टाइम्स में यह रपट छपी है । कम्युनिस्ट दूतावास द्वारा भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को पैसा मिला और कम्युनिस्ट दूतावासों ने जो पैसा बांटा वह अमरीकी पैसे से ज्यादा था ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Left parties. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From where are you reading this? If you are reading the report, you read it in English if you want to read it.

श्री राजनारायण : "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" की कापी मेरे पास नहीं है । मंगा कर के देख लें ।

SHRI G. MURAHARI: (Uttar Pradesh): He is not quoting from any Report. He is just drawing the attention of this House to some reports published elsewhere. You cannot insist on his quoting from the paper. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Murahari, he referred to 'New York

Times' and I thought he was reading from it. Now, he can say what the wants.

SHEI G. MURAHARI: And I do not like this sort of attitude on the part of the Congress Members to make light of the whole discussion, because most of them are also guilty of this . . .

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh): Whether you like or not, it is not material to us. If the party has been named . . .

SHRI G. MURAHARI: Congress has been named.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: . . . we 'must know where it has been mentioned.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: It has been mentioned in the newspapers.

श्री राजनारायण : जो कॉलिग अटेंशन दिया है, मैं उसी से पढ़ रहा हूँ जो हमारा है । जो हमने कॉलिग अटेंशन दिया, वही मैं पढ़े देता हूँ :

न्यू यार्क टाइम्स में गत 13 जून को प्रकाशित समाचार में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इंटेलिजेंस ने भारत सरकार को यह रपट दे दी है कि अमरीका सेंट्रल एजेंसी ने भारत की दक्षिणपंथी जैसे जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी को गत आम चुनाव में अमरीकी फंड दिया । पी० एस० पी० को भी अमरीका का पैसा मिला । कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को भी अमरीका का पैसा मिला । कम्युनिस्ट दूतावासों द्वारा भी लेफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज को पैसा मिला । कम्युनिस्ट दूतावासों ने जो पैसा बांटा वह अमरीकी पैसे से ज्यादा था । यह रकम लाखों में थी । रपट में यह भी प्रकाशित हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री और घर मंत्री ने रपट का अध्ययन किया है और दोनों ने रपट को सही पाया है । शब्द उसमें लिखा है "अक्यूरेट" । मैंने सदन में सी० आई० ए० से सम्बन्धित जांच रपट के बारे में बार बार सवाल किया । मुझे अफसोस के सा कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने इस संसद के महत्व को गिरा दिया

[ श्री राजनारायण ]

है। संसद् सदस्य यहां वह रपट न पढ़, मगर वही रपट अमरीका में, वाशिंगटन में, प्रकाशित हो, यह खेदजनक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और राष्ट्र को कलंकित करने वाली घटना है। इसलिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान प्रमुख तथ्यों की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं। यह हमने ध्यान आकर्षण दिया था।

पंडित श्याम सुन्दर नारायण तन्खा : यह उसका पूरा ट्रांसलेशन नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : जब आपका टर्न आये तब आप उसे पढ़ दीजिएगा।

पंडित श्याम सुन्दर नारायण तन्खा : टर्न की बात नहीं है। जो न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने कहा है वह आपने पूरा नहीं दिया है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tankha, let him continue.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका ने हमारे देश की राजनीति को जो भ्रष्ट करने की कोशिश की है उसके बारे में इस सदन के सदस्यों को गंभीरता से जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये। यह सही है कि इस सदन में इस समय आप मुझको इतना समय नहीं देंगे कि हमने इस पर जितनी जानकारी हासिल की है, सब से सदन के सदस्यों को अवगत करा पाऊं। मगर कुछ जानकारी में सदन

सदस्यों को अवश्य दूंगा। उसके लिये आप क्षमा करेंगी और उसके लिये कुछ समय लगे तो दें। इस देश में अमरीकी जासूसी कोई हाल की चीज नहीं है। इसका एक इतिहास है। दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में बड़े पैमाने पर अमरीकी जासूसी दूसरी लड़ाई के दिनों में शुरू हुई। उसके पहले अमरीका बाकी दुनिया से अलग रहता था। लेकिन जब अमरीका दूसरी लड़ाई में पड़ा, तो 1941 में वहां के परराष्ट्र विभाग के अंतर्गत कोआर्डिनेशन आफ इन्फार्मेशन के नाम से पहली गैर-सैनिक जासूसी संस्था विधिवत प्रारम्भ हुई। 1942 में इस की जगह एक स्वतंत्र किस्म की संस्था, आफिस

आफ स्टेटेजिक सर्विस, ओ० एस० एस० ने ले ली। 1945 में ओ० एस० एस० भंग कर दी गई और उसकी सेवाओं का परराष्ट्र और अन्य विभागों में जोड़ दिया गया। 1946 में विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थाओं की जासूसी का समन्वय करने के लिये सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस ग्रुप बना। यही सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस ग्रुप की 1947 में जगह व्यापक सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी, सी० आई० ए० ने ले ली। सी० आई० ए० ने खासतौर पर कुछ ऐसे काम किये जिनको कुछ उदार किस्म के अमरीकी भी नापसन्द करते हैं।

माननीया, थोड़ी सी इसकी हिस्टरी हमने दे दी सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को। उधर कई बार हम लोगों ने चर्चा की मगर चुनाव की गर्मी थी, चुनाव के तमाम समाचार अखबारों में प्रकाशित हो रहे थे, इसलिए यह समाचार अखबारों में जगह न पा सका। 23 मार्च को लोक सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठा और कांग्रेस सरकार की ओर से बार बार सदन को आश्वासन दिया गया कि इसके बारे में एक विस्तृत रपट प्रकाशित होगी, मगर आप देखेंगी कि अभी कांग्रेस सरकार की पूरी जांच नहीं हो पाई, मगर अमरीका में इसकी जांच हो गई। १६ फरवरी को पहली मर्तबा अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति ने इसकी जांच का आदेश दिया और 30 मार्च को रपट आ गई और अमरीकी प्रेजिडेंट ने इसके बारे में वाक्यांश कह दिया कि इस तरह से पैसा बांटना बन्द होना चाहिए, पैसा बांटने का कोई दूसरा तरीका अख्तियार होना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं भुक्त भोगी हूं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, you have already taken ten minutes and now you will be very brief. You must give time to others.

श्री राजनारायण : आप घबड़ाइए मत।

7-8 बजे तक बैठिए, हम तैयार हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. Everybody must have an opportunity.

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा दस मिनट और दीजिए ।

इंटरनेशनल यूनियन आफ स्टूडेंट्स शुरू शुरू में आई । यह कम्युनिस्टों द्वारा प्रभावित था, इसमें श्री भूपेश को फख करना चाहिए । इसके पेरिलल नेशनल स्टूडेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन अमरीका का आया । 1950 में एन० एन० ए० तथा 2० अन्य ग्रुपों ने मिल कर इंटरनेशनल स्टूडेंट्स कांफ्रेंस बुलाई । इसके साथ-साथ एक कोऑर्डिनेटिंग सेक्रेटरीयट बना । एन० एस० ए० के बजट का 80 फीसदी सी० आई० ए० देता था । वर्ल्ड अरैम्बली आफ यूथ का कार्यालय पहले बसेल्स में था । नेशनल यूनियन आफ स्टूडेंट्स का सम्मेलन 1950 में हुआ, जवाहरलाल जी और जय-प्रकाश जी दोनों इसमें शामिल हुए । सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमको इसकी पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी लेकिन 1949 में जब पटना में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की कांफ्रेंस हुई थी, तब पहली मर्तबा जयप्रकाश जी ने हम लोगों को सलाह दी थी कि स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस को भंग करो, नेशनल यूनियन आफ स्टूडेंट्स बनाओ मगर उस समय भी हमने इसका विरोध किया था कि स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस को भंग नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन हमारी पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी ने आदेश दिया तो इलाहाबाद में हमने कांग्रेस को भंग कर दिया । मैं उसकी गति को समझता हूँ । अगर स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस भंग न हुई होती तो आज हमारे देश की राजनीति का दूसरा स्वरूप रहा होता । माननीया, मैं आपके द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसका उद्देश्य क्या है ? जरा सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जान लें कि इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है हमारे यहाँ के नवयुवकों को अराजनैतिक बनाना, अराष्ट्रीय बनाना, युवकों के आदर्श को भ्रष्ट करना, नाच-गाने, तमाशे में उसको लगाना, त्याग की जगह भोग सिखाना और जासूसी के नाम में लगाना ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will make your point and wind up.

श्री राजनारायण : यह एशिया फाउन्डेशन क्या है, इसका दफ्तर कहाँ है ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot give you more time. I will give you one or two minutes more. I cannot give you any more time.

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा हमको दस मिनट और दे दीजिए ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Short Duration Discussion. When you were not here, everybody got five minutes only.

श्री राजनारायण : पांच मिनट दे दीजिए ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, please, I will give you two or three minutes only.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं चाहता हूँ कि एशिया फाउन्डेशन की भी जांच हो, गांधियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ स्टडीज की भी जांच हो, फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन की जांच हो, जिसका दफ्तर दिल्ली में है, राकफेलर फाउन्डेशन की जांच हो, कांग्रेस फार कल्चरल फ्रीडम को पैसा कहां से मिलता है इसकी जांच हो । इसी के साथ साथ मास्कोज हेन्ड इन इन्डिया किस तरह से अपना स्वरूप और दखल रखता है, इसके बारे में कोई इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए । मैं देखता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में विभिन्न देशों की ताकतें नई-नई साजिशों का बसेरा ले रही हैं ।

मुझे अन्त में एक मांग इस सरकार से करनी है । इसी मांग को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । हम इस संबंध में मांग करते हैं कि भारत सरकार तत्काल एक राष्ट्रीय जांच आयोग बिठाए जो राष्ट्रीय जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, जैसे, शिक्षा में, राजनीति में, श्रम, युवक आन्दोलन, पत्रकारिता और अन्य सांस्कृतिक मामलों में विदेशी पैसों, खास तौर पर अमरीकी और रूसी पैसों, के इस्तेमाल के बारे में सचमुच गहरी छानबीन करे । यह उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त जांच-आयोग संबंधित व्यक्तियों, शैक्षिक संस्थाओं और सरकारी महकमों से भली प्रकार जांच करके यह पता लगाए

[ श्री राजनारायण ]

कि इस पैसे के देने में विदेशी शक्तियों के उद्देश्य क्या थे, उनके साधन क्या हैं . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

श्री राजनारायण : इन गृहित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में कौन कौन से भारतीय निजी या संस्थागत रूप से शामिल हैं, इसकी परम्पराएं और प्रतिज्ञाएं क्या हैं और इनका उद्देश्य क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से आयोग बने ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Please wind up.

श्री राजनारायण : एक बात माननीया आपको भी मालूम है कि जिसके बारे में आपको साक्षी बना कर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने खुद कहा—जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे—कि अमरीका की फारेन एम्बेसी के पास जो पैसा आता है उसका कितना पैसा वह किसको देता है इसकी पूरी रपट हमारी सरकार के पास नहीं है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

श्री राजनारायण : उस रुपये को कहाँ कहाँ वह भ्रष्ट करता है । हम दोषारोपण करते हैं गृह-विभाग पर, दोषारोपण करते हैं इंटेलिजेंस विभाग पर कि जान-बूझकर इसकी साजिश की गई और इस देश को विदेशी साजिशों का अड़्डा बनाने में यह सरकार दत्तचित होकर हमारे युवकों को भ्रष्ट करती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका सम्बन्ध वर्ल्ड यूथ संगठन से है या नहीं । नारायण दत्त तिवारी को किसने भेजा था . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You have said enough.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I heard with great interest the statement made by the Home Minister this morning. The Home Minister has not denied the CIA activities in the country. That itself is a serious enough thing and a frank admission for which I congratulate the Home Minister. I hope he will

take the follow-up action which logically should be taken. I am personally not concerned for the moment with the question which political party or parties took CIA money. The fact that CIA money played a part in our general elections is itself a very grave matter. It means that our sovereignty and our freedom are being interfered with by an agency of the Government of the United States, which goes on proclaiming from the housetop that it is a friendly country. That is something very grave and I hope the Government realises the seriousness of this. The Home Minister's statement said that the New York Times report was based on conjectures. It is several days since the New York Times report was reproduced in a summary form in the press of this country. I expected the Home Minister to make a fuller statement. My sorrow is that the Home Minister's statement does not remove the suspicions resulting from the New York Times report. We must realise that the CIA is not an ordinary espionage agency. It has a worldwide network with unlimited resources. The CIA is notorious for subversion, particularly in the newly independent countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. If we are anxious to guard our sovereignty and our freedom, we must take firm steps against all CIA activities and see that the CIA does not function this country. The CIA is no credit to America. It has brought a number of disasters to America. The most famous of these disasters is the Bay of Pigs disasters. The CIA organised an invasion of Cuba and the heroic Cuban people slaughtered the CIA agents like pigs in the Bay of Pigs. Our Home Minister should be able non-violently to repeat that performance of the Cuban people. AN HON. MEMBER: How? SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Remove them from India and we will be satisfied. The CIA is, of course, a danger to all that is good in America and I hope the American Government itself is realising- that it has created a Frankenstein monster



which will eat away all that was once remembered as good in the United States. The most important lapse on the part of the Government is the fact that the Government ignored the warning given by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari in the air-conditioned Shanmukhananda Hall of Bombay last year. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said at the meeting" of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay that the unaccounted expenditure of Rs. 47 crores out of the PL 480 counterpart funds by the U.S. Embassy was something serious. The U.S. Ambassador came out with an explanation which did not convince any decent Indian. The Finance Ministry was silent over it. But it appears that the Home Ministry did not take note of the statement, a very serious statement, made by a former Finance Minister who is a respected leader of my party, the Indian National Congress.

Another important thing is who leaked the C.B.I. report to the New York Times. The Home Minister has said that it is based on conjectures. He has not said that the New York Times report is a tissue of lies. There is obviously some element of truth in the New York Times report. Who leaked the C.B.I. report to the New York Times representative in Delhi? It is something alarming. The C.B.I. is considered to be the most reliable and efficient investigating agency in the country, and its reports are sometimes leaked out to Mr. Lokanith Misra, sometimes they are leaked out to the New York Times reporter in Delhi. A very alarming fact of our life is that foreign correspondents based in Delhi have more opportunities in India than they have anywhere else.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who said that?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Certainly. They have more access to sources of information in Delhi than the Indian journalists, Indian pressmen, etc. Of course Mr. A. D. Mani is an exception. Elections are not the only occasion

for C.I.A. interference. There is the famous organisation, Congress for Cultural Freedom, with headquarters at Paris and a big branch at Bombay. It is admitted on all hands that the funds needed by this organisation were supplied by the C.I.A. through certain sources. There are certain papers in this country, 'Quest' for example from Calcutta. Then there is one weekly published from Faiz Bazar, Delhi. We do not see it here. Only a few copies of it are seen, but several thousand copies of it are airlifted to America every week, and that paper is distributed in America. It is a C.I.A.-financed paper.

AN HON. MEMBER: The name of the paper?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: The name of the paper, if I remember correctly, is 'Thought'—a good name but a bad thought. Several thousand copies of that paper are flown to America and distributed in America as representative of Indian public opinion, whereas the paper represents only the C.I.A. I think mere C.B.I. enquiry into this matter will not do. The Home Minister has kindly stated that he is examining the C.B.I. report. I hope the examination will not take a longer time than is absolutely necessary. He should come to this House and place his findings on the C.B.I. report. Then We may consider the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go into this problem of foreign money corrupting and polluting our public life.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman, it has been very wisely described by Messrs. David Wise and Thomas Ross, the famous authors, that there are two Governments in America. One is visible and the other is invisible, and this invisible Government is governing through the Central Intelligence Agency. Madam, the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency are not limited to intelligence purposes, but they are much wider. If we look at the history of some of the toppled Governments, we find that whenever

[Shri M. M. Dharia.] the small States have gone against the U.S.A., it is through the activities of the C.I.A. that they have been toppled down. For me the Central Intelligence Agency is not only a central agency for intelligence but it is a centre of international atrocities. This centre of international atrocities has caused great danger to our democracy. If we look at our country, we find that foreign money and black money in this country have created a new danger and a new-challenge to our democracy and socialism. When I say foreign money, it is not only the money coming through the Central Intelligence Agency but it is also the money coming under the name of PL 480 and also the money coming in from America; it is also the money which comes from other countries who support such parties in our country which are more interested in some international affairs than the interests of this country.

Madam, if we want to save this democracy in our country, the time has come when the Home Minister shall have to take a lead and shall have to see that all these activities being carried on through the foreign money and through the black money are immediately stopped, because we have seen in the last general elections that a big part had been played by the foreign money and also by the black money. Rupees fifty lakhs have been spent as per my information in one parliamentary constituency alone . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Which constituency?

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: It is so. I am only having five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Which constituency?

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: I have stated that when I spoke on the Hazari Report. Madam, if we look at these activities, it will not be possible for any poor man to contest any election because it is not possible, with the money which is available I

under the rules or which is allowed, that the election could be fought. I do not know whether there is any single Member, there may be a few, but many of the Members are aware that the costs have gone up and it is very difficult to face such candidates who have been sponsored through these monies, the money coming from foreign countries and the money coming from big industrialists and big monopolists. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Home Minister today that when he has been investigating into the affairs of the C.I.A., that will not be enough; he will also have to investigate into the affairs of other things as well, for instance, the PL 480. Crores have not been accounted for. Where have those crores gone? It shall have to be investigated. Money is coming from Communist countries. They are not only 'windows' but they are the floodgates from where this flood of money pours into this country, which has created a challenge to our democracy. If we want to preserve our democracy and socialism, the time has come in the history of our country to see that all these activities are stopped. But that is not enough. Merely to criticise the Government will not do. Again it is a challenge for us, for the hon. Members. Are we prepared to say that in the interests of this country, with that patriotic feeling, we shall not touch a single pie coming from a foreign country or coming from black money? If we can create that sort of national character, I have no doubt whatsoever that it will be possible for this country to face any challenge that may come. I am not worried over the devaluation of the rupee. I am worried over the devaluation of our character. If we can rise to this occasion, I have no doubt that we shall strengthen the hands of the Home Minister in finding out this money coming through the C.I.A. or through some other means and at the same time raise the standards in this country, and it is in that context that I would look at this affair.

شری اے - اے - اے - طارق (جموں ایلتڈ کشمیر): میڈم ڈپٹی چیئرمین - جہاں تک سی - آئی - اے - کا تعلق ہے میں اپنے دوست ارجن اروڑا کی اس بات کی تائید کرتا ہوں کہ منسلک صاحب، کو اس بات کی پوری تحقیق کرنی چاہئے اور جرات ملدانه طریقہ سے کرنی چاہئے - ہم چارون صاحب کی ہمت کو جانتے ہیں - جہاں تک سی - آئی - اے - کا تعلق ہے میں اس کے بارے میں چند ایک معلومات اس ایوان کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - بلحاظ بات یہ ہے کہ سی - آئی - اے - کے معنی کیا ہیں - سی - آئی - اے - کا مقصد کیا ہے - سی - آئی - اے - کیا ہے ؟

"American people have not been in a position to assess these charges. They know virtually nothing about the Invisible Government."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What j are you reading from?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I am reading from the famous book "The Invisible Government" written by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross.

AN HON. MEMBER: Reference j was made to it.

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"Its employment rolls are classified. Its activities are top secret. Its budget is concealed in other appropriations. Congress provides money for the Invisible Government without knowing how much it is appropriated or how much of it will be spent."

میڈم سی - آئی - اے - کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ جن ملکوں میں ترقی پسند حکومتیں ہیں - جن ملکوں میں جمہوری طاقتیں ہیں جو امریکن اور سرمایہ داروں کے ساتھ متفقہ نہیں ہیں - ایسی حکومتوں کو گرایا جائے - اس سلسلہ میں کیوبا کے بارے میں میرے سٹ ارجن اروڑا نے ذکر کیا میں اس بارے میں خود راپور کھینڈتی دو پڑھ کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

"Robert Kennedy, in this inter-View and a similar one with U.S. News and World Report, said something else of greater and historical significance. A ranking official of the Government for the first time admitted clearly and on the record, that the Bay of Pigs was a United States' operation, planned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the C.I.A. 'The President had to give approval to the Plan', Robert Kennedy said."

About the downfall of Mossadegh, I quote from the same book.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may be very quick about the references.

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"Well", Dulles replied, "I can say that the statement that we spent

[Shri A. M. Tariq]

many dollars doing that is utterly false."

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Operation of the C.I.A. according to his information.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Madam, in Burma

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SHRI A. M. TARIQ: In Burma, which is our neighbour, what happened? Then Chester Bowles came and told our Prime Minister—

"In New Delhi, Chester Bowles, finishing his first tour as Ambassador to India, had also been beset by the rumours. To silence the anti-American rumbling, Bowles, like Sebald, sought assurances from Washington. The response was the same: the United States was not involved in any way. Bowles conveyed this message to Prime Minister Jawaharlal . . ."

I just wanted to mention something about Mr. Chester Bowles who is the American Ambassador in India. He has been in this organisation for years and years.

AN HON. MEMBER: The C.I.A.? SHRI

A. M. TARIQ: Yes, the CIA.

"The moving force behind Kennedy's letter was Chester Bowles, then Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. In the summer of 1961, Bowles set out on a round-the-world trip to explain the new arrangement. A fifteen-man team including leading representatives of the State Department, the C.I.A., and the A.I.D., accompanied Bowles to seven regional meetings with ambassadors and their staff."

مہتمم ء اس کے علاوہ یو - اے - آر ء  
گوہت مالا اور دنیا کے دوسرے ملکوں  
میں سی - آئی - اے - نے کیا کیا ہے -  
مجھے یہ کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ  
جہاں تک فلڈس کا تعلق ہے کروڑہا ڈالر  
اس آرگنائزیشن کے ڈسپوزل میں ہیں -

(Time bell rings)

I am quoting from the Time Magazine:

"At Langley's elaborate seventh-floor operations centre, a bank of high-speed (100 words per minutes) printers receive top-secret traffic from the National Security Agency, diplomatic reports from embassies, overseas information from other countries."

These are the functions . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Time of February, 1967.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Yes, this is the Time dated 24th February, 1967.

مہتمم ء اس کے علاوہ ہندوستان میں  
بھی اس آرگنائزیشن کے بہت بڑے بڑے  
ہاتھ ہیں - میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اس  
بات سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ ہمیں اپنا  
کردار بنا بلند کرنا چاہیئے کہ ہم کسی  
کا پھسے قبول نہ کریں لیکن اس ملک  
میں صرف ممبر پارلیمنٹ نہیں بستے  
ہیں - اس ملک میں بڑے شریک  
لوگ بستے ہیں - اس ملک میں  
نہیں ان دن کی ہے جو علم سے  
ناواقف رکھتے ہیں - سی - آئی - اے -  
کا آدمی کوئی ہوت نہیں ہوتا ہے - اس  
بڑے پڑھے لکھے آدمی ء تاجر ء وکیل ء  
ڈاکٹر ء پرنسپل وہ لوگ جو سائنسی  
(Interruptions) پر اثر رکھتے ہیں -  
ہاں ء اے - آئی - ملی جو سائنسی پر

کافی قبضہ رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ جن کا  
 سوسائٹی پر اثر ہو، ان کو سی - آئی -  
 اے - استعمال کرتا ہے۔ سی - آئی - اے -  
 علی محمد طارق، ارچن اروڑا، موہن  
 دھاریہ، شام کماری خان ایسے لوگوں کو  
 شامل نہیں کرتا جن کی دور ملا کے  
 دروازے تک ہوتی ہے۔ سی - آئی - اے -  
 ان کو استعمال کرتا ہے جو زمین سے لے  
 کر آسمان تک اڑتے ہیں جن کی پہنچ  
 سماج کے ہر کونے تک ہے۔ میں صرف  
 ایک واقعہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں اور ہوم  
 منسٹر سے درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
 اس واقعہ کی تحقیقات کریں۔

دلی کا ایک بڑا مشہور اخبار ہے -  
 اس اخبار کے ایڈیٹر ان چیف کا  
 واشنگٹن کو تبادلہ ہونا تھا مگر انہوں نے  
 فیصلہ کیا کہ ایڈیٹر ان چیف واشنگٹن  
 جائینگے لیکن اس دوران - جسے ان کا  
 صحیح نام شاید معلوم نہیں ہے - منسٹر  
 روسٹو جو امریکن اسسٹنٹ سیکریٹری  
 آف اسٹیٹ ہیں - یہاں نے تھے ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the name of the paper?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: The name of the paper is the Hindustan Times . . .

... زور دیا کہ اگر آپ ایڈیٹر ان چیف  
 کو امریکہ بھیج دیں گے تو ...

it will be treated as an unfriendly act towards the American Government. Another man, within three days, was transferred in consultation  
 #07 RS-7.

with the Editor-in-Chief. This is the incident. I will request you . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Is it fair on the part of the hon. Member to name a journalist and attack him in his absence here?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I have asked him to make inquiries. I am not attacking.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tariq, please do not make any references to names.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I am requesting the hon. Minister if it is not a fact ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may pass on the details to the Minister.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Another point.

ایک اور بات میں ان سے درخواست  
 کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ اتنی بڑی بات  
 نیویارک ٹائمز کے کارپوریشنٹ نے جو  
 دلی میں رہتے ہیں - جس کو ہم  
 جتنی دیر چاہیں یہاں رکھ سکتے ہیں -  
 کیسے لکھا ہے کہ اس کو منسٹری سے  
 یہ بات معلوم ہوئی اور ہوم منسٹری  
 کوئی معمولی منسٹری نہیں ہے -

श्री महेश्वर नाथ कौल (नाम-निर्देशित)  
 यह कैसे कहते हैं ?

شری اے - ایم - طارق : اس نے  
 کہا ہے -

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did you get the news that the Home Secretary and the correspondent had dinner?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I will tell you. I will read the New York Time\*

[Shri A. M. Tariq.] dated  
June 13, which says—

"An official enquiry has quoted that the C.I.A. had given some substantial sums of money to right-wing parties and candidates during the general election. A New York Times report this morning from New Delhi quoted high Government sources."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I will take only one minute. I will request not only the Home Minister, but personally Mr. Y. B. Chavan who is one of the noblest citizens of the country and also a political worker, to go into this matter and find out who these officials are; otherwise

ہمارا آئی - بی - (I.B.) یہ بھی نہیں  
بتا سکتا ہمارا آفیشیل کون ہے - میں  
دیانتداری سے اس پروری رپورٹ کو پڑھنے  
کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں جو سی - بی -  
آئی - نے انکوائری کی - پہلے یہ پتہ لگانا  
چاہیئے کہ . . .

Which is the source which has passed on the information to the New York Times? We shall face the truth whether the whole report is trustworthy or not.

Thank you very much.

†[श्री ए०एम० तारिक (जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर) : मेडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, जहां तक सी०आई०ए० का ताल्लुक है मैं अपने दोस्त अर्जुन अरोड़ा की इस बात की ताइद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहिब को इस बात की पूरी तहकीक करनी चाहिये और ज़रतमन्दाना तरीके से करनी चाहिए। हम चव्वाहन साहब की हिम्मत को जानते हैं। जहाँ तक सी०आई०ए० का ताल्लुक है मैं इसके बारे में चन्द एक मालूमात इस

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

एवान के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बुनियादी बात यह है कि सी०आई०ए० के मायने क्या हैं सी०आई०ए० का मकसद क्या है सी०आई०ए० क्या है।

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मेडम, सी०आई०ए० का मकसद यह है कि जिन मुल्कों में तरक्की पसन्द हकूमते हैं जिन मुल्कों में जम्हूरी ताकतें हैं जो अमेरिका और सरमायादारों के साथ मुत्तफिक नहीं हैं ऐसी हकूमतों को गिराया जाय। इस सिलसिले में क्यूबा के बारे में मेरे दोस्त अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जिक्र किया मैं इस बारे में खुद राबर्ट कनेडी को पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

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SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Yes, the C.I.A.

"The moving force behind Kennedy's letter was Chester Bowles, then Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. In the summer of 1961, Bowles set out on a round-the-world trip to explain the new arrangement. A fifteen-man team including leading representatives of the State Department, the C.I.A. and the A.I.D. accompanied Bowles to seven regional meetings with ambassadors and their staff."

मेडम, इसके इलावा यू० ए० आर० गवेट-माला और दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में सी० आई० ए० ने क्या किया है मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि जहाँ तक फंड्स का तालुक है करोड़ों डॉलर इस आर्गनाइजेशन के डिस्पोजल में हैं।

*(Time bell rings.)*

I am quoting from the Time Magazine:

"At Langley's elaborate seventh-floor operations centre, a bank of high-speed (100 words per minute) printers receive top-secret traffic from the National Security Agency, diplomatic reports from embassies, overseas information from other countries."

These are the functions . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Time of February, 1967.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Yes, this is the Time dated 24th February, 1967.

मेडम, इसके इलावा हिन्दुस्तान में भी इस आर्गनाइजेशन के बहुत बड़े बड़े हाथ हैं। मैं मोहन धारिया की इस बात से इत्तेफाक करता हूँ कि हमें अपना किरदार इतना

[Shri A. M. Tariq.]

बुलन्द करना चाहिये कि हम किसी का पैना कबूल न करें लेकिन इस मुल्क में सिर्फ मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट नहीं बसते हैं। इस मुल्क में बड़े गरीब लोग बसते हैं। इस मुल्क में तादाद उन लोगों की है जो इल्म से नावाकफियत रखते हैं। सी० आई० ए० का आदमी कोई भूत नहीं होता है इसमें बड़े पढ़े लिखे आदमी, ताज्जर, वकील, डाक्टर, प्रिंसिपल, वे लोग सासाइटी पर असर रखते हैं (interruptions) हाँ, ए० डी० मणि जो सोसाइटी पर काफी कब्जा रखे हुए हैं, जिनका सोसाइटी पर असर हो, उनको सी०आई०ए० इस्तेमाल करता है। सी० आई० ए० अली मोहम्मद तारिक, अर्जुन अरोड़ा, मोहन धारिया, शाम कुमारी खाँ, ऐसे लोगों को शामिल नहीं करता जिन की दोड़ मुलाँ के दरवाजे तक होती है। सी० आई० ए० उनको इस्तेमाल करता है जो जमीन से लेकर आसमान तक उड़ते हैं। जिनकी पहुँच समाज के हर कोने तक है। मैं सिर्फ एक वाक्या बताता चाहता हूँ और होम मिनिस्टर से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ इस वाक्या की तहकीकात करें।

दिल्ली का एक बड़ा मशहूर अखबार है उस अखबार के एडिटर-इन-चीफ को वाशिंगटन को तबादला होना था। मालकों ने फैसला किया कि एडिटर-इन-चीफ वाशिंगटन जाएंगे लेकिन इस दौरान—मुझे उनका सही नाम शायद मालूम नहीं है, मिस्टर रोस्टो जो अमेरिकन अगिस्टेन्ट सैक्रेट्री आफ स्टेट हैं—यहाँ आये थे . . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the name of the paper.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: The name of the paper is the Hindustan Times . . .

. . . और दिया कि अगर आप एडिटर-इन-चीफ को अमेरिका भेज देंगे तो . . .

it will be treated as an unfriendly act towards the American Government. Another man, within three

days, was transferred in consultation with the Editor-in-Chief. This is the incident. I will request you . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras) : Is it fair on the part of the hon. Member to name a journalist and attack him in his absence here?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I have asked him to make inquiries. I am not attacking.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tariq, please do not make any reference to names.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I am requesting the hon. Minister if it is not a fact . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may pass on the details to the Minister.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Another point.

एक और बात मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ यह इतनी बड़ी बात न्यूयार्क टाइम्स के कारस्पोंडेंट ने जो दिल्ली में रहते हैं जिस को हम जितनी देर चाहें यहाँ रख सकते हैं। कैसे लिखा है कि उसको मिनिस्ट्री से यह बात मालूम हुई और होम मिनिस्ट्री कोई मामूली मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है।

श्री नरेश्वर नाथ कोल (नाम-निर्देशित) : यह कैसे कहते हो ?

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : इसने कहा है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did you get the news that the Home Secretary and the correspondent had dinner?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I will tell you. I will read the New York Times dated June 13, which says—

"An official enquiry has quoted that the C.I.A. had given some substantial sums of money to right-wing parties and candidates during the general election. A New York



Times report this morning from New Delhi quoted high Government sources."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I will take only one minute. I will request not only the Home Minister, but personally Mr. Y. B. Chavan who is one of the noblest citizens of the country and also a political worker, to go into this matter and find out who these officials are otherwise . . .

हमारा आई० बी० यह भी नहीं बता सकता  
हमारा आफिशियल कौन है। मैं दयान्तदारी  
से इस पूरी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के लिए तैयार  
नहीं हूँ। जो सी० बी० आई० ने इन्वॉयरी  
की, पहले यह पता लगाना चाहिये कि  
Which is the source which has  
passed on the information to the  
New York Times? We shall face the  
truth whether the whole report is  
trust-worthy or not.

Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I have been listening to the debate about the CIA. for the last few minutes. It certainly hurts me that we should give so much prominence to what has been said by the New York Times. Madam, this sort of mistrust and atmosphere that foreign money is being used in this country is being generated for quite a long time. But since, of late, papers from outside the country have reported we would not take cognizance of it. Here, Madam, there are only two things which I would like to place before you. If at all there has been an allegation, the Home Minister was almost categorical. He said that there has been no leakage and whatever the New York Times has quoted was more less a guess or conjecture. I hope what he has said is true; otherwise I would request th? Home Minister to find out how this leakage came.

This is not the first time. Madam, whether it is in India or whether it is outside, that this sort of leakage is going on, and it is certainly not good for our country. Madam, whosoever has been responsible for this leakage, I must certainly tell the Home Minister, has neither been a friend of the nation nor has done any good service to the country, we must know.

Madam, the New York Times, as we know, has condemned not one party or a few parties, but they have condemned almost the whole democratic set-up of this country. It is certainly an insult to our nation. And, Madam, though we have been free only for the last twenty years, I should say we are really a mature nation and it is not for anybody to condemn our democratic set-up. Whosoever has leaked out the news has tried to upset our Indian Parliamentary democratic system. We have to find out who is responsible for this and condemn him.

Another thing I would like to bring to the notice of the House, Madam, is this. It is a fact—the Home Minister may or may not like to confirm it—that foreign money is flowing into India, whether it is from the West or from the East and, maybe, politically or during elections also it might have been utilised, I do not know. Certainly, I am not aware of it. I have not fought the election, and even when I fought it, I never got any money, whether it is C.I.A. or any other things. I used my own money.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: You fought without money.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: No. But one thing we should remember. Ours is a very large country. Politically we are a nascent country. We have not yet completely built up our economy and our defences. We are still in the stage of, despite being very big, trying to build up into a world power. There are so many

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.] big powers in the world, Russians and Americans. These two powers of the world are trying to Balkanise the whole world.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA (Madhya Pradesh): Now China is third.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Leave China alone. These two forces are trying to help other countries. They are vying with one another in calling names, the pro-Americans trying to say that we are going pro-socialist, and the pro-socialist saying that we are pro-capitalist. And fortunately or unfortunately, even we. Members of Parliament, in India have learnt this sort of mud-slinging business. We start saying that the Communists are getting money from outside and the others saying that the others are getting money from other sources. By this sort of thing, let me say, we are only falling into the trap of either this country or that country. Let us not, as Mr. Dharia said, depend on anybody; let us try to live on our own. And let us also not fall into the trap of either the East or the West, and then fling mud on each other which means ultimately on our ourselves. Let us not create so much of confusion. Let us not fall into the trap of these big powers. Let us look after ourselves. Let Us safeguard the dignity and the integrity of our country.

Finally, I would say that whosoever has been guilty must be brought to book, if there has been a leakage.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Let us not destroy ourselves by proclaiming ourselves either as American friends or as Russian friends. That is all that I would like to say.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy. I am sorry I overlooked your name.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I do not want any foreign money to interfere in the affairs of our country whether it is from the U.S.A. or the Communist countries or any other country. It is unfortunate that some distorted version of the report of the Central Bureau of Intelligence has been published in the New York Times. The report says that some high Government officer seems to have briefed this correspondent of New York Times. It is pertinent that the Government should make a thorough enquiry into this leakage and the alleged charge that the source is a very high Government officer.

Madam, Deputy Chairman, it is not proper for any country to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We have adhered to this policy. I do not want foreign money to interfere in the elections of our country. It is a calumny that this report has been published in the New York Times saying that almost all political parties in India have received money from some source or the other. According to this report, it is said:

"The amount of money spent by Communist Embassies backing the left-wing was reportedly even more than the sum spent by the U.S.A."

So it is an all-pervading report meaning that all parties are in the pay of foreign Embassies or foreign sources.

It is true that C.I.A. money has been spent in other countries to subvert democracy. Therefore, it is necessary that Government should take proper action with regard to the flow of foreign money into political parties' funds. The Government should institute an enquiry into the sources of money that each party mobilises to fight the elections. I demand that a Parliamentary Committee be instituted into the sources of money that political parties get for fighting elections.

Madam, the Home Minister said this morning that a report of the Central Intelligence Bureau has been received by the Government and that he had no time to study his report. The New York Times published extracts of this report, maybe distorted, maybe based on conjecture, on June 13 and 14. This report has been published in the Indian Express and other newspapers. I would like to ask the Home Minister, after having seen this report published in Indian newspapers, and when he confessed that he had already received a report from the Central Intelligence Bureau, that he should come out openly to say that the report that has been published in the newspapers is utterly wrong, far from the truth, or he should confirm that there is some element of truth in the report that has been published in this newspaper.

Madam, I would like to categorically repudiate that the Praja-Socialist Party has not received any money from any foreign country. The Praja Socialist Party General Secretary, Mr. Prem Bhasin, has already repudiated this report, this calumny and Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, Leader of the P.S.P. Group in the Lok Sabha, has also categorically repudiated this report. I would, therefore, ask that the Home Minister should come forward and place the report on the Table that has already been submitted to the Home Ministry by the C.B.I. It is not proper to delay matters because already some sort of maligning is going on and some sort of calumny is going on against certain parties. It is not proper for the Government to keep quiet and not place the report on the Table. According to this report of the newspapers, "The Government of India reportedly had no plans to make any report to Parliament and there would be no public protest to the U.S.A. or to the Communist Governments." And the report in the New York Times says "It is understood the report had been studied by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Chavan". Mr. Chavan says he has received the report but he has not studied it. Yet

this report says that both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister appear to have studied this report. So my humble suggestion and also demand to the Home Minister is that, in fairness to all political parties, he should place the report of the C.B.I. on the Table of the House and a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to enquire into the sources of the money that political parties receive, either from foreign countries or from indigenous sources. Also the leakage of this report should be enquired into and the high Government source that has been quoted in this report should also be enquired into and proper steps should be taken to put down such things.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, it is a matter of regret to everyone that the fair name of this country should be tarnished in the foreign press by a report of this type. If, however, the report is true, it calls for some action. I have taken care, Madam, to get a copy of the statement that the hon. Home Minister made here this morning. He said that the report was being examined carefully. He did not say that he had no time to study it. But at the end, he says "The bureau's findings are only conjectures." So if a report of this type is published only on conjectures, this is also a matter that needs careful consideration.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): No, only the New York Times' findings, no Bureau.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: But that is the thing that has tarnished our image most. As regards the report that the hon. Home Minister is considering, I would like him not to delay the matter very long. Madam, the Secretary of the Swatantra Party, Mr. Masani, denied flatly that the Swatantra Party receive any money from this source. Mr. Dandekar, Acting Secretary, has denied that our party received any money from this source. Both of them have affirmed

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.] that every pie that this party received is accountable and that the accounts can be produced regularly. So there is no question of the Swatantra Party having received any money of this type. But it is certainly a matter of regret that money of this type should come and try to influence our country's policies. Madam, how does this start? I would like the Home Minister to correct me if I am wrong. The Prime Minister ten years ago, when she was not the Prime Minister, said that foreign money was playing an important part in elections in this country. And the then Prime Minister, her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said no money was coming into the country. Madam, after that perhaps money or what money can buy and so many things have come into this country visibly newspapers, printing presses and so on, on a pay-when-you-can basis. I am referring to Patriot and Link. On what basis have they come? Questions were put in Parliament. Have they not come here to influence elections? What has Government done about it? Then, what is the policy those papers follow? What is the country whose directions those papers follow? What is the history of the world wherever such organisations have gone? Have we not before us the history of the East European countries where countries have been taken over by subversion, by propaganda, by disrupting the economy and by creating chaos? Are we not very nearly in such a condition? What are these ghraos? What are these incessant types of strikes? It is not only a question of high prices. It is a vicious circle. It is a vicious circle that produces strikes, then increased prices and then again you have further demands. Then you have idleness or ghrao or sit-in strikes. Where does all this trouble come from? Are they sources inside the country who do this? Surely, it is not the Indian businessmen, who I believe are patriotic, who finance such thing to destroy each other and to destroy their business? This is a matter which the

Government should carefully look into. Madam, I am one of those who have been quarrelling about it for a long time. You will remember, Madam, that I asked repeatedly questions about the monies in the Bank of China and where they went. At one time, we were assured that a statement would be laid on the Table. After two years of persistent questioning, the last that we heard of it was that it was not considered to be in the public interest to answer the question. Madam, this is where the root of the trouble is. The Congress Party is not sure of itself. The Congress Party looks once this side and once that side, once wants something here and once wants something from there. It is the Congress Party's greed for money that has made the elections so expensive, that has made businessmen so corrupt. You go on putting pressure for getting money. To pay you money, some of them—I certainly deprecate it—have collected black money to pay to the Congress funds. This is the root of it.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY (Madras):  
Is the Swatantra Party coming out successful without spending any money?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:  
Therefore, I support any demand for an enquiry. It is certainly time that the Government woke up. But does the Government want to wake up? Does the Government want to allow us to make progress or does the Government want to lead the country to chaos? I am not sure. The Prime Minister does not seem to be sure who are her advisers, where they are taking her and where the country is going every day. We are going economically to ruination. In the world we are kicked. Our prestige is at the lowest. In our Own country, our policemen are slapped. This is the worst situation we have come to. And who is responsible for it? It is the Congress Party that is responsible for this. Thank you.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालाल जो चौरङ्गिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, सब से पहले जो प्रकाशन में जनसंघ का नाम लाया गया है उसका मैं पूरा जिज्ञासु और है मुझ में कड़े शब्दों के साथ खंडन करता हूँ और यही खंडन जो जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष हैं लोक सभा के सदस्य श्री बलराज जो मधोक, उन्होंने भी किया है ।

जनसंघ एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था है, उसकी जड़ें भारत में हैं और वह भारत के नागरिकों के त्याग और तपस्या से ही प्रेरणा पाता है और उसी से अपने आप को सींचता है । यह जो रूप हमारे यहां पर आया वह हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है उसके परिणामस्वरूप हो आया । हमने रूपों में अपने निर्यात के माल का भुगतान लेना प्रारम्भ किया और वह रकम हमारे यहां पर फैलती गई और उस फैली हुई रकम में हमारे यहां पर सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन को भ्रष्ट करने का प्रयास किया और वह अनवरत प्रयास उनका चलता जा रहा है ।

जनसंघ आज से नहीं, 5-6 वर्षों से यह मांग करता आ रहा है कि इस प्रकार का रूप चाहे वह अमरोका से आता हो, चाहे रूस से आता हो जिस देश से आता हो उसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए और उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए । उपसभापति महोदया, यह धन चाहे चुनाव के खर्च के लिए, चाहे धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए, चाहे नागाओं और मिजो को भड़काने के लिए, या हमारे यहां पर अश्लील साहित्य को भरमार करने के रूप में आता हो, उसका एकमात्र लक्ष्य यह है कि देश में अव्यवस्था फैल जाय, चाहे आर्थिक रूप से हो, सामाजिक रूप से हो, चाहे राजनीतिक रूप से हो, अराजकता की स्थिति हो जाय और यहां का जीवन भ्रष्ट हो जाय । यह देश के नैतिक स्तर को गिराने की ओर ले जा रहा है ।

हमारा देश लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करता है । लोकतंत्र की कुछ परम्पराएं होती हैं । यह जो पैसा चुनाव में खर्च किया जाता है—जिगकी सीमा हमने कानून से बांधी है मगर उसके बावजूद अधिक पैसा खर्च किया जाता है—वह हमारे नैतिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने वाला नहीं है गिराने वाला है । अगर इस तरह से यह परम्परा चलती गई तो हमारा लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायगा । इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के नैतिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाय ।

यह जो हमारे यहां के गुप्तचर विभाग की गुप्त रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हो गई—कन्जैवर्चर्स ही हों—यह बहुत शर्म की बात है और हमें इससे सबक लेना चाहिए । सी० आई० ए० का हमारे यहां पर कितना प्रभाव होता जा रहा है कि गुप्तचर विभाग की गुप्त रिपोर्ट विदेशों में चली जाती है । इससे सबक लेने की जरूरत है और मैं चट्टाण साहब से विशेष रूप से आग्रह करूंगा कि इसमें किसी आदमी को स्पेयर करने की जरूरत नहीं । जिसने इस पाप के काम को किया है हमारे यहां की गुप्त रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करवाने में मदद की है वह सूली पर लटकाए जाने के काबिल हैं । सबसे पहले इसकी आवश्यकता है ।

अब चूंकि उस रिपोर्ट का कुछ हिस्सा प्रकाशित हो चुका है—वह सही है या गलत—उसमें भिन्न भिन्न दलों के नाम लिए गए हैं, वह संसार में भारत का गलत नक्शा पेश करती है इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि शासन इस रिपोर्ट पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेकर प्रकाशित करे और प्रकाशित करने के साथ ही एक ट्रिब्यूनल बिठाए । मैं पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कमेटी के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट कमेटी के सदस्य किसी न किसी दल से सम्बन्धित हैं—और सब दलों के नाम इसमें लिए गए हैं—इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री विमल कुमार मन्नाजातजी चौहड़िया]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की हैसियत का आदमी ट्रिब्यूनल में बैठे और उस रिपोर्ट को जांच के लिए रखा जाय, सब दलों को इस बात का अवसर दिया जाय कि वे अपनी सफाई पेश कर लें और उसके बाद फाईनिंग देकर, रिपोर्ट को लोगों के सामने रख कर उसका निर्णय प्रकाशित करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे यहां पर विदेशी पैसे का प्रभाव न बढ़े, इसकी रोक आवश्यक है। लेकिन एक ओर तो हम एक एक रुपए के लिए भाख मांगते हैं और दूसरी ओर चाहें कि विदेशी रुपया न आए, ये दोनों चीजें चनेंगी नहीं। इसके लिये हमारे मोरारजी को कांग्रेस दल को जो शासन में है उसको निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा कि हमारी योजनाएं ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि हमें विदेशों का मुंह न देखना पड़े, जितनी लम्बी हमारी सोर हो उसी के हिसाब से हम काम चलाएं, उसी में निर्वाह करें। एक ओर तो आप विदेशों से भीख मांगते फिरें और दूसरी ओर उनके रुपए का प्रभाव भी न हो—यह हो नहीं सकता। इसलिए हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए, हमारे देश की सार्वभौमिकता के लिए, हमारे राष्ट्र का नैतिक स्तर ठीक रखने के लिए, हमारे यहां देशभक्ति की जड़ें हिलें नहीं इसके लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सरकार पूरी नीति पर विचार करके निर्णय ले और जो मैंने निबंदन किया है उसे पूरा करवाने की कृपा करें।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam, Deputy Chairman, a few issues are involved in this. The first issue is whether there has been a leakage of the alleged C.I.P. report with the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. We are not clear about it. Whatever the report is made of, conjectures or otherwise, the American paper, the *New York Times*, says that its contents are based on materials supplied by some official sources in India. Therefore, according to the

paper, it is a case of leakage. Now the Home Minister has been in possession of this report for some time.

He should be also in a position to tell us now whether the *New York Times* report is substantially correct, thereby establishing a case of leakage. This is very very important. Now I would ask him to lay the C.I.B. report on the Table of the House. Should he have any hesitation, tentatively I would suggest to him that he should show the report to the Chairman of this House and the Chairman should compare it with the report which appeared in the *New York Times* and then kindly tell the House whether it is a case of leakage. We can settle it that way. Quite apart from the merits or demerits of what the C.I.B. has written, the position should be made absolutely clear. Four days ago he said that he had not studied it. I am sure by now he has studied it. We should like some light to be thrown on the subject. Then, if it is a case of leakage, it is a serious matter. Nobody knows in this country how things are transmitted to the U.S.A. I have heard it said in the Congress circles that some 10 days ago there was a dinner between the Home Secretary, Mr. L. P. Singh, and the correspondent of the *New York Times* and this report appeared after that dinner. I cannot vouch for it but I say that I have heard it in the circles of the ruling party.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): How many were present at the dinner?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know. You find that out. Therefore it is for the Home Minister to find out. He can find it out by a simple question put to the Home Secretary. I am not saying anything but this is being said.

Then with regard to this, first of all I would not like the C.I.B. to

investigate into the affairs of any\* political party in the country. What right has it got? It is an outfit of the Congress Party in power. It is an outfit of the Government and I am not one of those of the Opposition who is going to submit to an investigation or probe by an organisation, which is an appendage of the Congress administration. Significantly enough, practically all the parties have been mentioned directly or indirectly in this report. The entire Opposition has been mentioned but the report gives no indication of the Congress Party at all. Am I to trust such an organisation?

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh):  
Congressmen are mentioned.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; Congressmen do so many things. Leave them out but the Congress Party is not mentioned. It is rather significant but we will know when the report is published. If at all there is to be an investigation, the C.I.B. or any outfit which has anything to do with - the Congress party in power or whichever party is in power should have nothing to do with the investigation. It is out of bounds for investigation. We do not have faith in that. We know what kind of report it produces when it is necessary to put in detention and to persecute and malign certain parties in the interests of the ruling party. Therefore I make it absolutely clear and I ask my Opposition friends also not to put faith in an outfit of the Congress Government. You can have parliamentary investigation or other investigations, I do not mind.

With regard to the CIA, what are you doing? Are you carrying on any investigation into the operations of the C.I.A.? First of all find out how to operate. Then we will discuss about the money. The exposure of the C.I.A. has come from the U.S.A.

itself, for example, in the form of five articles in the *New York Times* of April last year plus an editorial:

"Many people directly in C.I.A. operation have admitted in public statements about the C.I.A. funds being given to various organisations and individuals in different parties."

The only thing I would like to say in this connection is, I would ask the Home Minister personally to read those articles—and I can supply him copies of them as I have got them cyclostyled—and you will see that in this article it is said that the Singapore Prime Minister made a press statement—it is quoted in one of the articles—that the C.I.A. offered him a bribe of 3.3 million dollars in order to hide something which was not convenient to the Americans. No other than the Singapore Prime Minister revealed it to the press. In those articles it is said that the C.I.A. wanted a man in President Nasser's office. They were trying to get information from there. Similar other instances are given. Am I to understand that the C.I.A. operators here are not putting men in high places, high and important offices and establishments of the Government? Our information is that the C.I.A. has cast its net far and wide in high places. And I should also like to know whether the C.B.I. itself is free from the C.I.A.'s influence. The point is whether the Central Intelligence Bureau and other investigating authorities of the Government of India are free from C.I.A.'s influence; that should be found out. I have gone through Patterson's books in which it has been pointed out how some of these Intelligence agencies of the Government of India were working along with the C.I.A. and the American agents in India Calcutta and other places. Madam Deputy Chairman, all this calls for investigation. The Home Minister should not allow these parties to toe maligned. We shall settle our quarrels here. But, Madam, internationally the parties working in

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

Parliament have been maligned—by 1 leakage. Now we shall see to the leakage, the investigation into the leakage carried out by one or more officers of the Government of India.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I regret that my hon. friend unnecessarily brought in the Patriot' and the 'Link' here. How do they come? They are a public limited company. You can see their accounts. Certainly they are progressive left wing papers. But that is no reason why they should be accused on that score. They can find it out from their accounts, etc. Let me make it clear that I have nothing to do with them. I have up to now never been to that office. But simply because Shri Dahyabhai Patel does not like it, therefore, it should not be attacked in this manner. It is a company registered. The shareholders are there. Some Congressmen are there, I find. Some friendly Swatantra people may be there also as shareholders, it can be found out. But it is not proper to attack it in the absence of facts. But then Mr. Dahyabhai Patel omitted one thing; he omitted the Congress of Cultural Freedom of which Mr. Masani is the high priest, and that Congress of Cultural Freedom itself has admitted, and Mr. Masani has also admitted that the Congress of Cultural Freedom gets money from the C.I.A. And my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, the beloved friend of Mr. Masani, does not know home truths in this matter, and it is a little surprising, Madam Deputy Chairman. I hope Mr. Chavan will rise to the occasion, because the reputation of most of the parties is at stake. My friend of the Samyukta Socialist Party said that his party has not been named. My party has not also been named. But that is not the point. Left wing parties, who do not know? But that is not the point. The point is that the parties functioning under the Constitution in Parliament, making together, what we call, our parliamentary institutions and the democratic system have been tarred with the blackest brush.

Therefore, to vindicate their honour, to vindicate their dignity, to vindicate their reputation, in the first place the leakage should be tracked down. Firstly, the person or persons responsible should be punished. And, secondly, the cards should be laid on the Table of the House. We are prepared to come under the gaze of the entire world and vindicate our individual honour as well as the honour of the entire country. At the same time I would again appeal to the Home Minister for goodness' sake; Mr. Chavan, Ministers do come and go, but the cloak and dagger policy of the C.I.A. remains. Hold a thorough inquiry into the operations of the C.I.A. Locate their seats. Locate their centres. See through how many universities or institutions they have penetrated. Look into how many offices in the South and the North Blocks, and other places including those where your intelligence service is located they have penetrated. This is for the good of the country. This is the greatest security measure today that you can take. Or else, it seems that their job, or the Government's job, is to carry out even assassinations even, if necessary,—that job is all still secret—in order to serve the pentagon and other sources. Therefore, I hope, Mr. Chavan will take the opposition into confidence and tell us the manner in which he is carrying out a thorough investigation, a probe, into C.I.A.'s operations in the country which, by all accounts, are growing day after day.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Madam Deputy Chairman, the debate on this subject shows the anxiety and consternation which Members of Parliament feel about the disclosures which have been made about certain intelligence agency, the Central Intelligence Agency. In this connection I may say that even the person who established the Central Intelligence Agency, namely, President Truman, who made it a part of the Defence Budget of the United States not subject to any audit, recently said:



"We have grown up as a nation respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the C.I.A. has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position and I feel that we need to correct it."

That is to say, the father of the Central Intelligence Agency, President Truman, has said that he is anxious about the way in which the Central Intelligence Agency has been functioning. Madam, it is well known that the C.I.A. has been responsible many acts of subversion all over the world, and one of the recent stories that has been put forward,—I may mention it to the House—is that the poster warfare that is going on in China is financed by the Central Intelligence Agency. All those Red Guard posters, which are appearing in Peking, they give advance views, which are not known even in Peking. They are printed in Taiwan and air-brought, so that the regime in China may thus be subverted. I do not know how far it is true, that the Central Intelligence Agency is responsible for what is happening in China.

Regarding the report which has been submitted to the Home Minister, I would like to say that the C.B.I. of India is not the C.I.A. of America. The C.I.A. of America has got some ruthless efficiency about it. The C.B.I. has not been able to put Mr. Biju Patnaik on the mat. The C.B.I. has not been able to catch even the small flies among the corrupt Chief Ministers in the country. I do not attach much credence to the report, the C.B.I. has submitted to the Home Minister, because much of it is based on hearsay. Regarding the C.I.A. I have read somewhere that the organisation is so secret that nobody knows who is a member of the organisation. If you talk to and ask the head of the C.I.A. whether A or B is a member of the

organisation, he would not confirm it. The only person who has got the right to ask for information about the C.I.A. is the President of the United States and nobody else, and the President of the United States is a very busy man; he does not know who are the members of the C.I.A. I do not think that our Central Intelligence Bureau would have really got any information except bazaar gossip about the various parties. This is not to say that foreign money has not been flowing into India to finance political activities. There is some credence in the report that the election against Mr. Krishna Menon was also influenced by foreign money, because money was flowing so freely. I do not suggest that the patriotic parties which are represented here by the P.S.P., the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra would have applied for money to any foreign agency. But it is likely that infiltration of foreign money might have taken devious forms in the shape of donations by patriotic individuals who wanted certain parties to succeed. This kind of thing goes on in every country, and no investigation, not even parliamentary investigation of the kind that has been suggested, can find out the real culprits in the matter. But, Madam, it is a matter of honour. The Central Intelligence Bureau of our country has submitted a bazaar gossip report to the Government and defamed many parties except the party to which my hon. friend, Mr. Rajnarain, belongs, which has not been traduced by any party because nobody is likely to trust it with funds. I would only like to suggest that since the honour and integrity of political parties has been challenged, the Government of India should appoint a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and ask him to conduct an inquiry so that those who have allegations to make may lay them before that Judge, and I am confident that all political parties would be acquitted of the charge of receiving foreign aid for carrying out their political activities.

**श्री गोड मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मैडम डिपुटी चैयरमैन मैं पहले तो यह आरोप करना चाहूंगा कि जो सी० बी० आई० हमारे यहां की है उसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो सी० आई० ए० के साथ संबंधित हैं। मैं इसलिये यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जो इन्टेलिजेन्स सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान का रहा है वह अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ब्रिटिश इन्टेलिजेन्स था और दूसरे वर्ल्ड वार के समय ऐसा अरेन्जमेन्ट किया गया था जिसके अंतर्गत अंग्रेज और अमरीका ने मिल कर इन्टेलिजेन्स करने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में संस्था बनाई थी और उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान में कलकत्ता के टालीगंज में एक दफ्तर खुला था जहां अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड और हिन्दुस्तान की इन्टेलिजेन्स का एकीकरण हुआ, वही इन्टेलिजेन्स आखा आज सी० आई० ए० में परिणत है, इसमें एक परम्परा चल रही है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से उसके अन्तर्गत सी० आई० ए० और सी० बी० आई० का ताल्लुक खुल्लमखुल्ला रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पिछले साल सी० बी० आई० के छः आफिसर सी० आई० ए० भेजे गये थे जहां स्टडी करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई थी। तो मैं यह आरोप लगाता हूं कि जो हमारे देश में सी० बी० आई० है उसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो सी० आई० ए० के साथ ताल्लुक रखते होंगे और इसलिये यह साफ होता है कि लोकेज भी उसी एजेंसी के जरिये हुई है।

SHRI M. N. KAUL: It is a very interesting theory.

**श्री गोड मुराहरि :** थ्योरी नहीं है फ़ैक्ट है। इसको कांट्रोवर्ट करना चाहेंगे तो करेंगे। जहां तक फारेन मनी का सवाल है यह जहूँ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में फारेन मनी आता रहा है और आ रहा है और न सिर्फ जनरल इलेक्शन के समय आता है बल्कि कई संस्थाओं को बराबर दिया जाता है चाहे वह सी० आई० ए० के जरिये हो या कम्युनिस्ट देशों के जरिये

हो। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो यह रिपोर्ट सी० आई० ए० ने दिया है अगर इसमें एक भी तथ्य है और अगर तथ्य नहीं है तो इस सरकार के लिये उचित होगा कि इसके बारे में कोई एक जांच बैठाए। मैं पार्लियामेन्ट्री जांच के पक्ष में नहीं हूं क्योंकि पार्लियामेन्ट्री मेम्बर्स द्वारा जांच होगी तो उसमें कई पार्टियों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होंगे एक दूसरे की लीपापोती में लगेंगे, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं एक जुडीशल इन्क्वायरी हो, सारी रिपोर्ट्स उनको दे दी जाय सारी सरकार की फ़ैसिलिटी उनको दे दी जाय और फिर वह हमारे सामने पेश करे कि क्या तथ्य है, क्या झूठ है।

**श्री नरेश्वर नाथ कौल :** जज को तो कभी एविडेन्स ही नहीं मिलेगा।

**श्री गोड मुराहरि :** सरकार के पास जो सबूत है वह दे दे, सी० आई० ए० के पास जो है वह दे दें और फिर जज बैठकर फैसला कर ले। दूसरी पार्टी के लोगों को भी बुलाना चाहे तो बुलाकर तहकीकात कर लें। दूसरे यह भी पता चलेगा कि सी० आई० ए० का सी० बी० आई० के साथ कितना ताल्लुक है और ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो उनसे ताल्लुक रखते हैं पुरानी दोस्ती होने की वजह से और किसी लिंक की वजह से हो और फिर सी० बी० आई० को साफ करने की कोशिश की जाय होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये। भूपेश गुप्त जी के बयान से मैं पूरा सहमत हूं कि सी० बी० आई० सरकार की एजेंसी है और उसकी जो भी जांच होगी दूसरी पार्टियों को बदनाम करने की जांच होगी। इसलिये मैं उसके पक्ष में नहीं हूं।

तो सी० बी० आई० का जहां तक मामला है वह न सिर्फ इलेक्शन के बारे में बल्कि सारी एजेंसीज के बारे में हो, चाहे वह युवक संस्था हो, चाहे वह कलचरल फ्रीडम की संस्था हो, चाहे वह किताबों की संस्था हो, चाहे और कोई

ढंग की संस्था हो जो भी हो। जहां जहां पैना उनका आता है सारी चीज की जांच होनी चाहिये और साथ साथ मैडम मैं गृह मंत्री साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि सी० आई० ए० की सिर्फ पैसे के मामले में जांच न हो बल्कि सी० आई० ए० जो करतूत आज हिन्दुस्तान में कर रहा हो जगह जगह पर, चाहे वह कोई संस्था के जरिये हो, या हमारे नाथ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर में हो जहां मिजोर हैं, नागाज हैं उनको भड़काने में जो लगे हैं, उन सभी चीजों की तहकीकात हो जानी चाहिये क्योंकि मुझे डर है कि कुछ फारेन संस्थाएं ऐसी हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान का विघटन करने की और हिन्दुस्तान की एकसूत्रता को नष्ट करने की साजिश कर रही हैं और इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा गृह मंत्री साहब इसके बारे में भी सचेत हो जायें और उनके बारे में भी इन्वैस्टिगेशन कराएं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Miss Mary Naidu. you wanted just a minute to ask some questions.

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Madam, for calling me. It is really shocking to our honour as a country to hear that money is being thrust on us to make us pro-American, pro-Russian or pro-Chinese etc. Are we not intelligent enough to see that this is only a device to make us fight against each other? And don't we see that they are succeeding in it and we are fighting with each other? With folded hands, I beg of this House and say, do not fall into this pit. Let us be united and let us project our united image to these countries. I want the Government of India to be intelligent and to be vigilant about every country. Whether it is America, Russia or China, they want to do what they think is in the interest of their own country. It is for us to be alert and not to fall into these pits. First, Madam, let me ask a couple of questions. I ask them in the interest of the country as a whole. Is it a fact that the U.S.A. Library in New Delhi has become a

centre for collecting information for the United States of America? Is it true that the Soviet Union also has one agency on the pattern of the CIA, called K.G.B.? May I know whether the Government of India knows about this book called "Moscow's hand in India?"

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Have you read it?

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU: It was first published in Sweden and then reprinted in Bombay. Has the Government of India checked up the facts revealed in that book? Perhaps it is a very good book. I have not read it and I do not know. What I want is that our Government should be alert. Let our Intelligence Department be really alert and see that we do not sell ourselves to any other nation. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mariswamy, you have just two minutes, for the Home Minister will start replying at 6 o'clock.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, this reminds me of the story of a fellow who in order to spite his enemy cut off his own nose. Now, someone high up in the Government seems to have leaked out this news to a correspondent believing that this would tarnish the good name of other parties. But this is a fact which the CBI has to find out. So first of all they should find out who is the person who leaked it out before we take so much trouble to study the Report. This seems to be a deliberate, calculated attempt to smear the opposition parties. This has been done earlier also. You may remember, Madam that during the debate on the Appropriation Bill I read out in this House itself a report of some important Congress dignitary accusing opposition parties of taking money from outside. And then I demanded in this House that a public enquiry must be instituted. But nothing happened to my demand and

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy.] now our dirty linen has gone far away to America, wherefrom we have this report. If there is even an iota of truth in the report that some party had taken money, it must be brought out and the general public should know. I want the hon. Home Minister to do that. I have implicit faith in him. He is a brave man and his bravery we saw during the Irido-Pakistan war. So I believe he will not indulge in any back-biting or in any kicking below the belt attitude. So let him place the CBI Report before the House and if it is dirty then we shall take it up here and wash it. After all it is not some war strategy concerning the war in NEFA or Ladakh. It is a matter concerning ourselves and so it is better that we examine it. Let us examine it. And 'then if we find any truth in it then we will appoint a committee to go into the whole thing by a public enquiry. And if it is found that foreign money was taken by any party, even if the leader of that party is hanged no one will raise even his little finger against that.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, spoke about Mr. Masani. I do not know how he got that idea, I want to tell him that it was Mr. Masani himself who first brought it out to the open public that the said organisation was having some connection with the CIA. He had the courage to do it. Mr. Masani is hundred per cent a patriot and he would not touch foreign money even with a barge pole. That I want to tell my hon. friend. Let us not indulge in these mutual recriminations. Let us face facts and see what the position is. Let the CBI first enquire and find out how the correspondent got the information. Let the CBI check up the movements of the correspondent, his past activities. They can find out which Minister he had seen or which officers he had contacted and thus find out wherefrom he got the news. It is not a difficult job, Madam, and I am sure we will find that out. Let it be brought into the open. That is my request.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Madam Deputy Chairman, I heard this debate for nearly an hour and a half . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Please come before the mike.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am nearer the mike; I think the mike is now ready to catch me.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The mike is getting into stride.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I said I was listening to this debate for the last hour and a half very carefully and the most important impression that I got was that this House is very much concerned by the news that appeared in 'New York Times' which is throwing a sort of basic doubt about the integrity of political parties of India. It is not criticism of 'A' party or 'B' party; it is practically a criticism of the entire democratic system. Somebody who is cynical and wants to create a doubt about the functioning of democracy in this country may possibly like to believe in this sort of information. Therefore it is good that we have discussed this question and you gave this opportunity to me to say something about this question. But I am not in a position to say completely . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: . . . about this Report.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But you have to say something.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am saying something. Whatever I can say I am saying. One thing is, I have not completely studied the Report yet and it is rather difficult for me to study the Report and form my opinion about it because it is a very serious document and a very big document. Therefore it will have to be studied in its different aspects very carefully and it may be necessary even \*.

have some further enquiries made before forming any definite opinions or coming to any broad conclusions. This is the first impression I am getting.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But is it a leakage or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that point. That is why though I say that this report is conjecture, certainly the fact is it can be treated also as a sort of leakage because the fact that the Report was submitted to the Government is also information though the information that it conveyed is conjecture because it says that both the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have studied it and accurately agreed with that. It is completely wrong. As I said till three or four days I have not been able to read even a single line and the Prime Minister has not even seen the Report and my saying that it is conjecture is based on this. It is therefore necessary to find out who is the contact of the New York Times correspondent. This will have certainly to be found out and—I told the Lok Sabha also—I am making efforts to find this out. At the same time I must request Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to be rather very careful when he mentions names because after he mentioned that I immediately had enquiries made from by Mr. L. P. Singh. He said that there was some sort of a dinner when Mr. L. P. Singh and the New York Times correspondent met. It is completely untrue. Not a word has passed between the New York Time correspondent and let me.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Was there any dinner?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No; there was no dinner and no talk. Therefore I would request Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to be very careful about his contacts. 907 R.S.—8.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I wanted to know from you because the Congress circles were speaking.

SHRI M. N. KAUL: "These are also conjectures.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: I would like to say one thing. I know Mr. L. P. Singh for the last thirty years and he is one of the most honourable officers that this country has.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sometimes somebody becomes a pet aversion to some people.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Shri Gulzarilal Nanda does not think that way. He laid it before us.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must request hon. Members to realise that the person who is occupying the very high office of the Secretaryship of Home Affairs of this country is a very important person. He is carrying a very heavy responsibility, a very delicate responsibility and if anybody from Parliament treats him so lightly, really speaking we are doing damage to the country itself. I can assure you that we have every faith in the officer. He is the most honourable person. He is doing his duty most scrupulously and most conscientiously. That I can say.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, जब श्री नंदा जी गृह मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि श्री एल० पी० सिंह ने उन्हें फाइल नहीं दिखाई और छिपाई गई ।

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am giving my assessment of the officer be-





[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

going for training to any other country does not mean that they become agents of that country. Many of our military officers are going to the U.K. (Interruption). I am on my legs. I request the Members . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must be very brief. You cannot go on.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Once the Home Minister has categorically stated that no officer or no agency of the Government is a part of the CIA, is it open to any Member to assert again and again that they are the agents of the CIA?

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Now, without interruptions please let the Home Minister speak.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I really do not know what has happened to the hon. Members. Are we out to destroy the country, the Government and everything and say that IB is part of the CIA and this is part of that, etc.? I think nothing would be left that way in this country. Certainly, as Mr. Chandra Shekhar has rightly anticipated it, when you have to build up a new type of organisation—the IB is an organisation which looks to the internal intelligence as well as external intelligence—new techniques have to be built up. Methods have to be learnt. That is always done by a comparative study of the systems of other countries. Naturally sometimes we have to send people for training to different countries. That is a different matter. Therefore, does it mean that our system becomes a part of somebody else's system? That is beside the point. (Interruptions). I am not conceding....

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई विभाग नहीं है जहाँ सी० आई० ए० के आदमी न हों। अगर आप

कहें तो मैं नाम भी गिनाना शुरू कर दूँ। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा के सचिवालय में भी सी० आई० ए० के आदमी हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I hope you know it.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I can mention names.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Madam, it is very disturbing that when one is trying to make a point, he is disturbed. I am speaking on a very limited issue of this debate, about the report which has been submitted to us. As I have mentioned, the point is about leakage. If it is leakage of information ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You should know by now whether it is leakage or not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will go into that . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI AWADHESWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Three or four people disturb him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not disturbing him at all. I wanted to know whether Mr. Chavan has had a look at the report of the CBI or IB. Now, having said that, he got the impression that what has appeared in the New York Times is a case of leakage, however inaccurate or distorted it may be. This is all that I want to know.



SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, I am certainly making efforts to find out. When I say that it is a different matter. Let us go back to how this enquiry had to be started. There was a discussion in both Houses and open charges were made that foreign money had played a very important role in the last general elections and normally it plays certainly a big role in our cult; ra! and economic life as well. So, it was my colleague, the External Affairs Minister, who assured that some such enquiry would be undertaken by the IB. The IB was asked to go into this in the last few months and they have submitted a first report. As I said . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did they meet any political party?

श्री राजनारायण : बहुत से लोगों से मिले हैं, इलाहाबाद में जा कर के मिले हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say that. It would be very unfair to mention A, 'B', 'C' like that, because the character and nature of the enquiries have been such that they get information from somewhere and sometimes they get information from the source. If I am to base my conclusions on those reports, I cannot base these reports on evidence that can be produced and that can be relied upon. Merely because it is information coming from the source, it cannot be relied upon that way. After studying it, we will have to come to some broad conclusions about this matter. Certainly I am one with the hon. Member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, that we will have to find out the methods and *modus operandi* of this foreign money that is functioning here. This is certainly a very dangerous trend. It is certainly a danger to our independence, to our democracy and other things. We will have to find out the methods and take some decisions to stop it, to prevent it and to eradicate it. There is no doubt about it. That is the most important thing. Ultimately we will

have to study it and the broad conclusion I will share with this. hon. House, not the report, but the conclusions certainly. Then certainly I will discuss it with hon. Members opposite also . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: After my conclusions. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is <sup>1</sup> studying it—he says.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He says he will give the conclusions, not the evidence. When all the parties are involved, how do I know that the Congress Party will not grind its own axe?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You say that when I do that. Do not merely anticipate it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not say that you will do it, but this is the impression I get.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot and I am not committing myself to submit the report that type of report before this hon. House. That itself we will have to think about when we proceed. This is all that I have to say.

(*Hon. Members stood up*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be enough. (*Interruptions*). (*To Shri Bhupesh Gupta*) You alone and no more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I leave it in your hands and the House. Now, how long will the matter continue? All the parties stand maligned. Now, the Home Minister should clear the position. I have suggested let him come and show the report to you, so that <sup>1</sup> the matter is settled.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That suggestion has been made in the morning already.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When I say these are all conjectures, I a'm really speaking clearing the political parties.

. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 20th June, 1967.