

SHRI BIREN ROY: Sir, I want to ask a question because that was my constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, I have passed on to the next question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Roy has suffered, Sir.

\*427. [The questioner (Shri V. M. Chordia) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2690-2691 infra.]

### वनास्पति के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण

\*४२८. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव :  
 क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने वनास्पति के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण लगा दिया है या उसका ऐसा करने का विचार है; यदि हाँ तो उसे, किन दरों पर नियन्त्रित किये जाने की आशा है ?

### †[CONTROL OF VANASPATI PRICE]

\*428. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have imposed or propose to impose control on the price of Vanaspati; if so, the rates at which the prices is likely to be controlled?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): No Sir. At present there is no proposal to impose control on the price of Vanaspati.

‡[खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० चव्हाण) : जी नहीं । इस समय वनास्पति के मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण लागू करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।]

† [ ] English translation.

‡ [ ] Hindi translation.

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम है कि देश में वनास्पति के भाव इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि उस पर किसी प्रकार से नियन्त्रण हाँ नहीं सकता, तो गवर्नमेंट का क्यों विचार नहीं है कि इसके मूल्य पर नियन्त्रण लगाया जाय ?

श्री डी० चव्हाण : वनास्पति की प्राइसेज तो बढ़ गई थी लेकिन अभी जो बैन गुजरात में लगा था, उसकी उन्होंने लिफ्ट किया है और हमारे सामने दूसरा प्रोपोजल है ७५ हजार टन सोयाबीन आयल लाने का उसकी वजह से श्री प्राइसेज कुछ कम हो गई हैं और हो जायेंगी ।

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह विचार है कि घी के मूल्य पर भी नियन्त्रण लगाया जाय ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: No, Sir.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Since the price control on edible oils was removed, prices of vanaspati everywhere in the country have registered considerable rise. Has the Ministry made any enquiry to find out whether this rise is not disproportional to the rise in prices of oils?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The price of vanaspati is related to the price of groundnut oil which is the raw material for this. Taking into account the price of groundnut oil, I do not think the increase in vanaspati price is disproportional but apart from that, now that we are having a fairly good crop in groundnut and the season is just starting, we are hoping that the price would come down. In addition to that, as the Deputy Minister mentioned just now, we are getting soya bean oil under PL-480.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know whether the Government is aware that the price of groundnut oil has gone down by twentyfive per cent. during the last one month?

How is it then that the price of vanaspati has not come down but is going up instead?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** When the price of groundnut oil comes down automatically the price of vanaspati will also come down. It is regulated in that way.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He has said that there is a time lag.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Sir, vanaspati price has come down.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN:** Sir, ghee, vanaspati and groundnut oil are essential commodities. Has the Government made a survey of the prices of these commodities in order to see that the prices of these commodities are also brought under control?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Yes, Sir, Government are generally considering how to keep prices of essential commodities under control but it is a comprehensive exercise and I do not know how far it would be effective and how soon we would be able to undertake this task.

#### BAN ON MANUFACTURE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY SUGAR

\*429. **SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry in the northern part of the country has strongly reacted to the Government's notification issued recently banning the manufacture of superior quality sugar;

(b) o, whether the sugar manufacturers were consulted before the issue of the notification; and

(c) what circumstances led Government to issue such notification?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the manufacture of bold grains, which has been banned, some quantity of sugar is lost in the process of remelting and reboiling. The ban on the production of 'A' and 'B' grades will also make fore economy of fuel (bagasse). In consumption also, some waste is involved inasmuch as bold grains take more time to dissolve.

**SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:** In view of the fact that quite a number of mills in the country have put up carbonisation plants at considerable expenditure, would it not have been better for the Government, before banning the manufacture of superior quality sugar, to have consulted them in regard to this matter and asked them about their plans?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** A day or two back, a representation was made in this regard by the Sugar Mills Association. I am looking into it.

**SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:** In view of fact that twenty top chemists in the country, including a past Director of the National Sugar Institute, have stated that such a step will not in any way increase sugar production, may I hope that the Minister will look into this matter at an early stage because the season is already on and some decision should be taken at the earliest possible time?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** There seems to be conflict in the opinion at the technical and expert level. That is why I said I will look into it and arrive at a decision.

**SHRI SANTOKH SINGH:** Is it a fact that the sugar produced and consumed in this country is considered by people in the posh countries like America as raw sugar and that they take only refined or purified form of sugar?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** As far as export is concerned, they only want our raw sugar so that later on

they might refine it there. They purchase only raw sugar. We produce refined sugar for our own consumption.

**AIRLINKING OF THE IMPORTANT TOWNS OF MADHYA PRADESH WITH DELHI**

\*430. THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for airlinking important towns of the State with Delhi on payment of subsidy from the Civil Aviation Development Fund; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the consideration of the proposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: May I know whether the service linking Calcutta, Rourkela, Raipur, Bhopal and Delhi has been discontinued?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, it has been discontinued because the traffic offered was very little.

**PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME FOR SHOP EMPLOYEES IN DELHI**

\*431. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL SECURITY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Scheme has been made applicable to employees of shops in Delhi; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1965, and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, framed thereunder have already been applied to certain categories of trading and commercial establishments employing 20 or more persons all over the country, including Delhi, with effect from the 30th April, 1962.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. THENGARI: To what categories has this been applied?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: To shops and establishments and all kinds of industries which come within the purview of the definition contained in the Factories Act and which employ more than twenty persons.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know the number of workers in Delhi to whom this scheme will be applied?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I want notice.

**WELFARE PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

\*432. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL SECURITY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount allotted State-wise for the welfare programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the actual amounts utilised State-wise so far during the 3 years of the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 24].

**SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:** From the statement, it appears that many of the States have not utilised even fifty per cent. of the amount allotted to them. May I know the reasons for this? May I also know whether the shortfall is in the case of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes?

**SHRIMATI M A R A G A T H A M CHANDRASEKHAR:** Sir, it is true that there is a great amount of shortfall and utilisation has been less than fifty per cent. We all know that for the last two years the emergency is there and that is why the diversion of funds towards the backward classes, as in many other sectors, was not good.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**अमरीका से आये विशेषज्ञों के पास वाहन**

\*४०५. श्री विमलकुमार मशालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका से कृषि के सम्बन्ध में जो विशेषज्ञ भारत आए हैं उनके पास कुल कितने वाहन हैं ;

(ख) वे वाहन किन-किन व्यक्तियों के हैं ;

(ग) वे वाहन किस-किस के नाम पर रजिस्टर हैं ; और

(घ) इन वाहनों पर लगने वाले सरकारी कर कौन-कौन लोग कितने-कितने देते हैं ?

#### †[VEHICLES IN POSSESSION OF EXPERTS FROM U.S.A.]

\*405. **SHRI V. M. CHORDIA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vehicles that are in the possession of experts who have come to India from the United States of America in connection with agriculture;

(b) the names of the persons to whom these vehicles belong;

(c) the names of the persons in whose names these vehicles have been registered; and

(d) the names of the persons who bear the burden of the Government taxes in respect of these vehicles and the amount of taxes that are paid by each of them?]

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार का वाहन अमरीका से आए किसी कृषि विशेषज्ञ के पास नहीं है। समस्त विशेषज्ञों को जिन्हें यू० एडिट एजेसी फार इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट, फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन और राकफेलर फाउन्डेशन द्वारा विभिन्न कृषि कार्यक्रम सीधे मिले हैं, यह अनुमति दी गई है कि वे सम्बन्धित एजेंसी की, कार, स्टेशन वेगन आदि अपने कार्यालय के काम के लिए प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वाहन एजेंसियों की सम्पत्ति हैं। कुछ अनुबन्धों तथा आदेशों के अन्तर्गत रोकफेलर फाउन्डेशन के वाहनों को छोड़ कर इन वाहनों पर सड़क-करों की छूट है। रोकफेलर फाउन्डेशन से सम्बन्धित राज्य के सड़क-कर सरकारी विभाग द्वारा या उस राज्य सरकार द्वारा भरा किये जाते हैं, जिसको विशेषज्ञ दिये गये हैं।

विशेषज्ञों की निजी कारों के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

†[THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d) No Government of India vehicle is in the possession of any agricultural experts from the United States. All experts assigned to various agricultural programmes by U.S.A.I.D., Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation are allowed the use of cars, Station wagons, etc., for their official work by the Agency concerned, the vehicles being the property of the Agencies. Except for the vehicles belonging to the Rockefeller Foundation, these vehicles are exempt from road taxes under certain agreements and instructions. The State road taxes in the case of Rockefeller Foundation are paid by the Government Department or the State Government to whom the experts are assigned.]

This Ministry has no information regarding the personal cars, if any, owned by the experts.]

#### COTTON PRODUCTION

\*408. { SHRI NIREN GHOSH:  
SHRI M. BASAVAPUN.  
NALAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments in India have shown that all types of cotton can be economically produced in India; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production of those varieties of cotton which are at present imported by India?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, except cottons with staple length higher than 1½ inches.

(b) India normally imports cottons with staple lengths of 1-1/16 inches and above. Following steps have been

†[ ] English translation.

taken to increase production of such cottons:—

- (i) Integrated Cotton Development Schemes operating in the cotton growing States are being continued.
- (ii) Package programme for long stapled cottons has been initiated in all the important cotton growing States.
- (iii) A scheme for the production of Sea Island cotton with staple of 1-3/16" is in operation in Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.
- (iv) Various incentives, such as subsidies, loans etc. are being given for seeds, fertilisers and insecticides.

#### REVIEW OF THE INDIA-U.K. AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT

\*409. { SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR:  
SHRIMATI S A R L A  
BHADAURIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Inter-Governmental discussions between India and the United Kingdom were held recently in London to review the arrangements under the India-United Kingdom Air Services Agreement; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main point of discussions was about operation of air service between India and London on a new route via Moscow. It was decided that Air India and British Overseas Airways Corporation may operate services on a reciprocal basis on this route.

**F.A.O. REGIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT  
MANILA**

\*411. **SHRI P. ABRAHAM:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent any delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organisation Regional Conference held recently in Manila; and

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed at the conference and what was the part played by India?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes.

(b) The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(1) Food and Agriculture situation in Asia and the Far East.

(2) Report on Food and Agriculture Organisation Programme Implementation in the Region.

(3) World Food Congress and future direction of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

(4) (a) Motivating farmers to increase agricultural production.

(b) Developing Social incentives among farmers.

(c) Providing Technical Services to farmers for increased production.

(d) Successful Agricultural Development in Region Case Study of Japan

(5) The Role of Agricultural Education in Realisation of Development Plans.

(6) The Contribution of Agricultural industries to economic development and nutritional improvement.

(7) The Essentials for the Successful Planning and Implementation of Dairy Development.

(8) Trade Problems and prospects in the Region.

(9) Implications of Population growth on Food and Agriculture development in the Far East.

(10) The Future Orientation of Food and Agriculture Organisation's Work in the Region.

India took an active part in the deliberations of the Conference.

**COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT**

\*412. **SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have applied for becoming exporting member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; and

(b) whether any decision has been communicated to Government by the United Kingdom in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

**CANCELLATION OF FLIGHTS BY I.A.C.  
WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE**

\*415. **SHRI SURJIT SINGH ATWAL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the Indian Airlines Corporation is in the habit of cancelling flights without prior notice;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such cancellation of flights; and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI N. KANUNGO):** (a) to (c) — I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) Normally a flight is cancelled due to bad weather, non-availability of aircraft arising from an engineering snag, non-availability of

crew etc. As such cancellations cannot be anticipated, prior notice is not possible. During the period August/September a number of flights had to be cancelled because of the unilateral observance of flight time/duty time limitations by pilots. There was uncertainty about the operation of various services and the Corporation had eventually to suspend all their Caravelle services and certain other services in the second week of September, 1964. A settlement has now been reached with the pilot body on flight time/duty time limitations and the regularity and punctuality of the services is being generally maintained.

हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड, विशाखापत्तनम् में  
साज-सामान के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण  
हुआ घाटा

\*४१७. श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर :  
क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड, विशाखापत्तनम् में साज-सामान के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण सरकार को एक लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ ;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि किन परिस्थितियों के कारण यह घाटा हुआ ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका पूरा विवरण क्या है ?

†[LOSS ON ACCOUNT OF MODERNISATION  
OF EQUIPMENTS IN THE HINDUSTAN  
SHIPYARD, VISAKHAPATNAM

\*417. SHRI G. K. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a loss of rupees one lakh was incurred by

Government on account of the modernisation of equipments in the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have enquired into the circumstances which led to this loss; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?]

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी नहीं । एक प्रगतिशील संस्था में साज-सामान का आधुनिकीकरण नियम है, अपवाद नहीं । जैसे-जैसे उत्पादन की अधिक वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियाँ निकलती जाती हैं वैसे ही अधिक सुदृढ मशीनें ईजाद होती हैं । प्रतियोगिता के साथ चलते हुए एक निर्माण संस्था को उत्पादन की नई पद्धतियों का उपयोग करना चाहिये और आधुनिकतम मशीनें लगानी चाहियें । इस प्रकार का निवेश "घाटा" नहीं कहा जा सकता, क्योंकि उससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की, निर्गत बढ़ने की और परिणामतः संस्था को अधिक लाभ होने की अधिक संभावना होती है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

†[THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. Modernisation of equipment in a progressive concern is a rule rather than an exception. As more scientific methods of production are evolved, more efficient machines are invented. To keep up with the competition, a manufacturing concern must adopt new methods of production and instal upto date machinery. Such investment may not be termed as 'loss' as it is most likely to increase production, raise out-put and consequently bring more profits to the concern.

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

### SHORT SUPPLY OF SUGARCANE TO FACTORIES

\*420. SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 662 in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th September, 1964 and state the extent to which production of sugar in 1963-64 was affected by short supply of sugarcane to factories in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): To the extent of about 1:54 lakh tonnes of sugar.

### FLOOD WATER OVERFLOWING THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER GHAGGAR

\*423. SHRI BANSI LAL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic on Delhi-Fazilka National Highway is blocked for weeks together due to flood water overflowing the bridge on the river Ghaggar three miles west of Sirsa; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to prevent the recurrence of such overflowing in future?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) A statement, giving the required information, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

Normally interruption to traffic on this road is for very short periods but on account of abnormally heavy rains this year, the interruption was more frequent and for a longer period than normal. Further, the interruption to traffic is caused mainly

by long stretches of approach roads to the bridge being submerged to a depth of 2 to 3 ft. so that even if the bridge were a high level one, the traffic would still be interrupted because of the approaches being low. The proposal to construct a high level bridge at this site, and raising the approach roads above the flood level is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

### डेरी विकास

\*४२७. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी खौरड़िया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डेरी विकास, डेरी प्रौद्योगिकी डेरी भ्रष्ट-व्यवस्था और डेरी उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ सर्वश्री डनलप, पेडरसन, वेल्ले और क्लार्क ने, जिनकी सेवाएं संयुक्त राष्ट्र के खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन ने भारत सरकार को सौंपी थी, दुग्ध परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण करने के बाद क्या-क्या सुझाव दिए और उनसे क्या-क्या लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) देश में छोटे पैमाने पर दूध का व्यवसाय करने वाले लोगों के बारे में उन्होंने क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये ?

### †[DAIRY DEVELOPMENT]

\*427. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the suggestions made after inspection of the milk projects by Messrs. Dunlop, Pederson, Welle and Clark, experts in the field of Dairy Development, Dairy Technology, Dairy Economy and Dairy Production, whose services were loaned to the Government of India by the United Nations Food and Agriculture

† [ ] English translation.



Organisation and the benefits derived out of those suggestions; and

(b) the details of the suggestions made by them about those who are engaged in dairy trade in the country on small scale?]

साहस तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) (क) और (ख) पूरी गई जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५०. अनुपल संख्या २५]

†[THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 25].

#### EMPLOYEES OF AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

444. SHRI BIREN ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Air-India and the I. A. C. drawing salaries (a) between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500; (b) between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000; and (c) Rs. 1000 and above;

(b) the number of personnel serving in Air-India and the I.A.C. as:—

(i) Administrative Officers.

(ii) Engineers.

(iii) Pilots.

(c) the State-wise break-up of all these employees of Air-India and the I.A.C. separately; and

(d) the method of their recruitment and the authority responsible for the recruitment in each case, i.e., Air India and the I.A.C.?

† [ ] English translation.

#### THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI N. KANUNGO):

	I.A.C.	Air India
(a) (i) between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500	6251	2025
(ii) between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000	1193	418
(iii) Over Rs. 1000	290	324
(b) (i) Administrative Officers.	29	259*
(ii) Engineers.	524	249
(iii) Pilots	321	86

\*Includes Accounts, Stores, Sales Administration, Planning etc.

(c) The required information is not available with the Air India and Indian Airlines Corporations.

(d) When vacancies are filled otherwise than by promotion, they are normally advertised, except in the case of unskilled categories. Staff already in service are permitted to apply for the posts so advertised. In addition to the applications received in response to advertisements, applications received from time to time are also considered. Vacancies are notified to Employment Exchanges, Associations of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Special Cell under the Ministry of Labour and Employment etc. In regard to unskilled categories the vacancies are notified to the Employment Exchanges and the Associations of S/C and S/T. Candidates fulfilling the requisite qualifications and experience as well as all scheduled caste/tribe candidates fulfilling the minimum qualifications laid down for posts are called for test and/or interview before Selection Boards. Appointments are made by the departmental heads or other authorities of the Corporation to whom powers have been delegated in this behalf. Certain posts have been specified under Sec. 8(1) of the A.C. Act

1953, appointment to which is made after obtaining the approval of the Central Government.

#### PRICES OF EDIBLE OILS

445. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of Food AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing rates of different edible oils in retail market in the different States; and

(b) what were the rates in retail market of the same edible oils during the months of August, September and October, 1963, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

(a) and (b) A statement giving the prices of the major edible oils at certain important market for the months of August, September, October and November 1964 as compared to the corresponding period in 1963 is attached. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 28].

#### LOOTING OF GRAIN SHOPS

446. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of Food AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grain shops looted in Delhi and other Centrally governed areas during the last four months;

(b) whether any trucks laden with grains were looted or attacked during the last four months in Delhi and Centrally administered areas; and

(c) whether any starvation deaths are also reported from Delhi or other areas during the last four months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) None.

(b) There was one case in Kozhikode district of Kerala when a lorry carrying rice was stopped by crowd on 23rd September, 1964 and some rice was removed. In no other Centrally administered area, looting of trucks or lorries has been reported.

(c) No, Sir.

#### SUGARCANE COMPETITIONS

447. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of Food AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane competitions were held in the year 1963-64 by the Sugarcane Committee;

(b) the number of competitors who took part in the competitions;

(c) the names of the persons who got prizes for highest yield etc.; and

(d) what were the yields recorded, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 61 persons took part in the competitions.

(c) The names and addresses of the prize winners are given in the attached statement. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 27].

(d) The State-wise and crop-wise yields, recorded in the plots offered for competitions is given in the attached statement. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 28].

#### बीजों पर किये गये प्रयोग

४४८. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी  
घोरङ्गिया : क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोनारा-६३ मेक्सिको तथा  
सोनारा-६४ मेक्सिको के बीज जिन पर  
दिल्ली में किये प्रयोग सफल हुए थे, लोरमा

रोजो मेक्सिको के बीज, जिन पर लुधियाना में किये गये प्रयोग सफल हुए थे तथा सोनारा-६४ के बीज जिन पर कानपुर में किये गये प्रयोग सफल हुए थे, उन स्थानों पर उनकी सफल खेती हो जाने के बाद क्या उन्हें किसानों में बांटा गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त किस्मों पर वैसे ही प्रयोग मध्य प्रदेश में भी करने का विचार है ?

†[EXPERIMENTS ON SEEDS

448. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seeds of Sonara-63 Mexico and Sonara-64 Mexico varieties which were found successful in experiments conducted in Delhi, the seeds of Looma Roso Mexico variety which were found successful at Ludhiana and the seeds of Sonara-64 which were found successful at Kanpur have been distributed among farmers after their successful cultivation at these places; and

(b) whether similar experiments on these varieties are proposed to be conducted in Madhya Pradesh also?]

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने गेहूँ की ४ बीनी किस्मों (सोनारा ६३, सोनारा ६४, लोरमा रोजो ६३-ए तथा मायो ६४) के बीजों की थोड़ी मात्रा को परीक्षण के लिए भारत में प्रचलित करने का प्रबन्ध किया था, जिन्हें कि १९६३ में मेक्सिको में खेती के लिए जारी किया गया था । १९६३-६४ में दिल्ली, लुधियाना, पन्त नगर, कानपुर तथा पुसा में प्रारम्भिक परीक्षण किये गये थे । इन परीक्षणों के आधार पर सोनारा ६३, सोनारा ६४ तथा लोरमा रोजो ६३-ए को १९६४-६५ के दौरान में गेहूँ उत्पादन करने वाले समस्त

महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में होने वाले राष्ट्रीय परीक्षणों में शामिल कर लिया गया है । यदि इन बहुसंख्यक परीक्षणों से अच्छे परिणाम निकले तो उन्हें कृषकों के लिए जारी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) समस्त गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों में, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, इन किस्मों पर परीक्षण हो रहे हैं ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

(a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute had arranged for bringing in a small quantity of seeds of four dwarf varieties of wheat (Sonara 63, Sonara 64, Lorma Rojo 63A and Mayo-64) which had been released for cultivation in Mexico during 1963, for trial in India. Preliminary trials were conducted at Delhi, Ludhiana, Pant Nagar, Kanpur and Pusa during 1963-64. On the basis of these trials, Sonara 63, Sonara 64 and Lorma Rojo 63A have been included in the National Trials to be conducted in all the important wheat growing States during 1964-65. If good results are obtained in these large scale tests, the question of releasing them to the farmers will be considered.

(b) Experiments are being conducted with these varieties in all the wheat-growing States of India including Madhya Pradesh.]

भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को बसाया जाना

४४६. श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६४ में किन-किन राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को बसाने की योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई और उन योजनाओं पर क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

†[SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

449. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state, the names of the States and the Union Territories from which schemes for settlement of landless agricultural labourers were received in 1964 and the action taken on each of those schemes?]

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): १९६४ में निम्नलिखित दो योजनाएँ खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुई थी जिन्हें केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया।

(१) मध्य प्रदेश के दीवास जिले के २३,००० एकड़ बेकार भूमि के सुधार करने और उस पर बसाने के सम्बन्ध में।

(२) गुजरात में १३,२३७ एकड़ बेकार भूमि के सुधार करने और उस पर बसाने के सम्बन्ध में।

पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर और नागालैंड को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों की ऐसी योजनाएँ पिछले वर्षों में स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): In 1964, the following two schemes were received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and sanctioned as Centrally sponsored schemes:

1. Reclamation and settlement on 23,000 acres of wasteland in Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Reclamation and settlement on 13,237 acres of wasteland in Gujarat.

Similar schemes of all States except West Bengal, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland had been sanctioned in the earlier years.]

राज्यों को उर्वरकों का दिया जाना

४४०. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६४-६५ के वर्ष में राज्यों को कितने-कितने और किस-किस प्रकार के उर्वरक दिये गये ?

†[SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS TO STATES

450 SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity and the kind of fertilizers supplied to each State during the year 1964-65?]

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : पूछी हुई जानकारी के विषय में एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५०, अनुपत्र संख्या २६]

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): A statement giving the required information is appendix. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 29].

भूमि के संरक्षण के लिये राज्यों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

४४१. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९६४-६५ के वर्ष में राज्यों को भूमि के संरक्षण के लिए कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

†[FINANCIAL AID GIVEN TO STATES FOR  
SOIL CONSERVATION

451. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of financial aid given to such State for soil conservation during the year 1964-65?]

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : वर्तमान कार्यप्रणाली के अन्तर्गत प्लान स्कीमों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता अस्थायी रूप में पूर्वानुमानित खर्च के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष के फरवरी मार्च महीने में स्वीकार की जाती है। फिर भी वर्ष भर में हुए वास्तविक खर्च के आधार पर आगामी वर्ष में उसका अन्तिम समायोजन कर दिया जाता है। राज्यों के १९६४-६५ के वर्ष के लिए अभी तक केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकार नहीं की गई है। फिर भी, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान में भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के निर्धारित आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५०, अनुपत्र संख्या ३०]

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): Under the existing procedure, central financial assistance for the Plan Schemes is sanctioned to the State Governments provisionally on the basis of anticipated expenditure some time in February/March every year. It is, however, subject to final adjustments in the subsequent year on the basis of actual expenditure for the year as a whole. The Central financial assistance for the year 1964-65 has not been sanctioned to the States so far. However, the figures of allocations of Central financial assistance for the Soil Conservation Programme during the current financial year are shown in

the statement attached. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 30].

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DELHI MILK  
SCHEME

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

(a) whether Government have received the final report of the experts' committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 31].

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
SYSTEM IN THE IRON AND STEEL BELT

453. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made any recommendations for the development of the transportation system in the iron and steel belt to cope with the increasing traffic demand; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Council?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) A book published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on the "Transport Requirements of the Iron and Steel Belt" has come to the notice of the Government. The findings of the Council are summarised on pages 118 to 121 of this book and are reproduced in

the enclosed statement. [See Appendix L, Annexure No. 32].

# RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF OIL AND OILSEEDS FROM U.P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Food Ministry has asked the Government of Uttar Pradesh to remove the restrictions on the export of oil and oilseeds from that State; and

(b) if so, what is the State Government's response to the suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have withdrawn the movement restrictions on all oilseeds and oils other than rape and mustard with effect from 20th November, 1964.

बीजों की प्रंकुरण शक्ति की जांच के लिए मशीनें

४५५. { श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी  
श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में कहां-कहां पर बीजों की प्रंकुरण शक्ति की जांच के लिए थर्मोस्टैट प्रकार की मशीनें लगा दी गई है;

(ख) १९६३-६४ के वर्ष में प्रत्येक स्थान पर बीजों के कुल कितने नमूनों की जांच की गई; और

(ग) भारत में उक्त प्रकार की मशीनों के निर्माण की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

# †[MACHINES FOR TESTING PRODUCTIVITY OF SEEDS]

455. { SHRI V. M. CHORDIA:  
SHRI G. K. KAPOOR:

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

(a) the names of places in India where Thermostat-type machines have been set up for testing the productivity of seeds;

(b) the total number of seed samples tested at each of the places during the year 1963-64; and

(c) the details of the proposal for the manufacture of the aforesaid type of machines in India?]

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की केन्द्रीय बीज जांच करने की प्रयोगशाला के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों में प्रंकुरण शक्ति की जांच के लिए थर्मोस्टैट प्रकार की मशीनें लगा दी गई हैं.

- (१) लुधियाना—पंजाब
- (२) हैदराबाद—आन्ध्र प्रदेश
- (३) कलकत्ता—पश्चिम बंगाल
- (४) श्रीनगर—जम्मू और काश्मीर
- (५) पटना—बिहार
- (६) कोयम्बटूर—महाराष्ट्र
- (७) जयपुर—राजस्थान
- (८) भोपाल—मध्य प्रदेश
- (९) कानपुर—उत्तर प्रदेश
- (१०) सोलन—हिमाचल प्रदेश

१९६४ और १९६५ के दौरान में बाकी राज्यों को भी ऐसी मशीनें देने के प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्यों से यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) सीमित मांग होने के कारण इन मशीनों के बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी यह मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ गैर-सरकारी फर्मों ने सीड जर्मीनेटर्स प्राफ वाक-इन-टाइप की मशीनें बनानी शुरू कर दी हैं।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Besides the Central Seed Testing Laboratory at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, laboratories, at the following centres have been set up with thermostat-type seed germinating machines:—

1. Ludhiana—Punjab.
2. Hyderabad—Andhra Pradesh.
3. Calcutta—West Bengal.
4. Srinagar—Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Patna—Bihar.
6. Coimbatore—Madras.
7. Jaipur—Rajasthan.
8. Bhopal—Madhya Pradesh.
9. Kanpur—Uttar Pradesh.
10. Solan—Himachal Pradesh.

Arrangements are also being made to provide such machines in the remaining States during 1964 and 1965.

(b) The required information is not available. It is being collected from the States and will be placed at the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for the manufacture of these machines because of limited requirement. It is,

however, understood that some private firms have started manufacture of seed germinators of Walk-in-type.]

#### SINGLE FOOD ZONE FOR SOUTH

456. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken by Government for the restoration of a single food zone in the South?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The Government has decided to continue the existing restrictions on the movement of rice from one State to another in the Southern zone of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. As regards wheat and wheat products, there are no restrictions on their movement within the Southern Zone.

#### PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF SMALL FARMERS IN NEW UNITS

457. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of his Ministry that small farmers should be taken out of the existing co-operative societies and be included in new units has been turned down by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what other steps the Ministry proposes to take to revitalise the weak societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been made by the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**GRANTS FOR WELFARE WORK**

458. **SHRI M. C. SHAH:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL SECURITY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a complaint that grants sanctioned for welfare work are too little and unevenly distributed; and

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the State level social welfare boards suffer from shortage of technical staff?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI JAGANATH RAO):** (a) Some complaints about grants to voluntary institutions being refused/curtailed by the Central Social Welfare Board have been received. The Board have, however, explained that in such cases the applicant institutions were ineligible for grants/higher grants under the rules/pattern of grants followed by them.

(b) The Central Social Welfare Board have approved the provision of adequate technical staff in the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. Further, the question of providing additional technical staff is considered by the Central Board from time to time, depending on the requirements intimated by each State Board.

**COMPLAINTS REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR IN DELHI**

459. **SHRI V. M. CHORDIA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has received complaints regarding distribution of sugar in Ward No. XIX in Sarai Rohilla area;

(b) if so, what is the nature of those complaints; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Administration to meet the grievances of the complainants?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints related to inadequate supply of sugar in the area and in one instance, attachment of a tea vendor to a retailer not desired by him.

(c) Quotas of sugar retailers in the area were increased wherever found necessary. The specific complaint of the tea vendor is being looked into by the Delhi Administration.

12 NOON

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICE OF WHEAT IN DELHI**

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi):** With your permission, may I draw the attention of the hon. Food Minister to the reported rise in wholesale price of wheat in Delhi by Rs. 6 per quintal?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** Sir, Delhi forms part of the Northern Wheat Zone composing Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The normal supplies of wheat are received in Delhi from Punjab.

There are no statutory maximum control prices of wheat in force in Delhi at present. With the arrival of the new crop, the prices of wheat started falling from March, 1964 and kept on declining in June, 1964 when they ranged between Rs. 46.90 to Rs. 55.60 per quintal. As these prices started rising in August-September, 1964, according to the informal arrangements with the trade, the wholesalers agreed to the informal prices for wheat to be fixed as under:—

Wheat Dara . . . . .	52.00
Wheat Sharbati . . . . .	54.25
Wheat Farm . . . . .	56.70
Wheat Farm Spl. . . . .	58.00



In October, the prices of wheat were raised by Rs. 3 per quintal as the corresponding wholesale prices in Punjab had gone up considerably. It had become uneconomical to import wheat from there and sell at the above prices. The revised prices for different varieties of wheat were between Rs. 55 to Rs. 61 per quintal.

In Punjab, however, the prices of wheat went up and in view of prices ruling in Delhi, the arrival of wheat from Punjab started declining. On various dates in the month of November, the actual arrivals were reported to be nil. On some dates, the arrivals were nominal. In order to keep the prices of wheat in Delhi in parity with the prices obtaining in Punjab, the Delhi Administration agreed to the enhancement, by the wholesalers, of the informal wholesale prices, by Rs. 6 per quintal.

The revised prices for different varieties of wheat were between Rs. 61 to Rs. 67 per quintal. This arrangement was arrived at with effect from 30th November, 1964. In Punjab, however, the prices continued to show a rise and it was not found possible to maintain the informal arrangements in Delhi without the corresponding system of price regulation in Punjab. It was, therefore, decided by the Delhi Administration on 3rd December, 1964 that no informal control on prices for wheat should be maintained in Delhi and the market should be allowed to adjust itself on the basis of prices obtaining in Punjab, which is the source of supply.

The result of this decision had been that substantial quantity of wheat is now moving from Punjab markets to Delhi and it is expected that with the arrival of adequate quantities of wheat from Punjab, the prices in Delhi will stabilise at a reasonable level.

The situation, however, is being kept under constant watch and the conditions of Licensing Control Order

regarding prohibition of speculative activities and the Prices Display Order regarding issue of proper cash memos and display of prices etc. are being strictly enforced.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, the last paragraph of the hon. Minister's statement is very ironical that a continued watch is being kept over prices while the prices have risen by 33 per cent since October. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister—although I have sympathy for him because he has no control over the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Administration does not seem to consult him—and ask him if he is aware that never since October since the so-called informal price fixation—it is a grave thing because everything is done informally these days—has wheat or other food products been sold at the agreed prices. Sir, I will take only two seconds to read two lines from today's newspaper, *Statesman*, which says:

"But the permission failed to attract fresh supplies from the Punjab and the commodity continued to be sold in black market."

The commodity has continued to be sold in black market ever since the price control was thought of or the price fixation was thought of. Here in the capital the price has been allowed to rise by 33 per cent in a very informal fashion and Delhi has been guinea-pigged for a very long time and so may I ask the hon. Minister, with your permission, whether the Government is now thinking at least of evolving some system of price control and commodity control whereby we can be assured that, if nothing else, the price will be allowed to stabilise at this level of Rs. 73. I wish to tell the hon. Minister that it is being sold informally at Rs. 30 per maund, which works out to Rs. 75 to Rs. 78, everywhere in the town. May I ask the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take in this matter and whether he proposes to use his mandate on the Delhi Administration?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Sir, I cannot use any mandate on the Delhi Administration as such but apart from that the point for consideration is this. The source of supply to Delhi is Punjab as I have already said and therefore the Delhi prices will have to be adjusted to the prices in Punjab. There is no price regulation there for wheat and therefore if we artificially fix the price at a lower level, the availability is affected in Delhi. That is one fact.

With regard to the other suggestion that we should have some sort of control here, that can happen only if we introduce statutory rationing in Delhi and we take the responsibility for the supply of wheat. And I can undertake the responsibility for the supply of wheat if the citizens of Delhi will be satisfied with imported wheat but the people seem to think that imported wheat is something different from indigenous wheat and if it is to be indigenous wheat, then there will have to be procurement of wheat which cannot happen before the next new harvest comes in. This is the lean period and during the lean period I cannot undertake any sort of procurement in any area and the Punjab Government certainly would not agree to this. Till the next harvest we are prepared to consider the question of supply of imported wheat and as a matter of fact imported wheat is being made available at controlled prices, at considerably low prices, but some people would not look at it.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** During question hour, the hon. Minister said that the procurement of wheat in Punjab was more than satisfactory.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I said rice.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** About rice also, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the position of the Delhi market. Although 4,000 maunds of rice were received last week in Delhi the prices were un-

changed owing to the sellers' reserve induced by the hopes of an upward revision in Basmati prices in Punjab. Basmati rice was quoted at Rs. 84 to Rs. 94 and the other one a little less. It is very much higher than the informal prices that have been fixed. Since the Delhi Administration has been seized of this matter for some months now, is it not possible at least now to arrive at some arrangement even if you do not want to have rationing—I always welcome rationing though—for the future so that some State level procurement in Punjab is done for wheat and rice so that it is brought here by the Administration and sold at reasonable prices?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Sir, as far as rice is concerned, about 60 per cent of the rice arriving in the market is procured by the Punjab Government for the Central pool and the other 40 per cent is for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir by free movement within the Zone. And may I tell the hon. Member that I do not propose to have any control over Basmati rice which is a very superior rice consumed by the rich people. I am concerned with the ordinary quality; about the common quality of rice, I am prepared to consider but as far as Basmati rice is concerned people should be prepared to pay whatever is the market price. I do not propose to control Basmati rice.

**SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh):** Though I have heard Mr. Gujral saying that the prices have gone up, I consider Delhi is still the best city in India to live in, better than Lucknow, Naini Tal or Allahabad. All the same, may I know from him if the price of wheat was raised by Rs. 6 per quintal and whether he cared to find out from the market that the retail price went up by Rs. 10 per quintal?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** To whom are you putting the question?

**SHRI C. D. PANDE:** May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the retail price is also to be looked into or not? The rise of Rs. 6 per quintal is in the wholesale price whereas the rise in the retail price has been Rs. 10 per quintal.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** (West Bengal): The hon. Minister said that in Punjab 60 per cent was procured on Government account while the other 40 per cent went for free trade and other areas also. In view of the fact that prices are rising despite the supplies, may I know why the Government should not intervene and take it up with the Punjab Government so that they can procure larger quantities and settle the prices at the buying point, keeping in view the consumers' needs and the buying capacity and then make the necessary arrangements to make it available through Government or other agencies to the citizens of Delhi, so that the prices do not rise even if they would not immediately introduce statutory rationing? May I know in this connection whether his attention has been drawn to a report in today's papers that the Punjab Government has asked for additional quantities of imported wheat on the ground that Punjab is supplying its own wheat production to other States? May I know whether it is now going to be contingent upon Punjab getting larger quantities of imported wheat and whether this will not create uncertainties in the market to the advantage of the profiteers?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not know how the advantage to the profiteer comes in. That is quite a different thing altogether. Perhaps he should end a question always on that note. But the point for consideration is whether

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** We are dealing with a Government siding the profiteers.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** we are in a position to purchase the entire marketable surplus available and have a distribution agency. To the

extent we mop up the entire marketable surplus, the Government should take the responsibility to feed all the people who depend upon this source. I am sorry to say we still are not in a position to undertake it. As far as Delhi is concerned, I am prepared to consider any form of statutory rationing

**HON. MEMBERS:** No, no.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** and if it is brought into being to that extent they should not blame, saying this quality is not available or that quality is not available. Only the quality which will be supplied through the shops will be available. They should be satisfied with that. Whether it is imported wheat or indigenous wheat, whatever is available will be distributed. In any event, there is imported wheat available at controlled prices, at a very low level of price. People who are affected can take imported wheat, but those who can afford to pay higher prices can afford to purchase indigenous wheat. As was pointed out by the hon. Member, today in Delhi it is selling at a low level, less price than in other parts, and still we continue to complain.

**SHRI A. D. MANI** (Madhya Pradesh): Would it be correct to infer from what the Minister has said that the Minister considers that the rise in the price of wheat is not abnormal and is inevitable in the circumstances existing at present and, therefore, no remedial action is called for from the Government?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not think any remedial measure is possible before the next harvest and till then as far as indigenous wheat is concerned, we will have to depend upon the market forces operating. But the severity can be lessened by our supplying more and more imported wheat.

**SHRI P. K. KUMARAN** (Andhra Pradesh): The hon. Minister has just now stated that the prices have been

going up and he has left it to the natural forces of the market, that is, blackmarketing laws playing in the entire country to adjust themselves. May I know what was the purpose in recently promulgating the Essential Commodities Ordinance? Was it not because enough food supply was not available?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** The reason is for dealing with those persons who contravene the law, so that there may be quicker decision taken in the matter. It has nothing to do with this. As I have already stated, there is no statutory rationing and a maximum price fixed for Delhi. That is the real difficulty.

श्री عبدالغنی (پنجاب): وزیر صاحب نے ابھی یہ فرمایا ہے کہ پنجاب میں گونڈت ۶۰ پرسنٹ رائس پروڈیور کر رہی ہے اور پنجاب میں ملیم پرائس ۳۵ روپیہ ہے تو پھر کہا وجہ ہے کہ اس وقت وہاں ۳۰ سے ۳۲ روپیہ من رائس بک رہا ہے؟ اگر گونڈت ۳۰ پرسنٹ رائس خریدتی ہے تو پھر ملیم پرائس سے کم پر وہاں بک رہا ہے اور دلی میں اس کا ریٹ زیادہ کہیں ہے۔

†(श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाब) वजीर साहिब ने अभी यह फर्माया है कि पंजाब में गवर्नमेन्ट 60 परसेन्ट राइस प्रोड्योर कर रही है और पंजाब में मिनीमम प्राइस 35 रुपये है, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि इस वक्त वहां 30 से 32 रुपये मन राइस बिक रहा है? अगर गवर्नमेन्ट 60 पर सेन्ट राइस खरीदती है, तो फिर मिनीमम प्राइस से कम पर वह क्यों वहां बिक रहा है और दिल्ली में इस का रेट ज्यादा क्यों है?)

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Sir, I could not follow.

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why is it selling at less than the minimum price in Punjab? The minimum price is Rs. 35.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not think that is correct, because I have insisted and I have emphasised that the minimum price should be made available to the farmer. I do not think that the Punjab farmer is so helpless that he is exploited either by the Government or by the trading agency.

**SHRI ABDUL GHANI:** I will prove that my statement is correct.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I will certainly take note of it and try to find out what the real fact is.

**SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar):** The hon. Minister stated that the arrivals of wheat in Delhi were affected because of two factors. One is because of the informal price that was fixed here and the other is that the price in Punjab went on rising. Now, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware who are the people responsible for the rise in prices in Punjab? Is it not a fact that the trade in Delhi has cornered all the stocks and there is liaison between the wholesalers in Delhi and the wholesalers in Punjab and they are manipulating the rise in prices? Now, what is the Government doing in order to break this unholy alliance between the trade in Punjab and the trade in Delhi, so that they do not profiteer by this hoarding and they do not allow all the wheat available in Punjab to remain in the hands of hoarders and profiteers in Punjab?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** If it is found that as a matter of fact a few persons have cornered it, it will be very easy to take action against them, but my own information is that it is not in the hands of a few. Even the producers have got some stocks and they have got to release it. In any event, in view of the information given by the hon. Member, I shall

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]  
certainly take it up with the Punjab Government, because it is with the concurrence of the Punjab Government we can take any action in Punjab. I shall certainly take it up with the Punjab Government.

**SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA** (Andhra Pradesh): The Minister has just said that Basmati rice is of superior quality and so he does not intend to fix any price for Basmati rice. Nellore *Mulakalakuru* is also a superior rice, but does he think of fixing any price for this variety of rice or not?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM**: No. As a matter of fact, no rice is equivalent to Basmati rice. It is thrice the price of ordinary rice. Of course, comparatively it is superior. It is also purchased in large quantities and consumed by a large number of people.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: I now pass on to the next item.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING A  
REPLY GIVEN TO CALLING ATTENTION  
NOTICE ON THE ACCIDENT TO THE BOMBAY  
FLYING CLUB'S PIPER-CUB AIRCRAFT VT-  
DFU**

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION** (**SHRI N. KANUNGO**): Sir, on the 3rd October, 1964, while answering a supplementary question by Shri Biren Roy, who wanted to know whether the Bombay Flying Club had suspended its Chief Pilot Instructor, I stated: "According to my latest information, the Bombay Flying Club has not suspended the Chief Flying Instructor".

The factual position is that orders were issued by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Flying Club suspending the Chief Pilot Instructor with effect from 25th September, 1964. But later since he proceeded on leave, the order was

withdrawn on the 3rd October, 1964. He has again been suspended by the Bombay Flying Club with effect from 15th October, 1964 and is still under suspension.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964, AND RELATED PAPERS**

**II. THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964, AND RELATED PAPERS**

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION** (**SHRI N. KANUNGO**): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation:—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1416, dated the 24th September 1964 publishing the Indian Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, together with an explanatory note thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3500/64.]

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1635, dated the 12th November, 1964, publishing the Indian Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, together with an explanatory note thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3564/64.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW** (**SHRI JAGANATH RAO**): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(a) A copy of the following Notifications of the Department of Social Security, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1288, dated the 1st September, 1964, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964.

- (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1399, dated the 18th September, 1964, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964.
  - (iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1415, dated the 24th September, 1964, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Seventeenth Amendment) Schemes, 1964.
  - (iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1500, dated the 8th October, 1964, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Eighteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3566/64 for (i) to (iv).]
- (b) A copy of the Department of Social Security Notification G.S.R. No. 1398, dated the 17th September, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3567/64.]

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** 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 and Agriculture (Department of Food):—

- (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1958, dated the 23rd November, 1964.
  - (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1694, dated the 24th November, 1964.
  - (iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1695, dated the 27th November, 1964.
  - (iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 1696, dated the 27th November, 1964.
  - (v) Notification G.S.R. No. 1697, dated the 27th November, 1964.
  - (vi) Notification G.S.R. No. 1698, dated the 27th November, 1964.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3565/64 for (i) to (vi).]

#### ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROPRIATION (No. 6) BILL, 1964

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have to inform Members that under rule 186 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I have allotted one hour and thirty minutes for the completion of all stages involved in the consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1964, by the Rajya Sabha, including the consideration and passing of amendments, if any, to the Bill.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI N. B. MAITI

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have also to inform Members that the following letter dated the 29th November, 1964, has been received from Sri Nikunja Bihari Maiti:—

"Under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution, I may request you to grant me permission of the House to remain absent from the meetings of the Rajya Sabha as I am still not fully recovered from my illness."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Nikunja Bihari Maiti for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during the current session?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

Permission to remain absent is granted.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

#### THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964

**SECRETARY:** Sir, I have to report to the House the following message

received from the Lok Sabha, signed by 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 a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1964."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

# THE ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964—continued.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, there is no country in the world which can claim to be absolutely free from difficult problems, and we in India are faced with many problems. In my opinion, of all the problems with which we are faced the problem of corruption is the most important and the most difficult. The problem of corruption is really the problem of problems. It is rampant in all departments, in all walks of life. It is corroding people's faith in democracy, undermining the democratic structure. It is also incapacitating the Government to act speedily and honestly and to solve any problem satisfactorily. I have no doubt in my mind that no problem can be solved without proper control of corruption and it will not be possible for us to set up an egalitarian social order in this country unless we are able to have an uncorrupt public life and a healthy and clean administration. As has so many times been pointed out by many social thinkers, socialism and corruption go ill together. Socialist economy cannot be built on the foundations of corruption, and if the present Government really wishes to establish socialist economy in this country, its primary duty is to deal with this problem of corruption courageously.

Sir, even a welfare state cannot function properly and promote people's welfare adequately so long as corruption continues to prevail on a large scale. We know to our cost that due to corruption most of our money is being wasted and our welfare schemes suffer from short-falls and distortions.

There are some public men in India who, on the ground of corruption that prevails in this country, feel that we should not think of a socialist society, that we should not think of a welfare State, that we should be satisfied with a police State as conceived by Herbert Spencer. But I beg to submit, Sir, that even a police State broadbased on Herbert Spencer's concept of individualism cannot provide efficient administration and ensure protection of life and property to the people without adequate control over corruption.

So, whether we wish to have a welfare State or a police State or a socialist society, we must deal with the problem of corruption courageously.

Sir corruption is not a by-product of freedom and democracy. It prevailed in some form or other even when India was governed by Indian despots or was governed by a foreign power, even such an efficient foreign power as the British. We know that corruption reached a high water mark during the Second World War, and we know to our cost that both despotism and foreign domination are corruptive. They corrupt the very soul of a nation. They incapacitate the people at large to deal with any problem effectively.

In my opinion even dictatorship is no solution of the problem. Dictatorship itself is corruptive, incapable of generating in the people a sense of honesty and a sense of respect.

Nor is capitalism, Sir, a solution of the problem of corruption. Unregulated capitalism and exploitation are most corruptive. Anybody who wishes

to know how corruptive unregulated capitalism is, has only to read the account of the state of affairs in the early 19th century in Britain or an account of the early stages of unregulated capitalism in other countries.

Anyhow unregulated capitalism is an impracticable proposition so far as India is concerned. Indian capitalists are not in a position to build up the national economy without the aid and assistance of the Government, and that aid cannot be extended to capitalists without some sort of regulations, without some sort of control over their manipulations and exploitations.

Regulated capitalism today prevails in India. It also demands an uncorrupt behaviour on the part of high officials of the State.

The Santhanam Committee Report in one of its paragraphs has given a vivid account of the corruption caused by 'big business' in this country. The report points out:

"Corruption can exist only if there is some one willing to corrupt and capable of corrupting. We regret to say that both this willingness and capacity to corrupt is found in a large measure in the industrial and commercial classes. The ranks of these classes have swelled by the speculators and adventures of the war period. To these, corruption is not only an easy method to secure large unearned profits but also the necessary means to enable them to be in a position to pursue their vocations or retain their position among their own competitors."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): in the Chair].

The Report further says:

"It is these persons who indulge in evasion and avoidance of taxes, accumulate large amounts of unaccounted money by various me-

thods such as obtaining licences in the names of bogus firms and individuals, trafficking in licences, suppressing profits by manipulation of accounts to avoid taxes and other legitimate claims on profits, accepting money for transactions put through without accounting for it in bills and accounts (on money) and undervaluation of transactions in immovable property."

The Report points out many other forms of corruption resorted to by Indian capitalists and observes:

"Possession of large amounts of unaccounted money by various persons including those belonging to the industrial and commercial classes is a major impediment in the purification of public life. If anti-corruption activities are to be successful, it must be recognised that it is as important to fight these unscrupulous agencies of corruption as to eliminate corruption in the public services. In fact, they go together."

It seems to me that while some legal steps are being taken to bring to book Government servants who are indulging in corruption, no effective measures are being taken against Indian merchants, Indian capitalists who are indulging in promoting corruption in this country in various ways.

Sir, corruption is not confined to illegal gratification for service or favour, but includes all forms of "improper and selfish exercise of power and influence attached to a public office or to the special position one occupies in public life."

I feel that these sentences of the Santhanam Committee's Report deserve more attention than has so far been paid to them by the Government. It seems that the Government feels that it has done its duty in the matter of eradicating corruption if the law regarding corruption is to a certain extent tightened and certain low-



[Prof. M. B. Lal.]

paid officers are brought to book for corrupt activities. But I feel that corruption is not confined to low-grade Government servants only, it is rampant in a large measure among the high Government officials, Ministers and, with regret I have to say, legislators and other public men. And I feel that the problem of corruption cannot be dealt with if attention is paid only to the question of illegal gratification and no worth-while attention is paid to the wider aspect of corruption.

Ministers and public men of India are to remember that while in a democracy there is only a party government—it is a government of the party which commands the majority—the government, to whichever party it belongs, has a duty to be fair to all citizens irrespective of their political loyalties and affiliations. So long as this is not done, democracy cannot command the confidence of the people at large, democracy cannot promote an honest and clean administration, cannot stabilise the situation. The Santhanam Committee's Report points out—

"There is a large consensus of opinion that a new tradition of integrity can be established only if the example is set by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the Government of India, namely, the Ministers of the Central and State Governments."

Obviously, corrupt Ministers cannot promote incorruptibility, cannot impose the necessary control over corruption and cannot provide to the country a clean administration. Corrupt Ministers can only compel Government servants to be corrupt, to toe their line, to render service and extend favours regardless of justice and fair deal. Sir, corrupt Ministers have not only corrupted the administration and Government officials but also poisoned the public life and sapped the vitality of Indian demo-

cracy and eroded people's faith in democracy. These corrupt Ministers have not only been unjust to minority parties and unfair to the general public, they have also been unfair to the Government officials who have not been prepared to be corrupted as well as to their rivals in the ruling party. Corrupt Ministers are largely responsible for the dissensions in the ruling party, which has very badly affected the efficiency of the Government.

With regret I have to say that these corrupt Ministers, through their appointments, have corrupted many other walks of life. We are very sorry that our students are not behaving properly, that our teachers are not behaving properly. But may I point out, Sir, that in many cases corrupt Ministers are responsible for appointing corrupt persons as Vice-Chancellors? They are playing politics through these Vice-Chancellors in the universities.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Is it a fact?

Prof. M. B. LAL: It is a fact.

What has been done to promote incorruptibility among the ranks of Ministers? We are told that a Code of Conduct has been formulated for the Ministers. The Santhanam Committee has suggested that that Code of Conduct should be placed before Parliament and the State Legislatures. To the best of my knowledge, neither the Central Government nor any State Government has so far cared to place that Code of Conduct before Parliament or before any State Legislature so that opinion may be expressed by them. I remember, the Santhanam Committee's Report has also suggested that a Code of Conduct for legislators should also be formulated. I do not know whether any attempt in this direction is being made.

Sir, the Santhanam Committee recommended that specific allegations of

corruption on the part of a Minister at the Centre or a State should be promptly investigated by an agency whose findings will command respect. Nothing very tangible has been done in this direction. When Mr. Kairon was sacked, the Home Minister of India maintained that even persons highly placed would not be spared and that the Home Ministry was determined to impose incorruptibility even over Ministers and Chief Ministers. But what about the Chief Minister of Orissa? For how many months has the case been hanging fire? The Central Government has not yet been able to make up its mind to refer the case to a committee as suggested by the Santhanam Committee. Sir, I do not wish to go into greater detail here because Shri Biren Mitra is not present in this House, but I wish to point out to you that the present sad plight of the administration, of the discipline and of the public affairs of Orissa is largely due to the incapacity of the Central Government and of the High Command,—Congress High Command I mean—to deal with Shri Biren Mitra's case speedily and courageously. I have no doubt that whatever steps you may take against students or against those whom you think are involved in the students' agitation the situation will not improve in Orissa unless prompt and strong steps are taken in Mr. Biren Mitra's case. The Government should either come forward and openly challenge those that lay charges of corruption against Shri Biren Mitra or should institute a proper judicial or semi-judicial enquiry into the affair.

I understand the difficulties of the Government and of the administration. It is easy to appoint a man. But it is not so easy to dismiss him. So I can understand some hesitation on the part of the Government to accept the charges levelled against Shri Biren Mitra and to do away with his services, but I feel when the Government was determined to have a clean and healthy administration, they

should be more careful in choosing the Ministers in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): Does the Government choose?

PROF. M. B. LAL: The Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister should be more careful in choosing Ministers.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): No, no.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I do not wish to accuse the party. If you wish the party to be accused, I have no objection.

Sir, I was referring to you the case of Shri Kumbha Ram Arya of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sangh was given the monopoly of gur trade. Of this organisation Shri Kumbha Ram Arya was the Chairman. The public had grievances against the activities of this Sangh. The Sangh was charged with exploitation and corruption. An enquiry committee under a civilian, Mr. Vishnoi, was appointed. The Vishnoi Committee, in its Report, made clear two things. The first was that a *prima facie* case of profiteering lay against the Rajasthan Kraya Vikraya Sangh and its Chairman, Shri Kumbha Ram Arya. The Committee further indicated that the Sangh made undue profit of Rs. 100 per ton by over-invoicing and Rs. 300 per ton by selling inferior quality goods to the tune of 39,000 tons. This comes to a profit of Rs. 120 lakhs nearly. The Vishnoi Committee further points out that illegal gratification totalling a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been given by the Sangh to the Railway and State officials in U.P. The report says, the Sangh had declared that in U.P. the traders had to pay a certain amount as bribe to the Regional Food Controller's office to get the export permits in time. It was further mentioned that Rs. 1.00 per quintal had to be paid to the local railway authorities for obtaining railway wagons in time.

[Prof. M. B. Lal.]

Sir, the Vishnoi Committee recommended that proper enquiry be instituted to go into the matter. I am told that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan wished the Home Minister of India to institute an enquiry into the matter. The Union Home Minister refused to do so and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan appointed Shri Kumbha Ram Arya a Minister.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI (Punjab):  
Home Minister.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I do not know whether incorruptibility can thus be promoted. In Great Britain whenever there is a charge of corruption or dishonest behaviour against a Minister, he resigns and gives an opportunity to the Government to investigate into the case properly, and if after investigation he is proved not guilty, he again assumes the charge of Ministership at the request of the Prime Minister. Here there is a charge of corruption against the person. The enquiry maintains that there is a *prima facie* case against the person and the person is appointed a Minister and the Police officers of that Government are asked to make enquiries against his conduct. I do not know, Sir, if the people can have any faith in our assertions to have a clean and healthy administration in the country and to eradicate corruption as early as possible.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): If I may be permitted to ask, through you, a question from my hon. friend he will remember the instance of the Marconi case. Mr. Lloyd George and the Marquess of Reading were involved in that affair. The House of Commons set up a Select Committee. Mr. Asquith did not require Sir Lloyd George or the Marquess of Reading to resign. The Select Committee gave a divided report. The majority view exonerated them. What I want to say is this that Mr. Mukat Behari Lal with all the knowledge that he possesses as a professor of Politics—I have great

respect for his knowledge—is not quite accurate in saying that there is a convention that a Minister must resign before the matters are investigated

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: May I point out a more recent instance of a Minister who, only two years ago, was suspected of corruption or some act unworthy of the Minister and he resigned and his name was Mr. Vassall.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I am not suggesting that the usual convention is not for Ministers to resign but what I pointed out was that even where standards of Ministerial conduct are supposed to be very high, there is variation.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: The general trend is, when there is an enquiry, it is considered preferable if the Minister resigns.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am junior in age to all the three who intervened.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: But senior in wisdom.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am not even senior in wisdom to any of the three. Their intervention clearly indicates that while in the case of a Minister like Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Asquith did not ask him to resign but appointed a Select Committee of the Parliament . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Joint Select Committee.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: The Parliament appointed it.

PROF. M. B. LAL: But thereafter another precedent is created by the British democracy cited by our elder statesman, Prof. Ruthnaswamy. When Mr. Sapru intervened, I was talking of Kumbharam Arya. When the Parliament appointed a Joint Select Committee, Mr. Lloyd George was a Minister. He was not appointed a

Minister after the charge. Here Mr. Arya . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading were Ministers. Lord Reading was Attorney General and Mr. Lloyd George was also in the Government.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I beg to submit that Mr. Kumbharam Arya was not a Minister.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let us deal with Mr. Arya here.

PROF. M. B. LAL: He was charged with corruption and the Rajasthan Government wished the case to be investigated by persons or by Committees appointed by the Union Home Minister and when that Committee was not appointed, the Rajasthan Chief Minister appointed him a Minister.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I would like Mr. Sapru to cite another case of that character in the British history.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I am not supporting it.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am glad Mr. Sapru was only pointing out to me that my statement required certain modifications. He was not defending the behaviour of his Government.

To promote honesty and fair deal among officials, it is also necessary to ensure to them security of tenure and promotions according to rules. This is not being done. A Chief Minister of the U.P. Government was charged with favouritism to persons belonging to his own caste, and in his talks the Chief Minister said that for certain appointments he enjoyed discretionary powers and he exercised those discretionary powers. The Chief Minister concerned failed to remember that a Minister cannot be charged for executing a law even if the law is wrong. A Chief Minister is charged with nepotism, with corruption, with misbehaviour, when he exercises his discretionary powers improperly . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Why should the discretion be exercised in favour of his own caste?

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Because he knows his caste-men better than others.

PROF. M. B. LAL: What happened in that State was that when there was a change of Government, all high officials at the Secretariat were transferred to districts and a new set of officials was called to serve at the Secretariat . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Very sad.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am sure that way democracy cannot be run.

Recently the Supreme Court had to deal with two important cases and the Supreme Court in their judgments laid emphasis on proper care in this matter. In one of the cases, that is, in the case of Moti Ram, the Supreme Court observed:

"In a modern democratic State the efficiency in incorruptibility of public administration is of such importance that it is essential to afford the civil servants adequate protection against capricious action from their superior authority".

In the case of Sri P. C. Wardha, the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court observed:

"The Government servants should get their promotion according to their seniority, automatically, if and when the vacancy is available."

I do not know whether due care has been taken of these observations of the Supreme Court by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Even to-day, there is a complaint that in promotions fair deal is not given to all. High officials of the State and Ministers and Chief Ministers exercise their discretionary powers unfairly. That way you can never have an honest administrator. When the administrator knows that his promo-

[Prof. M. B. Lal.]

tion depends on the whims of a Minister, the administrator has no option but either to allow himself to be elbowed out by corrupt administrators or to be corrupt to suit the temper of his Minister. What is happening in the Kairon case? You delayed the consideration of the case of Mr. Kairon and Mr. Kairon went on corrupting officials, went on forcing officials to issue improper orders and now when Kairon is gone, you are hunting, finding out who, under instructions from the Chief Minister, did not act properly. I do not think that way there can be any improvement in the administration.

Madam, the Santhanam Committee report has also invited our attention to the hardships of the low-grade salaried people. It has pointed out that the real incomes of certain classes of Government servants have actually gone down and I may add that there is considerable disparity in incomes. The Mahalanobis Committee maintains that in the last 18 years our activities had no significant impact on inordinate disparities in income that prevail in the country. I do not know whether an officer can remain honest in these circumstances.

1 P.M.

If a Government servant prefers starvation to dishonesty, he is a saint, he is an angel, we may respect him. But we cannot expect that behaviour from a great majority of public servants. If we really wish to promote honesty, we must, on the one hand, be prepared to take strong steps against those who are dishonest and have forced dishonesty on junior officials or servants, but at the same time be prepared to provide at least the low-paid servants with adequate means of livelihood. I have no doubt in my mind that so long as great disparities in incomes prevail, and so long as those who have great wealth continue to spend that ill-gotten money ostentatiously, the people at large will be tempted to behave

corruptly and to earn money somehow or other, so that it may be possible for them to lead a better life than they are leading today. The Santhanam Committee report points out unprecedented opportunities for acquiring wealth by dubious methods, and I feel that, if we really wish to deal with the problem of corruption, we will have to control this situation, deny to speculators, to dishonest businessmen, dishonest capitalists opportunities . . .

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Madam, are we sitting during the lunch hour?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will sit till 1-30, because there is a very long list of speakers, and may I remind you, Prof. Lal, that you have taken over forty minutes?

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am just finishing.

. . . opportunities to acquire wealth by dubious methods.

In the end, Madam, I invite the attention of the House to one other important remark of the Santhanam Committee. It says that there is a certain amount of the weakening of the old system of values without its being replaced by an effective system of new values. The new society surely needs the cultivation of new values in consonance with the present socio-political set-up, and sufficient attention needs to be paid to this question. An important professor in economics in an important book 'The Theory of Economic Growth' points out that the cultivation of new values does not in general proceed as rapidly as changes in the economic structure. That may be so. But that means that at least equal attention needs to be devoted to the cultivation of new human values, to the cultivation of new standards of public life broadbased on basic principles of democracy, to which all of us are equally committed. Therefore I feel, Madam, that while the law on corruption should be strengthened as proposed by the Home Ministry, atten-

tion must be paid to many other suggestions made by the Santhanam Committee, and it must be remembered that corruption will have to be combated through various means and on various fronts.

This is all that I have to say.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I support the Bill generally subject to the observations which I have to make.

Madam, thousands and thousands of words have been spoken and written on the subject of corruption. Committees have been appointed. Santhanam Committee apart, some States have also appointed committees. Some dents have been made, but it cannot be denied that there is still corruption in the country, and the Government is anxious that corruption should be uprooted. The Government is taking action both administratively as well as by introducing Bills which may act as deterrents when passed into Acts and which, when put into force, may help in uprooting corruption.

Now, Madam, I am grateful and other hon. Members in this House would be grateful for the very lucid and elaborate exposition of this Bill but I must confess that some parts of the Bill have caused me a little anxiety. Sub-clause 6(2) as amended will read thus:

"A public servant is said to commit the offence of criminal misconduct if he or any person on his behalf is in possession or has, at any time during the period of his office, been in possession, for which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income."

Now the first part of this sub-clause divides itself into two portions; one,

'where any person is in possession', and two, 'where any person has at any time been in possession'. Taking the second portion first, if during the period, say, 1930 to 1940, a public servant was in possession but either he spent the money earned by bribery, or he used the property in such a manner that no property existed after 1940, this clause will still apply.

The result of that would be that an offence was committed during the period 1930 to 1940; the offence consists of being in possession of property, and you are making a law today for creating an offence in respect of a matter which happened long ago and which does not exist on the date when you are making that law. If this Bill is passed into an Act, the result will be that such a person who is not in possession of property today but who was in possession of property in the thirties of this century, will be convicted. The submission, therefore, is that this Bill is violating article 20 of the Constitution. I will read out article 20. It says:

"No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence."

The act which constitutes the offence is not the taking of bribe. The offence is 'being in possession,' and that possession does not exist on the date when you are making the law. This is *ex post facto* legislation and it directly violates article 20 of the Constitution.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Is it not only a question of the burden of proof?

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: No, no. That is the other point and that is coming in the other part of the clause.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Is not the possession of property the result of a corrupt act?

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: The principle is that whatever may be at the back of your mind, whatever may be the mischief you may try to strike at, it is what the legislature says which constitutes the offence. The Legislature wanted to strike at bride-taking. But the Legislature does not use language which creates the actual taking of the bribe as an offence. What the Legislature is doing is to make the act of possession an offence.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: A very subtle point has been raised by the hon. Member. What the Legislature does is to throw the burden of proof about the property that existed.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: If Dr. Sapru would bear with me for a minute, I will deal with the question of the burden of proof when I deal with the second part of this clause. So far as the first part is concerned, the question is whether when you are making possession an offence, not the actual taking of the money but the possession of it an offence, can you today make a law which may enable Government to have the conviction of a person with regard to an act of possession which happened long ago, before the date when you are making the law? That is the point. It is different from the burden of proof. Therefore, this clause, I submit, this part of this clause, appears to me to violate the Constitution, that is to say, article 20 of the Constitution.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: But you can have it so far as possession in the future is concerned, or so far as the present is concerned.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: I am not talking of possession in the future. There is the second part of the clause. But on this part I expect that there

should be some clarification of the point.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Yes, yes.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: About the second part of the clause, what we must remember is this. We are concerned with what the Legislature says. We are concerned with acts which constitute an offence, not with some motive on the part of the Legislative authority or on the part of those who frame the Bill or some reason why certain offence is created. We are not concerned with all that. Taking the second part of the clause, the possession of property may be a piece of evidence to prove that a certain person has taken bribe in the shape of money or property. The clause does not deal with the taking of property as constituting an offence. The clause deals with the possession of property as an offence. This raises the question whether you can, as a matter of principle, make the possession of property an offence. Now, so far as we have had legislation both in India and in England, the position is that an act of taking money or property has constituted an offence and only as a matter of procedural law, or as a matter of evidence, the presumption may be drawn against the accused if he is in possession of property. That has been the law in India and that has been the law in England. But this clause makes the possession itself a substantive offence. This clause is not saying that if a person has taken money or property and if he is found to be in possession of a certain property, then it should be presumed that he had taken money as bribe. By procedural law or by the law of evidence you may be permitted to fill in the details. But the actual taking of the money or property is essential.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Is the possession of stolen goods an offence or not?

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Yes, yes, the possession of stolen goods is an offence, provided they are stolen. You have got first to prove that they are stolen.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: The presumption is that it is stolen.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Now, there are two meanings which are put on the expression "burden of proof". Prof. Ruthnaswamy has raised this question. The question is one of substantial law, namely, that the burden of proof is always on the State, whether the accused gives an explanation or offers any evidence or not. That is what is called the burden of proof as substantive law. The other is the burden of proof as adjective law, in procedural law. You may presume the offence even if evidence has not been given by the accused on that particular point. But that is a quite different thing from saying that you will be able to say that an offence has been committed because the accused has not been able to account for the property. Therefore, this Bill marks a distinct departure from the principles of legislation pertaining to criminal law. It is asked: Why can't the accused give the account? If the accused explains the position, he will never be convicted. The principle so far recognised is that the accused owes no duty to the State to give an explanation and even where he does not give an explanation or does not make a statement, on the evidence before the court an offence should be made out.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Section 4 of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Section 4 does not say that even though no money has been received, simply because there is possession of property, this possession of property itself is an offence. This is a marked departure from the established principles of criminal law, namely, you do not make the act of taking bribe as a criminal misconduct but you are making the fact of possession as a criminal offence. The hon.

Minister said that it was for the accused to prove how he got the property. Now, the answer is, you are creating an offence by placing a burden upon the accused not in the matter of giving evidence but in the matter of the constitution of the offence itself. If the accused does not give any explanation, he has got to go to jail. Take the case of inheritance. An accused gets property by inheritance. He has not committed any act, much less a criminal act and yet, if he does not give any explanation or does not give any statement, he has got to go to jail.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: But it is very easy to prove in the case of inheritance.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: The point is whether this law is imposing a burden upon the accused which burden is not a burden relating to merely production of evidence but which is a burden relating to the creation of the offence itself. I am not saying that it is not possible for the Legislature to make possession itself an offence. I am only saying that it is contrary to established practice and I may tell this also that in England even though Parliament has not made any such laws, it has made laws which have placed the burden upon the accused not in the matter of substantive law, i.e., not in the matter of the creation of the offence itself, but in the matter of presumption against the accused in case other facts are proved against him.

Now, passing on to the next point, so far as the sentence is concerned, I submit that the sentence is not deterrent. In England, in the matter of Government contracts, the sentence is seven years and there are further disabilities against the person imposed by the law. He is not entitled to vote, he is not entitled to hold any office, he is bound to give up any money received as bribe, etc. Government may consider whether such disabili-



[Shri G. S. Pathak.]

ties which are imposed in similar laws in England may also be imposed here. I do not agree with the proposition that the word "disproportion" is uncertain. The word "disproportion" is an objective term which can be gone into by the courts. The courts have taken a very serious view of these matters and they give exemplary punishments and in a recent case, the same person, in connection with the same institution, was guilty of four offences and the Supreme Court approved of eleven year Jail term.

Now, I come to clause 5(a). That raises another very important question. This clause says that either on its own motion or at the instance of the accused, the court shall say that the proceedings shall be held *in camera*. This again cuts at the very root of the principles of criminal law. Only in exceptional circumstances have proceedings *in camera* been permitted, i.e., where public interests might be affected, for example, in cases relating to the Official Secrets Act. The number of cases is very limited. This provision violates the principle which is well-established and I quote from a very learned Judge:

"Hearing of a case in public may be and often is no doubt painful, humiliating, a deterrent both to parties and witnesses and in many cases the details may be so indecent as to tend to injure public morals but all this is tolerated and endured because it is felt that the public trial is to be found on the whole the best security for the pure, impartial and efficient administration of justice, the best means for winning for it public confidence and respect".

Now, the conduct of a Judge, his ruling, his directions, his decisions on questions of fact and law are something in which the public is interested and, therefore, we should be very careful when we engraft exceptions upon this vital principle that trials, criminal and civil, should be public

and what the Government should do in this matter is to give power to the court limited by interests of justice and the circumstances of a particular case and not give any power to a party to require the court to hold *in camera* proceedings. That is my suggestion to the Government.

Now, Madam, that is all that I have got to say by way of suggestions in this matter. The other provisions are very salutary and I welcome those provisions. I also welcome the exclusion of societies where honorary workers are functioning. Now, Madam, this is not purely a question of law. It is a social problem. It cannot be completely solved by recourse to legislation, either by enhancing the sentence or by making more comprehensive legislation in the matter of offences. Crime is a social malady, sometimes of a malignant type and a criminal should be dealt with not purely as a citizen who has committed a crime but also as a social being. There should be improvement in economic conditions so far as public servants are concerned and there should be education at the training stage and moral education at the early stage. What is very important is that there must be integrity at the top. If the chief is honest, then his subordinates will fear him; if he is dishonest, the result will be that there will be indiscipline, no one will care for him and corruption will seep down to the lowest level. At the lowest level a young public servant who has got a large family may be tempted; he may fall a prey to temptation but habit is formed and then those who go up and occupy the highest positions have got this habit, even though they have no economic difficulties, yet they would succumb to this habit. It is not a question of succumbing to temptations; it is a question then of a malady; it is a question then of character. Therefore, it should not be right that the honest should suffer. That is a social wrong, wrong against the society itself, because if those who are corrupt, take money, they do it at the expense of others. There is no in-

come-tax on secret bribe-taking and such an injustice should not be allowed

Now, one remark, Madam, you will permit me to make.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: You include Ministers also in the Head of the Department?

SHRI G S PATHAK: I have stated it. The Minister is a public servant according to my reading.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you take more time?

SHRI G S PATHAK: I won't take more; just ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you continue later.

The House stands adjourned till 230 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty 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

#### ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today has recommended allocation of time for Government and Other Business as follows:—

	Hrs. Mts
1. The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	5 00
(In addition to the time already taken.)	

	Hrs. Mts.
2. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	2 00
3. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	2 00
4. The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	1 30
5. The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	0 30
6. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1964 . . . . .	1 00
7. The Wealth-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	2 00
8. The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1964, as passed by the Lok Sabha . . . . .	1 00
9. Discussion on the Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1962-63 . . . . .	2 00
10. The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963, by Diwan Chaman Lal . . . . .	2 30
(In addition to the time already taken.)	
11. The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1962, by Shri Sitaram Jaipuria . . . . .	1 00
12. The Constitution (Amendment*) Bill, 1963. [to amend articles 16, 32, 134 and 226 and insertion of new article 37A] by Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy . . . . .	2 30
13. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963 [to amend article 143] by Shri A. D. Mani . . . . .	2 30

THE ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1964—contd.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been connected with the problem of how to solve corruption. At one time, in Allahabad, all the political parties had elected me Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Committee and I can draw upon some experience so far as the solution of the problem is concerned. I can say that there is a grave danger of generalization. Exaggeration is very often made and it will not be a correct attitude to take that there is corruption rampant throughout the country. There are honest people in all spheres of life and in public services and therefore we must not forget that sometimes frivolous complaints are made by people against others who are highly placed either on the ground of political rivalries or on other grounds. And it would not do therefore to make any generalization in this respect.

Now, one matter I must refer to. The public demand is that in case anybody is guilty of corruption, then no distinction should be made between the small and the big. It is not enough that a corrupt official should be dismissed. Dismissal is really no penalty because he has got the fruits of his crime. He does not care for service if he has been corrupt for a long time. Now I am not quite sure whether the Government has taken into consideration the suggestion which has been made in public in various quarters that we should institute in this country the office of an Ombudsman. Now certain papers were placed before the Santhanam Committee but I do not find—I am speaking subject to correction—any recommendation or any discussion upon that question. If an officer having an independent status is appointed to control corruption with the powers which belong to him under the law, he will inspire much more confidence than any private agency. He will not belong to any political party. He will be an independent person and it should not be difficult to select such

a person from among the public men of India. There are many persons who could be chosen to fill that job. I am not belittling the importance of private organisations like the Sadachar and other organisations but they suffer from the inherent defect of incapacity. They have not got the power which the official of the status of Ombudsman will possess. Therefore I would request the Government . . .

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: The Vigilance Commission is there.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: The Vigilance Commission, again, consists of officials . . .

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Police officers.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: No; High Court Judge.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: High Court Judges are still officials. There should be a person of an independent status not connected with any office. From among the public men of India somebody should be selected. I am not saying that the Government has taken no steps but what I am saying is that this proposal should be seriously taken into consideration because if an Ombudsman is appointed, maybe on a trial basis, limited to a particular service, limited to particular areas, then such a functionary would be of the status of, say, the Election Commissioner, the Auditor-General and so on, who would inspire confidence among the public. Now, this is all that I have to say on this subject. I am not sure whether any suggestion of mine will be accepted, because from what I heard in the Question Hour from Dr. Sapru and Dr. Pande, I find that it is not consistent with Government practice to accept such suggestions.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: I did not object to your saying it.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: But of one thing I am certain. The hon. Minister, who is present here and to whose lucidity and whose explanation of the provisions of the Bill I have paid a tribute, will duly consider what I

have said and will satisfy by his clarifications that this Bill, at least a part of it, clause 6, is not on the very verge of law.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You include Judges and present officers also to be taken as Ombudsmen or not—present Judges or retired servants.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: I am against retired Judge being appointed to any office.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: May I ask the hon. Member whether the Ombudsman will be holding office at the pleasure and displeasure of the Home Minister or not? If he is appointed by the Government as such, he will not inspire that much of confidence as the Auditor-General or the Election Commissioner or a Judge of the High Court or Supreme Court. Therefore, you should make it clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): He has made it clear. He should be a statutory man.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Appointed by whom?

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Appointment does not matter. It is the person who matters. Dignity is lent to the office by the person.

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Order, order.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: When I said that Ombudsman should be appointed or this proposal should be taken into consideration by the Government, I had in mind . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why not ambushment?

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: I know you are lying in ambush. The point is that if a person is selected from among the public men of India, belonging to no political Party, belonging to no

public service, then, he will inspire more confidence. That was my point.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: What I understand Mr. Pathak to say is that the Ombudsman will be drawn from the ranks of public life and be answerable to Parliament.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: Yes.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: He is opposed to appointment by Parliament, but he will be removable only on a petition being presented to both Houses of Parliament. That is the safeguard that he will give it.

SHRI G. S. PATHAK: That is right.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): He accepts your amplification.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, after seventeen years of independence we are passing the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill. That in itself would be a sad commentary on our state of affairs. We could have understood our discussing such matters immediately after independence, when we inherited from an alien rule a particular type of administration, but it does appear now that, with the passing of years, instead of eliminating corruption, we have allowed corruption to permeate every bone of our political and administrative life, so much so that today even people who are generally corrupt have also started speaking about anti-corruption laws. This is now the cry of the hour. I do this from the standpoint of the people and I think that in itself shows that people are waking up to the grim realities of our administration, where corruption is becoming more and more rampant day by day affecting almost the entire system from top to bottom. This is, in fact, a tribute which I am paying to the people. It is because of the vigilance and urges of the people that this Government, which proceeds with a system of corruption in the country, has been forced to undertake this legislation. When I say, people, I have

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

in mind not merely people who support the Opposition, but people who support the Congress Party, including many good, honest, fairminded Congressmen. Now, the question is: How to tackle the problem? I wish it were a problem so simple as this piece of legislation or the amending Bill would suggest, not that I am opposed to procedural and penal measures. They have got to be there. The first thing, I think, we should bear in mind in this connection is that in order to fight corruption, we must apply introspection and we must follow the approach of criticism and analysis of the system in which we function.

Corruption arises from a particular system and it is this system which we have to deal with. Unless we make a thorough analysis of this aspect of the matter, remedial measures that you may suggest, either by way of legislation or by policies, will always be lacking in substance and force. Now, wherein lies the source of corruption? That is the main question. People have different answers. If you ask Mr. G. D. Birla wherein lies the source of corruption, he will immediately point out that corruption lies among the officials and certain other people who are small fry in the administration. You will never hear from him, suggesting that corruption lies in big money. If you ask hon. Members of the Swatantra Party, wherein lies corruption, they will immediately come down upon the administration and point their accusing fingers to certain officials or a set of officials or the whole number of officials of the Government of India or the State Governments, but would not point their accusing fingers to the monopolists and others. Here again, we see that a particular approach is taking place (*Interruption*). You will not do that. I shall be grateful if you do that

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): If I may interrupt, the monopolists are elsewhere, in the Government,

and more so in the Communist Party. I shall explain it during my speech

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not at all. I am sure you will explain it and labour on this particular point, but with no result. Anyhow, let us see where are the sources of corruption. The first source is the monopoly of political power of the Congress Party, the ruling Party. "The ruling Party" I say because it may be any other Party. Here I am talking about the Congress Party. Political power had been untasted earlier. In the course of the last seventeen years because of its being in monopoly political power, it has made it somewhat drunken, swollen . . .

SHRI C. D. PANDE: On a point of order, in a democracy there is not better test of having power than by elections. The Congress Government has come into power through the elections. Do you object to the whole thing as the monopoly of the Congress Government?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very glad that Dr. Pande is here with his usual interruptions. Monopoly of political power means that with a minority of votes, with less than 50 per cent of the votes, you somehow or other grab 77 per cent or 75 per cent of the seats in Parliament. Having got it and having before you a composite Opposition which is numerically small, you take full advantage of it. It is the misfortune of the country that the monopoly power has not been broken from the progressive side. For seventeen years you have been enjoying this power and naturally you develop a vested interest in this power, and this continuance of monopoly of power makes you lose your sense of perspective, your bearing, and gets you involved in many things which breed corruption.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: If the Congress wins elections with, say 45 per cent of votes and the Communists get 15

per cent and the Swatantra Party gets 10 per cent, shall we say we have got 45 per cent of votes, so those with 15 per cent should take over? What is your suggestion?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA I should like to have proportional representation in this matter

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA It is one point on which we and they agree

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA I like interruptions, Sir, but they should be adjusted in the time. The monopoly of power again in the Congress Party as we know in this situation is getting more and more linked up with the monopolists in our economic life, speculators hoarders and traders and in the villages with big landlords. When I say Congress Party, I do not mean it in any disparaging sense in regard to all Congressmen. What I am stating is a bare fact of life. Today we do not have the Congress as we knew it before independence when we saw self-sacrificing Congressmen going about the country inspiring people not only because of their simplicity but because of their personal conduct and behaviour, when we saw the Congressmen leading the struggle against the monopolists in the urban areas or the British exploiters or in the village areas against the landlords whether in the States or in British India as it used to be called at the time, when we saw very high ideals and standards of behaviour guiding the party that rules today. Unfortunately, with the passage of time—it is a matter not only for the Congress Party but for all Parties concerned—with the passage of time we find that this Party is getting more and more involved and linked up with these exploiting elements, and indeed with the worst of them—monopolists and profiteers. It has been pointed out in very many reports now this link-up is taking place with the result that honest, able, tried tested Congressmen unfortunately are getting weeded out of the high echelons of the organisation, whereas the organi-

sation is being captured because of the power of money wealth and other influences, by the representatives of the exploiting classes, monopolists, and so on. That is why we find Ministers and others talking about the big business lobby and so on. Only I am not talking about it, your Home Minister speaks about it as to how many MPs are influenced in Parliament by the big capitalist families. This is the position. Today because of your deviation from high principles, ideals and policies you have to rely in the rural areas for securing your monopoly of power not on the willing and ungrudging support of the peasants which you used to receive at one time but on the manipulations of various Government institutions and above all on the village landlord and moneylender. That takes you into the lap wittingly or unwittingly of those class which thrive on corruption which live on corruption, and the *quid pro quo* is to be given in the shape of permit licence and other advantages. That is why we see that before the elections all the big monopolists in the country join together and bring money to the Congress election fund, and after the election we find the same people approaching the Congress high circles in order to see as to who should be Deputy Minister, who should be Prime Minister, who should be Chief Minister, who should be placed in which high position in the administration, and so on. These are facts of life, undeniable facts, and there we find that the choice falls not on the right type of people that you have in the Congress Party self-sacrificing people, many of whom are sitting there, but generally as far as those people are concerned who pay to the Congress election fund, they see to it that men after their hearts men of their choice are pushed into high positions. Once you have such a situation you see the link-up spreading its tentacles into the administration into high positions when the key functionaries of the administration become the tool of the worst exploiting classes. There begins the corruption. Therefore, you see that

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta,]

the source of corruption is there. The set-up begins to change, the complexion both quantitatively and qualitatively, quantitatively as we see more and more good Congressmen being weeded out of positions of authority and power and being replaced by shady characters, those who had become Congressmen after independence getting into positions because of the power of money behind them. Once you have this set-up changing, then the quantity changes into quality. Probably a beginning was made with small changes of this nature, by way of concessions to big money, but by and by as time passes on we find more and more people coming in, and the quantity changes into quality in the sense that it is these people, shady elements, corrupt elements or elements who have come with the support of the corrupt people, social-by retrograde forces, who are more and more occupying positions and becoming a preponderent force in the administrative set-up of the country. Once that is done everything follows. And there another thing we see. Under this set up naturally we are that the political monopoly of power brings about such a situation to the detriment of the country. In the Congress administration itself, if I may say so, we see the bureaucracy proliferating in the country, and bureaucracy has been strengthened. Mr. Vice-Chairman, bureaucracy under such social conditions where we have to still deal with retrograde social and economic forces is again a dead weight on our system. Instead of democratising the administration, the power is getting more and more concentrated in the hands of some high officials of the Government, and it is they who really shape and determine policies, and in some cases we find the Ministers signing on the dotted line. That is why we find in every single case of corruption there is a mixture, there is an inter-linking of the political personalities and high bureaucrats, as has been revealed in the report of the Das Enquiry Commission, as has been

revealed also earlier in the report of the Vivian Bose Enquiry Commission to some extent.

The Das Enquiry Commission report should open our eyes as to where the monopoly of political power leads us. There the sources of corruption have been pointed out clearly. If we study and only understand it, it lies in the fact that the Ministries under this kind of set-up become conceited, swollen-headed, drunken with untasted power, and they think that here is the time when they can do whatever they like because the majority in the Assembly would be at their command to carry them through when the opposition faces them with a challenge. When that is so, they exert an evil influence on the bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy are filled with certain corrupt people at the top. I advisedly use the word "certain" because I never blame all the officers. Then we get a mix-up there and you have the system. Once we have that set-up naturally it spreads. This contamination goes from up to down. That is what is happening. Therefore, I do not see how you can tackle this problem unless and until you strike vigorously hard at the monopoly of political power and above all the monopolists and speculators. I think all honest Congressmen who are interested in ridding the country 3 P.M. try of corruption and making the administration a clean one, would be well advised to see that their house is put in order, that these elements do not erode the Congress Party, that these speculators' men, monopolists' men, big businessmen, landlords and their proteges, do not come into the Congress Party in large numbers.

What am I to say when I find the Rajah of Ramgarh in Bihar coming into the Congress Party wholesale with the entire Swatantra bloc? It is because they think that the Congress Party is the party, the right party, and he declared that he was also for socialism. Now, am I to understand that the Rajah of Ramgarh had come from the Swatantra Party with a bat-

talion of fifty MLAs for serving the cause of socialism? Or am I to understand that the Rajah of Ramgarh has been roused into some new hopes after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru and on account of the pressure of the right reactionary forces, he thinks today that it would be more expedient, more opportune and wiser for him to join the Bihar Congress Party, take position on the side of the Treasury Benches and infiltrate politically physically and in every way, into the system and get the pound of flesh out of it? The answer is quite clear—the Rajah of Ramgarh thinks that is how he can serve socialism. That is how the Rajah of Ramgarh is a new conversion now to the ideals of socialism. He comes there with hopes and expectations because of the fact that the Congress Party, having fallen from some of its high ideals because of certain wrong types of people, has roused new hopes in people like the Rajah of Ramgarh. With Jawaharlal Nehru we had our ideological and political differences. Under him also corruption grew. But when he is no more on the scene, they think that there is a new possibility and that since Jawaharlal Nehru is out of the scene today, perhaps the Congress organisation and, for that matter, the Congress Government would be more vulnerable to pressures and browbeating on the part of such forces. That is why we hear the entire reaction going into action and trying to put pressure on our friend, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. That is what we see. There you see how things are getting developed in our society. Therefore, I would advise my friends opposite. I think they are the ruling party and it is they who will remain so for some time, much as we, would like to get them out, but we are realists.

I should like to say, the test of the *bona fides* of your anti-corruption drive is to what extent you within your own party, with all the destinies of the nation, and in the Government here and in the States, rid of the corrupt elements, the placemen,

agents, henchmen, the proteges of the big landlords, speculators, monopolists and the kind. That will be the test, because if you do not do such a thing, you will lose confidence. Sadachar lectures will not take you very far, it is like reading the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharatha*, very, very nice to hear, but it does not take you very far. Therefore, I have dealt with the sources.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

As far as bureaucracy is concerned, you see the corruption. Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon would not have done, could not have possibly done, such a thing, were it not for the fact that he had at his command bureaucrats, and by bureaucrats I mean not the small officials but the high officials who can be played with, who can be asked to do things and who know that they will be protected by the Government. Whenever we bring up charges against officers and others, who defend them? The Minister defends them. In the Mundhra deal, the Secretaries, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Chairman of the State Bank, all these people came. That is what we saw. In the Kairon enquiry we see the same set reappearing on the stage, people who should be taken care of. That enquiry has proved every charge that we made involving such people. Therefore I think it is necessary for you to consider the problem of administration, the democratisation of administration.

Now, here I say, the ICS officials are going and taking up jobs and becoming contactmen between the Government and big business houses. What am I to think of the system when I see an ex-Secretary-General after retirement immediately joining Martin Burn and becoming a big shot, Chairman of the Board of Directors or Managing Director or some such thing? Am I to understand that he has gone there for spending his retirement days in solitude and devotional prayers? Or am I to understand that he has gone there for making money?



[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

Am I to understand that Mr. Biren Mukerjee has taken a man who has no experience in business in order just to please him for the sake of pleasing him, or am I to understand that he has taken him because such a man would be a good contact with the Government officials when he was occupying a very high position? Now we see that ICS and IPS officers easily find assignment in business houses. That itself shows. And how does it happen? It would not have happened but for the fact that connections are there. Let them be going there. But why should preference go to these people and not otherwise, unless these officers have the confidence of some big business men? Therefore, that is how things are going on; on a smaller scale it is repeating at the State level also. I think it is no use trying to prevent them for two years only after retirement. I think the matter ought to be gone into. Now a law has been passed, I am told. Then again, why wait for two years only? For two years plenty of pension they get. After two years they go and join. Well, they will be posted in that position and do the same thing and will make up. Here I will ask him a question, giving an example. Is it not a fact that Mr. Khera whom you sent to Orissa came and submitted a report to the Prime Minister, saying that the Orissa Government was incapable, inefficient, corrupt and could not handle the situation and suggested that there should be Presidential rule? The Prime Minister told him, "Do not put it down in writing", and he said, "No, I will put it down in writing."

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That is a wrong statement. You believe everything that somebody comes and tells you. That is not fair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, because you do not believe anything, I say, that is the trouble. I am asking, let him deny it.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): It is not a question of any-

body believing anything that you say. But when you bring in the name of the Prime Minister and refer to a private conversation, it is not proper for you to say that in this House without proof being adduced.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My knowledge is the proof. I am not a court of law.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: This is more than a court of law.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not a court of law. You put our people in detention without giving any proof. Don't you know? I thought you are a Gandhian.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please address the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Member is a good friend, he would . . .

PROF. M. B. LAL: He is charging the Prime Minister without giving proof.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You put our people in detention without giving any proof.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: I am not suggesting, I agree to that. I do not mind his calling me a Gandhian. But my point still stands. When he brings in the name of the Prime Minister and he says that the Prime Minister said something in a private conversation to somebody—such a thing to be stated on the floor of this House with all this gusto—is completely wrong. Madam.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Absolutely right. There I differ from Gandhism, if that is Gandhism.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please address the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very sorry. There I differ from Gandhism. But this is not Gandhism.

(Interruptions)

I will give you a very good case, and other things. As you know, on the 22nd of September I brought in a matter on the floor of this House by way of question and supplementaries. It was with regard to the income-tax arrears which were not being collected, about Rs 9 lakhs, from one Kapur Chand, who is now, I believe, the Chairman of the Hyderabad Stock Exchange. Shastriji was good enough to say this thing. I think now I can give a good proof. He said, "As far as my opinion goes, the Income-tax authorities are seized of the matter and they are looking into it, and I am quite sure they will not be kind to him. I can assure the hon. Member that I would see to it that the matter is expedited—" What happened after that, I will tell you. After Shastriji made the statement the Prime Minister—his sacred name I am taking again—made the statement, what happened? In Hyderabad—my friend, Mr Akbar Ali Khan, will help me in this matter—the auction date of 23rd September 1964 was cancelled, and no further date has been fixed nor will it be fixed for several months. With regard to the property of Mr Kapur Chand the case was instituted by the income-tax authorities.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN** Against whom?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** Against Kapur Chand. Now it has been postponed. The second thing is that the papers connected with this particular case of income-tax evasion are now missing from the Collector's office. The income-tax files are also somehow or other disappearing. A fresh objection has been filed by this party Kapur Chand, against the attachment of his property or proceedings to that effect. Now these are the matters. But how does this thing happen? I pointed out to Shastriji and he admitted that for a number of years the arrears had not been collected and he said, he would personally see to it that it was expedited and that is how things are being expedited. I need

not go into the details of the case here.

I will give you another case. It is not corruption but it is very interesting. The "Statesman" one day carried an advertisement on its front page announcing —

"We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of Messrs T T Krishnamachari and Co. As Sole Selling Agents in India for

Somebody has appointed somebody as selling agents just at a time when these things were discussed. A very interesting advertisement on the front page of the "Statesman". And what a wonderful name of this company, Shri T T Krishnamachari & Co. Only they are not smart enough otherwise they would have never said "& Co" in big letters, they would have put it in small letters.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN** But the Finance Minister has nothing to do with it.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** I do not know but it is T T Krishnamachari. Well, I will not say anything because you will ask for proof. Anyway, we know a gentleman called T T Krishnamachari. Sometimes he comes in this House. He is the Finance Minister of the country. I do not know whether his name is there, but the name is very interesting. Show me how many such advertisements have appeared on the *Statesman's* front page. It appears on quarter part of the front page. How many companies announce appointments of their agents in this particular style? What is the suggestion implied? I may not be as virtuous as my friend, Mr Ramchandran is but will anybody infer from this that this is just an attempt to humour some people but when you find the business going up, what will you infer? It is for you, hon. Members to draw your own conclusion. But the people are gene-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

rally unsophisticated in this manner. Obviously the only inference drawn will be: here is chemical works, well-connected with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the Finance Minister. And perhaps it suggests how this gentleman is helping him. All officers will know this thing. And mind you, when Messrs. Seth and Co. come there, their applications are to be treated in a different way. After all, they have the sales agents, the great T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. I need not say very much because hon. Members opposite are very intelligent to understand all such things. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to say anything more. If today they are not saying, understanding or giving expression to their understanding, it is simply because Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari does not sit on these Benches but he sits on those Benches unfortunately or fortunately.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now half-an-hour is over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: A few minutes more. So I need not go into it. One case I have given.

Now with regard to the Orissa gentleman, my friend's hobby horse. While I was sitting in Nandaji's house, he told me that within two years corruption would be eliminated or he would resign. I searched for a calendar there.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: He is trying his best.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Two years' limit is now lifted.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Anyway. Once I told him, "Nandaji, put a calendar in your room. Two years is a short time and you will not be able to do it. You will have to pursue it

vigorously. And remember every day that life is passing out". I do not know how many months are left of that. Maybe the time limit is gone. But then he did something very good. He appointed the Sadachar Samiti and so on, a Vigilance Commission. Some State Governments objected to it, and the great ones in the Congress Party moved the matter in the A.I.C.C. and its Working Committee. The great Biju Patnaik of the Orissa fame—now of inter-national fame, I believe—came out with an open statement ridiculing the idea. And in Bengal our dear friend, Shri Atulya Ghosh, supposed to be another very great man, again got very angry and thought it was all bad. Now a little A.I.C.C. was taking place in Ranchi. What for? We heard a little entente in the context of continental politics. Thus we find a little entente is developing in the A.I.C.C. in order to sabotage whatever effort is being made with regard to fighting corruption. What is happening? An open campaign. And so much so that Nandaji was brow-beaten to say that there was not so much corruption in this country. And when Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to Lucknow, she said that there was not much corruption in our country. She has visited other countries too and this country is much better, she said. Is it any satisfaction? Assuming what she says is true, assuming that in other countries much more people are charge-sheeted for corruption and businessmen are in detention, but then is it any satisfaction that our country is less corrupt than other countries, that I am a little less drunk than the other fellow. That is no satisfaction. Therefore, even before you have started the campaign against them, they threaten prosecution. They say: "These people should bring in charges and irresponsible people should be prosecuted and punished" and so on. When people should be encouraged to bring to light corruption charges against mighty people wherever they are or whatever they are in social life you threaten them with action. They forget that it is my fundamental right to approach the

Home Minister and make any complaint against anybody and nobody can attack me for that Unless people are encouraged and action initiated against the people complained against, would you detect corruption? The moment you begin to act you are threatened because the interest of the Congress Party is affected Well, if you place the Party's interest above the interest of the country and the State, corruption will never go, it will not be fought properly Now when a little thing is heard about us we are put in detention But cases against Mr Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, are pending The reports are coming in Investigation after investigation is taking place And we do not know where exactly he stands, what has happened to it and how long it will take, what are the charges and so on Why should you go on sitting over this matter? All this has to be told to Parliament at least

Again, in Mysore here is a demand for probe into corruption charges We would like to know whether they are true or not Let the Government say that out of these fifty or sixty charges so many are good and so many are bad Let them say something Instead of saying anything a hush bush is going on Therefore, the same thing you did with regard to Mr Karon for the last six years, between 1958 and 1964 is being repeated with regard to others We bring up charges, these are not looked into and you find Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has been arrested, we are told, and is now in detention The day before yesterday we saw the income-tax he was paying We are told that he has become a multi-millionaire but when we see the income-tax he was paying we find only an income of Rs 12 000 or Rs 17 000 How a man with Rs 12 000 could become a multi-millionaire or *crorepati* as you call it, we cannot understand A common man of clay cannot understand such things Such is the position today Therefore, I say at the ministerial level, vigilance is needed I

can tell you that in West Bengal there are some Ministers, I would not name them, who are indulging in downright corruption in issuing permits and other things, which was exposed at one time by the Judicial Minister of the time, Mr Siddhartha Roy, and everybody knows that patronage is given to people in order to keep them as they are supporters and organisers and so on

SHRI G H VALIMOHMED MOMIN (Gujarat) What about the Andhra rice deal in Kerala during the Communist regime? Refer to that also

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA The trouble with my friend is, for the last several years he has been talking about the rice deal You will speak on the rice deal A Commission was appointed and nothing was found but for the present you need rice in Kerala That is more important and you concentrate on that Therefore I say this is going on and where is the Central Government, we do not know but all kinds of stories we hear. I know that as soon as a person is appointed a relative of a Minister is appointed as an executive head of a concern, that gentleman gives a party, shall we say, in Ambassador or Claridge or somewhere That party is attended by the Ministers and other officials You can understand what happens there Not that immediately a deal is clinched but contacts are made, they are brought together, they have their acquaintances made and the rest follows Therefore you see some people are getting high salaries like Rs 6,000 Rs 7,000 or Rs 8,000 when they are not worth it That is also a fact and they have very great influence I know for a fact—I come from Calcutta—many Calcutta business concerns have their business houses or centres here only for contact purposes and they get good salaries Their job is to contact Ministers officials and so on in order to get contracts and permits How are you going to tackle these things? Bribery is only one part of it

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA. But your Bangeswar is the greatest contact here for Calcutta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA That less said the better about him but you see the trouble with you is he supports you. He is psychologically made up for the Swatantra Party. It is just an accident of life that he is in the Congress Party. He should be in your Party. Now the position is this. Therefore I am not mentioning him specially because everybody knows in Bengal what he is. He is a very well-known man in that particular field. I do not know what is happening but people cannot think of Mr Atulya Ghosh perhaps without thinking simultaneously of permits, contracts, baby taxes and so on. It is an association of thoughts. Therefore I am not going into that matter but here I am concerned with the Central Government. We find in the Central Government officials—some of them—are found out to be corrupt in certain matters but are they all? But you have to go into this question and find out. It is not a question of appointing some people. About Ministers I would like to know. I am told that the Ministers have not all declared their wealth yet despite the circular of the Government itself. Why are they not declaring? Why should there be default? You should know your wealth as much as your children. If you ask him how many children you have got he can say two daughters and three sons, one is not so good, others are good. Similarly if I ask you how much wealth you have got, you have roughly to say: 'This is my wealth'. Why should there be any delay? We suspect that delay is not without meaning. Time is taken in order to arrange it. You will see almost all the Ministers are suffering people without any practical means. Probably some of them may be claiming doles and so on. They will have so arranged their affairs and they would not have to furnish any account of what they possess. Now suppose I take time, I can write off the property, make a

gift or make other arrangements like trusts and so on and then I come and say "In the United Bank of India, I have only Rs 5,000 and my income is this". Having written off or having made a gift of my house to my daughter or son, because the son thinks that I have not given gifts, I can say that. Therefore this has to be gone into but I would ask him as to why there is delay.

We want to know how many sons of Ministers are employed as executive heads, not as workers or as clerks but as high executive heads in 'big business' concerns. You gentlemen, Ministers, should be knowing your sons better than I know them. Collectively and individually you can furnish the list of these people to the Prime Minister of the country for that matter if you like and it should not take more than seven days but for seven months we do not get even that little list. How many children have you got? I would like to know how many Ministers are there. Taking our country, on an average if I say there are about 300 Ministers in the country or 500 Ministers and taking the average standard as three, the number comes to 1500—nothing much—and everybody will have to give a list of 3 or 2 and some 4. It is not difficult. You can write in a post card and send it to the Prime Minister. This is not even done and how do you expect the people to follow standards? What is the use of telling them not to be corrupt and issuing sermons on the mount? I would ask the Home Minister to lay on the Table of the House during the next Budget Session a complete list of Ministers' close relatives, sons and others who are employed as high executives drawing salaries of—I underline high executives—Rs 2,000 or so in the various concerns. I leave the others out. I leave the other children out.

AN HON MEMBER All are qualified

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** It will be good, it will raise your own morale and it will give you more credit than many things but you have not done it. I am told that when the A.I.C.C. issued a circular that the leaders should place an account of their wealth, only poor Jawaharlal Nehru went there to place it, others did not do it. Am I to understand that they are all beggars, that they do not have any property, that only Pandit Nehru was the propertied man that he would have to go to Jantar-mantar Road to file an inventory of his property and wealth?

**SHRI C. D. PANDE:** He is drawing wrong information. A large number of Ministers and Members have submitted returns of their property and their incomes at the A.I.C.C. office but it has no official bearing. He cannot call for the record. Only the Congress President or the Secretary will be in a position to do that

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Have you given?

**SHRI C. D. PANDE:** Yes.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** I would like to have a copy of it.

**SHRI C. D. PANDE:** I will give it to proper persons.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** I am sure you have given, yes, you will give.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mrs. Khan wants to say something.

**SHRIMATI SHYAM KUMARI KHAN** (Uttar Pradesh): He says only 'gentlemen' have given. Why this discrimination of sex? We have also given. Everyone has given.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** I am concentrating on the Ministers. I am sure you have given. I have no doubt about it.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The trouble is with 'gentlemen'.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Yes. The trouble is with the gentlemen to begin with, the gentlemen who sit on these few Benches. I am sure, as I began, by and large many Congressmen are honest people.

**SHRI NAFISUL HASAN** (Uttar Pradesh): All have given.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Including Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He has also given:

**SHRI NAFISUL HASAN:** We, Members of Parliament have given . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** If that is the kind of account they have given, you have also given . . .

(Interruptions)

**SHRI ABDUL GHANI:** Like Kairon so many others . . .

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Your time is up.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Do not mention them.

**SHRI NAFISUL HASAN:** Why should he say that none of us has given and only a few have given? There may be an exception at best but all of us have given.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** How do you know about the Ministers?

**SHRI C. D. PANDE:** You refer to Ministers or Members?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Why are you taking upon yourselves, whether a Minister has or has not done? If he says, I will believe him. If you say, I will believe you because I trust you. But come to Bengal, come

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to the States and see what is happening there. When I say 500 Ministers, you do not have 500 Ministers. I have the States in my mind, the entire canvas and certainly this is not the situation. I wish it were so. If you can bring that out, bring that about by all means. We shall thank you very much for that but that is not so. I do not think the hon. Member should get a little upset if I do such things. After all it is they who have to handle the affairs of the Ministers and so on. If they are good, many people will be in the country. Madam Deputy Chairman, I do not wish to say very much I have given you the sources of corruption. This is very very important, and I think all this talk about Vigilance Commission and all the rest of it will not be of very much avail. Now people are laughing at the Sadachar Samiti because the hopes they had of this Samiti have been set at naught by other activities by other persons in the Congress fold. What was promised to the ear has been broken at heart after the campaign on the part of some members of the Congress, members like Shri Atulya Ghosh and Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik, against the said Samiti and we saw what happened in the little Congress A.I.C.C. and so on. So the campaign is going on in the country to nip in the bud whatever little initiative is being taken. This is my complaint. Therefore I say that steps should be taken. Laws should be passed but I think that the suggestions also should be taken into consideration and acted upon, and I will give my suggestions one by one.

First of all, the Home Minister should have proper consultations at the Central level with representatives of all parties, and other important public men like our friend, Mr. Ramachandran, so that we can discuss this thing and evolve proper measures. It is not a question of drawing up a constitution for the Sadachar Samiti which you had done in that manner and which is now being wrecked by

some people. To some extent we should go specifically into the things that we know in every single State and draw up an elaborate scheme. It should be done by a body absolutely independent and fearless. It should show no mercy to corrupt people. It should be kind to all incorruptible men. Such a body should be created and it should be done at the Central level, the State level, the district level, which will not only organise but also take public opinion against corruption prevailing anywhere, exercise eternal vigilance and see to it that all allegations, that all charges of corruption are dealt with expeditiously by the Government or other appropriate authority. This is number one. We want a system of this kind to confront the corruption that is going on. Popular co-operation is the crux of the thing. Low-paid officials should be kept satisfied. Their demand for wages and other requirements in life for a fair, decent living should be ungrudgingly met, and they should be called upon to exercise vigilance in their administration, and be given every assurance that when they bring up charges of corruption or malpractice or any such thing against high-ups they will not be victimised, persecuted, or their promotion will not be stopped. I want to rouse a sense of active patriotism in them by such a positive policy. This is number two. This is number three. In the industrial undertakings and so on, trade unions' co-operation should be sought by the Government and the representatives of the trade union organisations should be taken into confidence, and consultations should be held with them. For example, in the Bhopal plant and so on, we know how the workers' representatives brought charges of corruption. Everywhere they will be in a position to help you provided you give them guarantee, protection, assurance and they feel they are being rewarded by the acknowledgments of their services. Number four. Wherever serious charges are pending against a Minister, charges from responsible quarters,

whether an M.P., an M.L.A., or any organisation does it, where it has come from responsible quarters in a *bona fide* manner, when such charges are pending, it is in the interests of the country and the administration that such a Minister should stand out and make room for others. You have no dearth of men in the Congress Party to replace them. We should not see a Minister continue in the Ministry even when he is confronted with corruption charges made by the public. That in itself is a demoralising thing. I am not saying that every case will be proved true or the man will necessarily be found corrupt. We know whose cases come to light that way. This is also a suggestion. Therefore it would be a good thing if you take some steps, and whoever has taken the step in the right manner should be acclaimed by us. Here is another suggestion, number five Ministers' sons and others' should not normally be permitted to enter into high executive jobs unless the Ministers and others are satisfied that there is no sign of favouritism or corruption there, that there is no expectation in return on the part of the employer who employs them. It should be a matter of public knowledge that "I am the Minister. My son is employed in the Birlas." Their qualifications and all that also should be known so that there is no mis-giving. Retired high officials of the Government should not be allowed to be employed in high positions in the monopolistic concerns and so on. All these houses which are here are for only contact purposes and the retired high officials, if they are here, will be virtue of their long association with the Government and other Government officials, have easy and quick access to the papers concerning their employer's case. Such people should be disqualified from holding any high executive position. You saw that the Dalmia Inquiry Commission report pointed out how many such things happened, and you know in the Mundhra case also how the contact-men operated. The Central Bureau of Investigation should be utilised for

this purpose. The Special Police establishment should be given more authority and independence in this matter so that they can go into this question. In this connection I should suggest that the banking law and other things should be altered in order that the Government has very easy access to information of certain bank accounts of big business people. Today they are protected by certain banking laws. I do not want it. When I see that these people are indulging in corruption I would like to arm the Home Ministry of the Government with powers to call for papers and compel the banks to show the accounts of Mr. G. D. Birla and others. I find that the multi-millionaires do not pay income-tax and yet remain multi-millionaires. So I suspect corruption. Therefore everything should be examined and therefore the so-called charitable trusts and other things, or other trusts created by such people in order to circumvent income-tax laws, and according to that arrangement corruption should be gone into and subjected to a searching enquiry by the Government so that the true picture may emerge. This again is another suggestion. Here again I shall say that any Minister, when he goes to a province or State, should never live with the 'big business' people and accept their hospitality either directly or indirectly. I use the word 'indirectly' advisedly, because indirectly it is being done. An attempt at break should be made so that the link-up between the Ministers and the 'big business' does not intensify. Therefore all steps should be taken. High executive officers should not be allowed to meet the high business people except on strict official purposes and it should be reported to the Ministry from time to time. Suppose we find that Mr. Birla or somebody from that house is going to Udyog Bhavan every day and meeting the Minister—I am not suggesting that Mr. Birla or anybody from his house does it. I have no knowledge of it. By way of example I took a case



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then such a thing should be taken note of and followed up. It should be found out why he is going and whom he is meeting. You must see that the parties that are organised by the multi-millionaire class in order to bring their officers and political personalities together in order to show the importance and other things of the business concerned are not encouraged by the Government. You must see that generally they are not attended by the Ministers and other high-ups. The practice of Ministers going and addressing the Merchants Chambers of Commerce and then taking their lunch and dinner there and being friendly with them in this manner in administration should be reviewed and it should be seen whether this is congenial to the growth of proper atmosphere in eradicating corruption. And I think that everyone who exposes corruption should be rewarded and the awards that are given by the President, Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, whatever you call them, should go to the incorruptible officials who have successfully pointed out corruption and fought corruption. I would not like them to be merely promoted to some place of position above the present one. I should like their services, in the interests of the country and for public life, to be registered and recorded by way of giving national honours to them in the same way as we give the awards to educationists and others.

These are some of the many suggestions that one can make to eradicate corruption from our midst. But the greatest source of corruption, Madam Deputy Chairman, I regret to say today, is the ministerial connections with the monopolists. This is not to be taken as applying to every single Minister, but the ministerial connections with the monopolists is the biggest source of corruption and I think if this source is tackled properly, we will have gone a long way to eliminate corruption. Let us therefore consider the problem as a non-party issue and evolve effective

measures, effective policies directed against corrupt people in all walks of our social life. In economic life we should be surrounded by incorruptible men and in political life we should be surrounded by vigilant people keeping vigil on corruption. This should be the case in each party. All political parties should be incorruptible parties. And in the Congress Party I would like to see that incorruptible, honest, progressive-minded Congressmen do have preponderance over reactionary, corruptible Congressmen. I say this because that is in the interest not only of the party but also in the national interest. Might I not make that appeal? You can apply the same standard to all parties. Have your code of conduct, but that code of conduct should not be a pretence for doing nothing or an apology for your failure. I, therefore, say, surround them in the political field, in the economic field and you do that at the administrative level, and you have got some 2 million officials in the Central Government and the State Governments. Seek their co-operation. Inspire and enthuse them in the determined and vigorous fight against corruption. If you do that, you will see what a force, what vigilance and what courage and what massive action this will develop among the people. And I am sure those people who indulge in corruption, they will be shaking in their boots. So, I say, put the fear of God into the mind of these people who are corrupt now or who are potentially corrupt. Create such arrangements and systems.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, Madam. And as far as the Kashmir enquiry is concerned, I have the information, Madam, I do not know whether it is true or false; but it looks as if the enquiry is going to be confined only to the Kashmir officials. It should not be so. The Bakshi enquiry should have a national reach. Anybody, no matter whether he is placed outside that State or inside the

State or in any administration, if the spotlight is put on him through the enquiry, he should be called to account. It should not be confined only to the officials and others within Kashmir or who have come directly or strictly within a particular set-up or jurisdiction. Suppose he is some other Minister in some State or is any other high official in some State who is involved in the corruption or the alleged corruption, if you like, with the former Prime Minister or Premier, whatever you call him, he should also be put in the dock and brought within the scope of this enquiry. That is what I would like to suggest. Thank you very much for the kindness you have shown me. I think that this is a matter which we can discuss because I think we share ideas with many people on the opposite side. Therefore I have spoken. If I have said some bitter things against some Ministers, it is because life is bitter. When Shri Pratap Singh Kairon and so many other Ministers are on the mat and in the dock, you cannot speak like nice little liberals. We cannot speak such things. We are not accustomed to such things, when we see Minister after Minister coming in the bad light.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That will do, Mr. Gupta.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** The hon. Home Minister has not been present here. Of course, Mr. Hathi is a very good man. Personally I like him. I have nothing against him. But is it not proper that when any such measure is being discussed, in addition to the hon. Minister sitting there, there should also be the Home Minister so that he may listen to what we and other hon. Members have to say here? The Home Minister is not here and I do not know where he is now and what he is doing or with what C.I.D. men he is talking. I don't know.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Gupta, please wind up now. I have given you 15 minutes now.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** Madam I would like you to convey, if you will kindly convey it, the consensus of the House—I think the sense of the House has been expressed in a polite way here—that we would have liked the presence of the hon. Home Minister here when such measures are discussed and we regret that he is not here now.

**SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI:** You were not here when I moved the motion for consideration of the Bill.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** He listens to you everyday, I know. But I say he should listen also to the opposition Members.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Vijaivargiya.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** That is what I say. Thank you, very much.

श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय (मध्य प्रदेश): उपभोक्ता महादया, मैंने श्री भूपेश गुप्त जी का भाषण सुना, और भी बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस हाऊस में भाषण दिये हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी की आज गवर्नमेंट है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग और मिनिस्टर लोग इस बात को महसूस करते हैं और बहुत अच्छी तरह से महसूस करते हैं कि हम शासन को जितना अच्छा बना सकें, हमको बनाना चाहिये। जो गवर्नमेंट काम कर रही है उसकी त्रुटियाँ निकासना और उस पर आक्षेप करना आसान है और आलोचना या आक्षेप कई भावनाओं से किये जाते हैं।

आज देश में जो बड़ी प्लानिंग चल रही है, जो हम देश की उन्नति करने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये बाहर से भी लाते हैं और जनता पर भी टैक्स लगा करके काम कर रहे हैं, तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि ऐसे अवसर हैं मनुष्यों के सामने और व्यक्तियों के सामने कि वे उसमें कुछ बेजा फायदा उठावें। क्योंकि यह चीज हमारी प्लानिंग में और हमारे देश की उन्नति में बाधक होती है, इसलिए इसको कोई ज्यादा महसूस

[श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय]

नहीं कर सकता सिवाय गवर्नमेंट के जो आज इस काम को उठा रही है और आगे बढ़ा रही है। आलोचना करना आसान है, लेकिन इतने बड़े देश में जो डेमोक्रेसी के आधार पर चल रहा है, उसके शासन को चला ले जाना बहुत मुश्किल है। जब किसी दल के हाथ में सत्ता पहुँचेगी तो उसकी भी परीक्षा हो जायेगी। थोड़ी परीक्षा औरों की भी हो चुकी है। जैसे हमारे गणतन्त्र वाले भाई हैं जो कि आज बहुत ज्यादा व्यापारियों और धंधा करने वालों का ही पक्ष लिया करते हैं, थोड़े दिन उन्होंने काम करके देखा है उड़ीसा में।

**श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र** अगर गणतन्त्र का नाम मान्यवर सदस्य ने उठाया है, तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि गणतन्त्र वाले जो मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने यह चैलेंज किया था कि एक इनक्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया जाय और उड़ीसा में जितने मिनिस्टर थे उन सबको उसमें डाल दिया जाय। Did you accept that challenge? Congressmen had not the courage to accept the challenge.

**श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय** मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने वह काम किया है जिससे अब्दुल गनी साहब भी खुश हो रहे हैं। हम अपनी गलतियों को और अपने आदमियों की गलतियों का भी पकड़ने को तैयार हैं और उनके ऊपर जाच बिठाई जाती है। खास करके नेहरू जी के जमाने में दाम कमीशन बैठा और उसके जरिये में जाच हुई। कभी कभी जाच में कुछ देर लगती या कोई ज़ावता इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो उससे यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि देर लगती है।

(Interruptions)

कभी कभी किसी ज़ाबते में अगर कोई देरी लग जाये, तो उसमें कोई असन्तोष करने की बात नहीं है।

**PROF. M. B. LAL:** There is a proverb: "Justice delayed is justice denied."

**श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय** मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ज़ाबते का भी तो कुसूर है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी भूपेश गुप्त जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही। जब उनके हाथ में केरल की हुकूमत थी, तब आप देखिये कि उनकी पार्टी ने कितना रुपया और चन्दा इकट्ठा किया और मालदार लोगों को किस तरह से मजबूर किया वहाँ पर। अभी हमारे जोसेफ मैथेन साहब ने पूछा था कि वहाँ पर क्या एक राइस डील नहीं हुआ था। तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कौनसा कारनामा बहुत साफ है कि वे यह कह सकें कि यह गवर्नमेंट तो करप्शन को ढकना चाहती है और बाकी लोग ढकना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं विरोधियों की इस बात का सख्त विरोध करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का हर आदमी, हर व्यक्ति और आम तौर पर सब मिनिस्टर भ्रष्टाचारी है और उनकी अपनी पार्टी में कोई भी एक आदमी ऐसा नहीं है जो गलत काम करता हो। इसलिये ऐसा जनरेलाइजेशन करना ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश में है, अग्रेजों के जमाने में था, मुगलों के जमाने में था और बहुत से पुराने किस्से हिन्दू राजा रईसों के जमाने के भी हैं। तो भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना एक ऐसी आम बीमारी को मिटाना है जिसमें सबको शरीक होना चाहिये। दरअसल इसमें पार्टी का मवाल नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि हम आज डिक्टेटरी तरीके से नहीं चल रहे हैं, जैसा कि रूस या चीन का तरीका है कि अगर किसी पर शक हो जाय तो उसको यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह कोटर रेवोल्युशनरी है और इस तरह किसी बहाने का भी नाम ले करके उसको गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यहाँ डेमोक्रेसी है और हम लोगों की व्यक्तिगत आज़ादी को मानते हैं। ऐसी हालत

में यही हो सकता है कि हम कानून का, कास्टिट्यूशन का, ख्याल रखते हुये भी लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार से रोक सके पब्लिक लाइफ में भी और सर्विसेज में भी और यह जो बिल आया है, यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को तहेदिल से रोकना चाहते हैं।

जब से मैं इस हाऊस में हूँ, १०, ११ साल से, तब से मैं बराबर इस बात पर जोर देता रहा हूँ कि आर्टिकल ३११ जो कास्टिट्यूशन में है, उसमें काफी तबदीली होनी चाहिये। मधानम् कमेटी ने जो उसका ड्राफ्ट पेश किया था, वह पूरी तरह से माना नहीं गया। पिछले कास्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल में आर्टिकल ३११ में थोड़ा चेंज हुआ, वह ठीक है, लेकिन आर्टिकल ३११ में वह कम्प्लीट चेंज वैसा ही होना चाहिये—मेरा डिसेंटिंग नोट भी उस पर है—जिससे हमारी सर्विसेज पवित्र हो सके। साथ ही मैंने इस बात पर भी जोर दिया था कि सर्विसेज को ठीक करने के साथ साथ पालिटीशियंस को भी ठीक करने का काम हो। आज आप शल्ला के सम्बन्ध में देखिये, तो व्यापारियों में भी वही काम चल रहा है। किसानों की भी यह हालत है कि वे कर्जा इसलिये लेते हैं कि वे बँल खरीदेंगे, लेकिन वे लगाते हैं शर्दी के काम में या और किसी काम में। तो कमोवेश कुछ न कुछ इररेगुलैरिटी हमारे देश में सभी तबकों में आ गई है और सभी लोग, सभी सेक्शनस, सभी पार्टिज और सभी तबके के लोग इसको दुरुस्त करेंगे तब ही हमारे देश से यह बीमारी मिट सकती है।

अब मैं इस बात का श्रेय मौजूदा प्रधान मन्त्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को दूंगा जो कि उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने ही सथानम् कमेटी बैठाई और उसकी यह काफी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है। इसकी बहुत सी सिफारिशें हैं और इन सिफारिशों के जो कई सेक्शंस हैं वे अलग अलग तरीके से

अमल में लाएंगे लेकिन सेक्शन ७ में जो उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी, उसके अनुसार, उनकी रेकमेंडेशन के अनुसार, यह एण्टी-कॉरप्शन लाज अमेंडमेंट बिल आ रहा है। इन कानूनों में संशोधन करने के लिए इस संशोधन बिल को लाने के अलावा भी विजिनेस कमेटिया केन्द्र में कायम हुई और विजिलेंस कमेटिया हर स्टेट में कायम हुई, इससे मालूम होता है कि हमारी पार्टि, जो कि आज रूलिंग पार्टि है वह पूरी हार्दिक भावना से कॉरप्शन को मिटाने के लिए तत्पर है।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें थी उनके अनुसार इण्डियन पीनल कोड में, उसकी कुछ धाराओं में, परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में, क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस में, देलही स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैबलिशमेंट ऐक्ट में, प्रिवेशन ऑफ कॉरप्शन ऐक्ट में और क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट में कुछ संशोधन किया जा रहा है। ये जो पांच छ कानून हैं इनमें सथानम् कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है। मैंने उनका अध्ययन किया है और मेरे ख्याल से जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं वे बहुत मुनासिब हैं, इनसे जाब्ता ठीक होगा और कॉरप्शन को मिटाने में आसानी होगी

अब, एक सवाल अक्सर आया कि मिनिस्टर्स इसमें शामिल हैं या नहीं। तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स की परिभाषा में मिनिस्टर्स भी आ जाते हैं, तब तो यह डर भी नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर्स के भ्रष्टाचार को बचाने या छिपाने की कोई कोशिश की जा रही है। मेरे ख्याल से जब यह स्पष्टीकरण हो गया है तब हमें समझना चाहिए कि हर तबके के भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाये जाने का पूर्ण प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

कहा गया कि ओमबुड्समैन की जो सस्था है, जोकि स्वीडन में शायद चलती है वैसी हो।

[ श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय ]

तो उसमें पब्लिक में से किसी आदमी को ओमबुड्समैन बनाया जाये। मुझे भी जंचता है कि यह एक अच्छा तरीका होगा, अभी पाठक साहब ने भी उस पर जोर दिया और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि वैसा कुछ किया जाये।

बाकी मैं इस एंटीकरप्शन लाज अमेंड-मेंट बिल का पूरे हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. DAS (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, I give my whole-hearted support to the Bill. I hope and believe that a socially useful Bill like this will receive the unanimous support both inside the House and outside and that there will not be a single dissenting voice against it. The Bill though designated as the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, has a limited scope and does not deal with all aspects of corruption. It seeks to incorporate and give effect to some of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption appointed by the Government of India in 1962 with Mr. K. Santhanam, M.P. as Chairman on the initiative and suggestion of our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was then the Home Minister. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, who is our present Home Minister, has taken upon himself the onerous task of eradicating corruption from the administration of the country with something like a missionary zeal. His frank and forthright declaration that he would step down from the high office he now occupies if he does not succeed in producing a striking impression with regard to the uprooting of corruption within a couple of years had a thrilling effect on the minds of the people. It generated hopes and expectations in the mind of the general public interested in the complete purging of our administrative and social life of the vices of corruption. It also produced conster-

nation in the ranks of confirmed addicts of corruption. It would have been in the fitness of things if all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee had been accepted by the Government and a comprehensive measure dealing with all aspects of corruption had been brought forward before the House. That was not perhaps possible in the very nature of things. The Bill, however, is a welcome measure in spite of its limitations. The Santhanam Committee deserves our thanks and congratulations on the splendid work that it has performed in going to the very root of corruption and its causes. The Committee undertook a thorough study of all aspects of corruption prevailing in the administration and society and suggested remedial measures of a radical and far reaching character. The Committee's suggestion for widening the definition of "public servant" has not been accepted by the Government perhaps under the fear that it would be too drastic and might discourage honest and deserving persons from joining the public life but having regard to the colossal magnitude which this vice has assumed in almost all the administrative branches and functions and also in view of the fact that corruption has also infiltrated into the religious and social organisations and educational organisations, it would have been more appropriate if the Committee's definition of a public servant had been accepted by the Government. It is, however, a happy thing that the major recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have been accepted by the Government and action on the basis of the recommendations has already been started. The appointment of Central and State Vigilance Commissioners, the setting up of study teams in the Central Public Works Department, the Import and Export Control Organisation and the starting of Sadachar Samiti as a non-official, non-political and non-partisan organisation are undoubtedly step in pursuance of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.

Madam Deputy Chairman, corruption is a social evil. It has to be fought on all fronts and at all levels, at the political level, at the administrative level, at the social level and at the moral level. The most pathetic and ludicrous aspect of corruption is the fact that in certain administrative spheres, those that indulge in corruption do so as a matter of long-standing habit and routine without any sense of built or moral scruples. The exactions they secure from the people they call their legitimate dues; it is called their *mamuli*. What is, therefore, needed to set things right is not merely tightening of the law by means of amendment of a few sections of the criminal law but the undertaking of a thorough remodelling of our administrative system and procedures along with an all-out effort by the leaders of society and also by the leaders of Government for the moral elevation of the community as a whole. The administrative systems and procedures that are in vogue in 4 P.M. our country, a legacy of our days of subjection, are the most fertile breeding grounds for corruption and the common man is the worst sufferer and victim of this faulty administrative system at the lowest level. What is needed to set things right is a programme of administrative reforms from the lowest level upwards and I am happy to see that the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has started some such move.

Lastly, it has to be borne in mind that it is not the tightening of our criminal laws and theoretical formulations of moral maxims that matter so much as their practical application and I regret to say that in respect of practical application we sometimes falter and lag behind.

I feel in this connection constrained to make a reference about the unfortunate situation in Orissa. Hon. Members are aware that for some months past there are allegations of

corrupt practices of a very serious nature levelled against some of the high-ups in the Orissa Cabinet. The charges have been there for a long period and it is strange that no decision has yet been arrived at. References to these allegations are frequently made in the Press and indications are now and then given that the matter will be finally disposed of within the course of a few weeks but the matter remains there.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: The Home Minister should take note of it because it comes from one of their Members.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: I do note whatever is said and from whichever side it is said.

SHRI N. K. DAS: The delay in the disposal of this serious matter has done a lot of harm and has vitiated the atmosphere in Orissa. The unrest among the students that convulsed Orissa for a little less than two months would not have taken such a massive character as it did but for the support that it received from all sections of the public. Thank God, the strike has come to an end, chiefly, not wholly, through the intervention of our Home Minister who paid a couple of days' visit to our State. As a matter of fact, the Ministers there may be guilty, or may not be guilty; I hold no brief either for them or against them. It is not for the Union Government to pronounce a verdict of guilty or not guilty on the Ministers, but what is needed is to take immediate steps for ending the atmosphere of distrust, uncertainty and suspicion that is prevailing in Orissa. In fairness to the Ministers themselves and in the interest of clean administration of Orissa, immediate steps should be taken to set suspicions at rest.

With these words, I again reiterate my support to this measure.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I congratulate the

[Shri D. Thengari.]

Santhanam Committee for its splendid work. I am also thankful to the Home Ministry for moving a bit in the right direction but this amending Bill has left an impression that so far as corruption is concerned, the Government is willing to strike but reluctant to wound.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.]

Sir, in the first place this amending Bill is based upon the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. It would have been more appropriate or in the fitness of things to discuss this Report in the House and then to introduce a Bill in the light of the discussion in the House. Somehow this has not been done. The Santhanam Committee has taken pains to submit comprehensive recommendations. It should not have been difficult or impossible for the Government to introduce a comprehensive Bill on its strength but the Bill that is introduced has left out many of the important recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. There are in all twelve sections in the Report. It is true that all of them do not deal with recommendations involving legislation; yet their content and import ought to have been taken into consideration by the Government before introducing this amending Bill. As it is, this amending Bill takes cognisance of the recommendations in only one section of the Report, viz., section 7. Even there all the recommendations have not been accepted. Out of 29 paragraphs, only five to twentyfour are incorporated in this Bill. Paragraphs 1 to 4 dealing with social offences and 25 to 29 have not been touched. In all there are 137 recommendations of the Committee; out of these 49 have not been accepted so far. Thirtynine have been accepted with or without changes but they are not yet implemented. Fiftyone recommendations have been accepted, not in toto, but

with modifications and these alone have been implemented. Thus only 51 out of 137 recommendations have reached the stage of implementation and that too not without modifications. We do not advocate adventurism but at the same time the pace with which the Government is moving is overcautious and this is not going to meet the need of the day so far as the problem of elimination of corruption is concerned. Some of the important recommendations that have been overlooked deserve our attention. For example, I do not understand why in keeping with the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee abetment of offence should not have been made a substantive and non-bailable offence. There is no reason why this should not have been done. The Committee had recommended that for two years after his retirement a public servant should not be permitted to accept any employment in a commercial enterprise or business. This also deserves to be incorporated.

Now, in Sections 4 and 5 of the Committee's Report, they deal with the Conduct Rules and Disciplinary Rules. In the light of the recommendations in those two sections, appropriate changes ought to have been introduced. For example, there is a recommendation:

"A thorough review of laws, rules, procedures, and practice should be undertaken for the purpose of listing the discretionary powers, levels at which such powers are exercised, the manner of the exercise of such powers, the control exercised within the hierarchy over the exercise of the powers, the points at which citizens come into contact with the Ministries and Departments and the purpose for which they do so."

The Committee further suggested:

"A thorough study be made in respect of each Ministry/Department/Undertaking of the extent,

the possible scope and modes of corruption, preventive and remedial measures prescribed, if any, and their effectiveness."

The amending Bill has not taken cognisance of these important recommendations in Sections 4 and 5. On the contrary, this Bill seeks to introduce some procedure which has not been recommended by the Santhanam Committee. Here I am referring to the procedure of *in camera* trial. I must say that this is a very dangerous procedure and it will minimise the extent of justice, which is really the purpose of all trials.

Now, there are certain powers with which the public, in general, is concerned, for example, the Central Public Works Department, the Import and Export Control Organisation, DGS and D and the Director-General of Technical Development. The Santhanam Committee has made certain specific recommendations regarding these departments, but they have also been cold-stored.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: No, no.

SHRI D. THENGARI: There is a demand from the general public that the Home Ministry must go thoroughly into the question of procedure of licensing. The organisation of the Director-General of Supplies, which first scrutinises the applications, must itself be subjected to a thorough scrutiny. In the matter of public relations, every officer must be above suspicion and for this, appropriate safeguards must be prescribed. There should be a proper enquiry into the grant of licenses.

We would also like to know from the Home Minister whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee relating to the judiciary.

Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code is very important. Clause 2 seeks to

expand the definition of 'public servant' under that section, but this expansion is not as much as would satisfy the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. Now, some categories, whose inclusion in the definition of 'public servant' was recommended by the Committee, have been left out. The Committee wanted the inclusion of the President, Secretary or other office-bearers or a member of a Managing Committee of a registered co-operative society, office-bearers or employees of educational, social, religious and other institutions, in whatever manner established, which receive aid in any form from the Central or State Governments, in the definition of 'public servant'.

Now, the Bill does not provide for inclusion of all these people. The hon. Home Minister has argued that their inclusion will discourage them from entering public life. I believe that this casts a reflection upon those noble social workers. They are men of character and integrity. They would welcome their inclusion in the definition of 'public servant'. They have nothing to fear from such an inclusion.

The Committee has stated that it should be made clear that all Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and members of local authorities etc. should also come within the definition of 'public servant'. Now, on the strength of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Rao Shiv Bahadur Singh of 1953, the hon. Minister has suggested that it is not necessary to make a specific reference to the inclusion of Ministers in the category of public servants. Now, the point is, if according to the Home Ministry, Ministers are already included in the definition, what harm would be there if it is specifically included . . .

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): It will be redundant.



SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Not according to the opinion of the Home Ministry, but it is according to the judgment of the Supreme Court.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Difficulty is likely to arise if such a matter goes before any court.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: It is according to the highest Court.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He says that the Supreme Court's ruling becomes the law of the land, unless it is modified subsequently by them.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Now, in the Santhanam Committee's Report there is a chapter regarding legislators and political parties. Now, that has not been dealt with. Regarding legislators it has been said by the Committee:

"It may be that some legislators are in the employment of private undertakings for legitimate works. In such cases, it is desirable that such employment should be open and well known and should be declared by the legislators concerned. It should be a positive rule of conduct—that such legislators should not approach Ministers or officials in connection with the work of their employers and they should refrain from participating in the discussion or voting on demands or proposals in which their firms or undertakings are interested. Other legislators, who are not *bona fide* employees, should on no account undertake, for any valuable consideration or other personal advantage, to promote the interests of, or obtain favours for any private party either in the legislature or with Government."

I am sure that the Home Minister agrees with this recommendation. I would very much like to know the reason for not incorporating this particular provision in the amending Bill.

Now, the main cause of corruption, at least one of the main causes of corruption, is the practice of receiv-

ing political donations. A few days back, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had introduced a Bill to this effect. Unfortunately, the ruling Party did not choose to support it. Now, this is what the Santhanam Committee has to say on the subject:

"We consider that, in Indian conditions, companies should not be allowed to participate in politics through their donations. It is true that this matter was debated at length during the discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill of 1960 and it was decided to permit such donations, subject to restrictions of amount and condition of publication. We do not think that this is sufficient and feel that nothing but a total ban on all donations by incorporated bodies to political parties and purposes will clear the atmosphere."

Now, the Santhanam Committee dealt with Ministers' sons and relatives being appointed to high posts on huge salaries, mostly without qualifications. Such persons are generally appointed as Public Relations Officers because this is one post which does not require any specific qualification, now, the Committee says:

"There is a widespread impression that failure of integrity is not uncommon among Ministers and that some Ministers who have held office during the last sixteen years have enriched themselves illegitimately, obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism, and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any notion of purity in public life. The general belief about failure of integrity among Ministers is as damaging as actual failure."

Now, all these recommendations of the Santhanam Committee deserve to be incorporated in the Bill and there is no reason why there is delay or they should have been avoided.

Now, there are certain general observations, which must be made, so far as the low paid Government servants are concerned. To my mind, it would be absurd to expect integrity from them, incorruptibility from them, so long as we do not provide them with at least a need-based minimum wage. I am reminded of a famous story, when the great sage, Viswamitra, preferred to steal dog's meat from somebody else, in place of being starved to death. If that can be the case of a great sage, those who are low-paid Government servants, who cannot get their common basic minimum needs, are very much unlikely to live up to the standards unless the Government is very earnest about providing them with the minimum basic needs. Secondly, if we are out to root out corruption, the process must start, must be initiated from the top. It has been aptly said: "The laymen follow whatever examples are set by the higher-ups." Very unfortunately, I will not repeat whatever has been already said, but very unfortunately, even the Chief Ministers and other higher-ups are not above blemish and the Government of India is not earnest in rooting out corruption at such top level. So long as Government is showing reluctance, disinclination in rooting out corruption at the top level, the Government of India has no right whatsoever to expect that corruption amongst the low-paid Government servants would be eliminated. So let the process start from the top.

With these remarks I conclude.

**SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, I wish to begin by repeating something that was said towards the end by my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, on this subject. He said: "Keep this as a non-party matter." Curiously, for a person of his background, he also added: "Let us put the fear of God into the minds of people." I do not know, Sir, if during the discussion on this very vital national problem, he himself kept it as a non-party subject and kept the fear of God in his mind.

Corruption is not something that attaches to a particular party or a particular State. It can attach itself to any party or any State at any time. Therefore, corruption is all the more a monster with which we must deal effectively.

I was just now remembering that when I was out of India a few years ago and visited other countries, one question was continually asked of me at meetings: "Is it true Mr. Ramachandran", the questioner would ask, "that after the British left India there is a tremendous increase of corruption in your country?" I firmly said, "No", and I added that 75 to 80 per cent. of the people who were officials carrying out programmes in this country were officials trained by the British and who had worked under the British. Why am I saying this? While it is true that we must face up relentlessly to this problem of corruption in this country, I have an increasing feeling, Sir, that too much is being talked about corruption these days. Everywhere the talk is about corruption. Everybody is supposed to be corrupt. Nobody is above suspicion. While we are fighting corruption, I plead that we do not create an ethos under which everybody imagines that everyone else is corrupt in this country. I remember, long ago, listening to late Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who was speaking at a very important University function, saying that there was corruption galore under British rule. I remember Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya saying that even Governors and Governors-General were agents of big British business in England. Why am I saying this again? It is not as though this country has suddenly become corrupt all over. I think what is true is that people are far more vigilant and alert now than they were in the old days and any act of corruption anywhere is detected, exposed and attacked today. Our people under democracy in India have become certainly more vigilant. So, there is more exposure of corruption than before. We see corruption exposed in that way

[Shri G. Ramachandran.]

and therefore imagine that there is far more corruption in this country than at any time. I am not suggesting for one moment that there is no corruption. There is corruption in this country and I am grateful that this Bill has been introduced and, as my friend who spoke before me said a few minutes ago, the Bill does not go far enough. But to the extent the Bill gives we give it our complete support.

I want however, to draw the Minister's attention to one particular species of corruption which it is very difficult to handle. You can handle money corruption, you can handle bribery, you can handle different kinds of corruption which are easily found out, but I want to draw the Minister's attention to this point that there is in this country today, if at all there is to be a comparison, more corruption due to political influence than at any time before. I remember, Shri C. Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister of Madras laid down the rule that no member of the Congress Party should approach any important official directly but only through the Party. He said, "Hands off the officials" to his party members. I remember occasions when there were Congress Party people who would take up a phone and talk to the Collector and say, "Do this and do that". Shri C. Rajagopalachari put a stop to this and probably that was one of the reasons why he was attacked so much in his own home State. This is a very serious thing. Will the Cabinet, the ruling Party and the Home Minister, take cognisance of this fact that there is more corruption in this country today through political influence than any other influence? Even M.Ps. and M.L.As. are instruments of this corruption. If somebody can take the stand firmly and unequivocally that no recommendation of any kind from a Party member will be allowed to be brought to the Minister or those in power but that all this should be canalised in the proper way, if there could be a decision of that kind, then

probably this political corruption will become less. It is growing every day. There are people who want to become M.Ps. and M.L.As. not so much because of some allowance they get but because of the influence they can wield on those in authority. This is a matter wholly for the ruling party. I do not believe, for one moment, what my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said, that this Party is particularly corrupt. I know the record of his Party in my home-State, the Kerala State. It was a sorry story of corruption, of using political influence at every point on the administration to achieve political ends. It is, therefore, not a question of party. It is a question of character, and it is equally a question of deliberately planning to ensure that political influence is not added to the many other influences which corrupt people and the administration. After all when everything is said and done, when there is a Chief Minister, when there is a Home Minister, when there are other Ministers, if they set the tone and the pace in this country of simple living, of incorruptible attitude to every problem that arises then it filters down to the lower ranks. If that does not happen today, if in the lower ranks there is corruption and you catch people there and punish them, which is so easy to do, it is because this incorruptibility of conduct is not trickling down from the higher level to the lower levels. As you implement this Bill—and I wish you godspeed—I wish also that some day a Bill which will touch corruption at more levels and in more ways than is possible now, will be forthcoming. But at the moment, while you deal with all the other levels of corruption, please make it a special point to see that corruption through political influence stops in this country. And if you do that, you would have added tremendous strength to the administration and to the party in power.

SHRI J. S. PILLAI (Madras): Sir, I support this measure brought forward by the hon. Minister and in doing so, I wish to make one or two suggestions which I hope he will take

in the sense in which I am making them.

This Bill, as given out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was framed to give effect to the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. In this Bill powers given to officers have been increased, and punishment has also been increased. Probably, Government think that by increasing punishment they can put down corruption. In my opinion, merely increasing the punishment will not put down corruption. For instance, for murder you have the capital punishment, hanging. I wish to know whether on account of hanging people are reluctant to commit murder. As soon as you open the paper, you see news about murders at one place or the other. Merely increasing punishment will not put down corruption. In this case I wish to tell the Minister that prevention is better than cure. Government should prevent corruption, that is more important. First, they must enquire why there is corruption and what is the state of life where corruption is to be found. These things should be looked into. We have corruption simply because we have got what is known as the permit system. I am not against the permit system. If there is not permit system, one man will knock away everything. So, we must have the permit system. But the only thing is that the distribution part of the permit system should be done a little carefully.

Regarding the state of life where corruption is to be found, it is not only among the low-paid officers but among the high-paid officers also. I will explain what I have in mind. Some of the retired ICS officers, as was referred to by the Member on the opposite side, are being re-employed. Why do they do so? And they are given fabulous salaries, sometimes running into six and five figures. They do so because they want to get permits from the Government. When these ICS officers retire, their juniors step into their shoes. These firms think

that by getting them into their firms, they would be able to wield influence and be able to get permits. So, the salaries which are given by these firms to these people are nothing but open bribery. Government should prevent these people from taking up jobs in firms after retirement. The hon. Minister knows that the members of the Public Service Commission are not allowed to take up jobs after retirement, so also is the Auditor-General. Only recently have they been sanctioned pension, the members of the Public Service Commission. When the ICS officers get fabulous salaries, and sumptuous salaries also why should they be allowed to take up jobs in firms? I cannot understand it. I think there are rules which prevent these people from taking up appointment in firms. But these rules are followed more in their breach than in their observance. So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that the Government should see that at least for ten or fifteen years after retirement these ICS people are not allowed to take up any appointment in any firm.

The second thing that I wish to suggest is that Ministers should be above corruption, that is, above suspicion like Caesar's wife. I do not know whether Caesar's wife was above suspicion, but there is a proverb

SHRI P N SAPRU: It is a

SHRI J S PILLAI: The very fact that a Minister's name is connected with a firm is enough. Directly or indirectly, the officers are influenced by that name and they are giving a lot of permits to these firms. I do not say that the Ministers are not human beings; they are human beings. They must also have some money. So they will have firms in the names of their sons or their sons-in-law. But when a permit is given to a firm, Government should be informed of it, then it should be open to everybody to see what permit was given to that firm.

[Shri J. S. Pillai.]

The third thing that I wish to point out is this. Now, subscriptions are given to political parties. That has been mentioned by the hon. Member who has just preceded me. I can understand subscription being given out of love for a party. But most of the firms donate to the parties not out of love but to get some permits. For instance, they give to all the parties. I am reminded of a story that took place during the Wars of the Roses in England. There was one lady during that time who had two sons. She sent one boy to join the Yorkists and the other to join the Lancastrians. She said, if one party won, the other would be supported by that boy. In this way these firms subscribe to all the parties. So, the best way to avoid all these things is this. In England, the Conservative Party also collects money from firms. The best way is, when permits are given, once in a month, Government should place before this House the names of people to whom permits have been given and the reasons for it. This would be the best thing.

The other day, I was coming from Aligarh. One gentleman came into my compartment. We were talking about the scarcity of rice. That gentleman stood up and vociferously said, "There is corruption in the Government, from A to Z." He made a sweeping statement. Those people who themselves are corrupt are making that noise.

The following incident happened when I was a young boy. I went to a *chattram* or a choultry near a temple. When we were all sleeping, a thief came and took away a bangle from a lady. That lady woke up and cried, "Thief". Everybody was shouting. But that man's shouting was louder than all of us put together. We could not know who the thief was. Then he ran away, we also ran behind him. One of us went there and caught hold of him. To our surprise, that man was having one of

the bangles that was stolen. So, even corrupt people make the loudest noise. It appears to all of us that corruption is rampant. Corruption is everywhere, not only in our country. As long as there is human nature, corruption will be there. But from the way in which it is said, it appears that corruption is seen everywhere. The only thing that I wish to tell the Minister is, every month he should place before this House the names of people to whom permits are given, the names of firms, and the reason for giving the permits. Then it will clear the conscience of all the people.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Bill which is before the House. I find that there is a certain amount of inadequacy of understanding about the approach to this problem. On the one side, there is this stand that corruption is all-pervading, it has affected all walks of life, all departments of life, and that whatever is done is insufficient, even the present Bill which really aims at dealing with the most sensitive part of the situation is not enough. And on the other side, there is a feeling—at any rate this is being said—that there is an attempt to belittle it. Personally, I feel that this is a very deep-rooted matter. It is wrong to say that it has grown up to such proportions now or only recently. It is, in my opinion, wrong also to think that because during the wartime or earlier certain things happened and therefore corruption developed in great proportions. In certain respects, there is a deep and old tradition in this country where there is a general desire for a member of a family to go to somebody, to some person of influence, to get certain things done. There is that tradition, widespread tradition, both in the villages and in the urban areas. I know so many friends and acquaintances whose women folk would say that the husband is a fool, he does not earn in a particular man-

ner. And there is hardly any real censure against a son in the family earning in more ways than one, outside the normal sphere. It is a deep-rooted tradition. If anybody thinks that merely by attacking it at one particular front or two or three fronts we are likely to be able to overcome this evil, he is very much mistaken. It is at the same time exceedingly wrong to overpaint the picture. Prof. Mukat Behari Lal, whom I and every body else in this House hold in the highest esteem, with a big, black brush painted everybody in deep black colour. According to him, highest officers, Ministers, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament are all corrupt. I did not hear any word of restraint or any word to qualify this statement.

PROF M. B. LAL: I only quoted the Santhanam Committee Report.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not think even if you quote the Santhanam Committee Report, you are going to win this battle by overstating the position you say that we are all black and corrupt.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Since you are not singling out, he has also gone by generalisation.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT: The Members of the Congress Party yield to nobody, they are second to none in condemning corruption wherever it may be. If it were not for the rank and file and the general run of the people in the Party who condemn corruption in the strongest terms, I do not think there would have been so much awareness about fighting corruption.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Action is necessary not condemnation.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT: What greater proof do you want? I do not know of a single instance in recent history either of this country or anywhere in the world where

the Home Minister of the country goes out of his way to appoint such a committee. How did the Santhanam Committee come about? It was not as if the Opposition did something about it. The Home Minister is also a respected member of the Congress Party. And here is the Home Minister who comes out and undertakes major revision of the penal law of the country in order to plug the loopholes. The first point I want to make, Sir, is that this is an important step in the right direction. I have not been present here throughout, but I have not heard any Member of the Congress Party or other parties saying that these laws should not be amended or that some very important law has been left out which needed some amendment. If that is so, then I say the Bill requires the whole-hearted support of the House.

Secondly, as I was saying in the beginning, if you really want to root out corruption from the life of the country, then, human nature being as it is everywhere in the world, you should start with education. Start with making the character of the children. Catch them young and give them something which will instil in them respect for character, even greater respect than for efficiency, intelligence or anything else in life. You have to start with education, from the primary education and go up to the highest University or post-graduate education. You have to build up the norms of public life and administration.

Sir, I agree with those friends who said that this cannot be done merely by taking up the question of administration at lower rungs or at higher rungs or any other category. It has to be a general approach. Any attempt to achieve a short cut—I warn, Sir—will be dangerous; it will bring disastrous consequences. You cannot suddenly change the whole outlook, the whole country by merely changing some things.

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT:

In this connection I should like to say that in my opinion favouritism in administration, favouritism in private and public life, individual life apart, is really the father and mother of corruption. When somebody goes to a Minister or to an officer and asks for something on compassionate grounds or because somebody is somebody's friend or because somebody is interested in somebody else—some X, Y or Z—action is taken; the gentleman approaching them feels that he has done something very ordinary, normal, in life. He does not bother about it. But let us remember that if an officer is required or persuaded to go out of his way to do something which normally he would not do, he will have to do half a dozen other things in a similar manner. Therefore, bribery or illegal gratification alone is not corruption, but there are a number of things which we go on doing which are corruption. We have to be very careful about that. After all, human nature is the same everywhere. If I were an officer, I would react exactly in the same way. I say this as I know many officers, some of whom are my friends. Therefore, we have to guard against such things. We have to set norms of behaviour.

These days in a controlled economy, when there is planned development in the country, we have to approach Government departments for certain things to be done, for certain permits to be given, for a licence or an authorisation for a newsprint quota. When after half a dozen reminders I do not get a quota, I have to see an officer or a Minister. Let it not be thought that anybody who goes to somebody for such authorisation is a criminal. If you want industrial development to take place, not only in the public sector but also in the private sector—I do not hold a brief for anybody—then, I say, you should not allow this atmosphere to develop in the

country where we pooch pooch or look down upon a person as a criminal who enters into some industry, some new enterprise and approaches some officer to get some facilities. After all, he is risking his own personal or other capital. It should be open for a decent person who wants to enter business or who is already in business to get his requirements and facilities that a government department alone can give. For that, appealing a Government department, pleading one's case or representing facts is a perfectly legitimate and proper thing to do. And no undesirable or bad idea should be associated with this. It is not possible for you to run the country or develop it industrially and socially without having some sort of control. Therefore, while you have to have a rule you have to provide for proper exceptions. No rule has ever been administered successfully, I can say this with a certain amount of experience, without providing for proper exceptions. Exceptions should be provided and announced publicly and openly and officers should be allowed full freedom and initiative to work within such rules of administration.

Finally, I want to limit my remarks to an issue arising in connection with this Bill. I believe that out of ten cases, usually, against one case which is fit for being taken to a court of law, nine have to be dealt with departmentally. Now the departmental procedure is an exceedingly dilatory and unending sort of process. I have got all manner of cases before my mind's eye. One is in which the officer is angry or there is some complaint and suddenly an explanation is demanded, a suspension is ordered and a charge-sheet is framed. Proceedings continue for weeks and weeks and months and months and finally something or other happens and usually without any useful result, because the officer who has been so hastily charge-sheeted is able

to defend himself, and often with some justification. Therefore no case should be allowed of a disciplinary nature to be taken up without the utmost care being exercised in choosing such cases. Certainly, the entire procedure should be revised. Under the present procedure, firstly you ask for an explanation, then you frame a charge-sheet, then he gives a reply, then the enquiry goes on, and after everything has been enquired into again you have to ask the person for a second explanation and the whole process goes on for months and months together. I know in most cases, as soon as an explanation is demanded or suspension is effected, the person concerned immediately goes on sick leave. The suspended person, whether in industry or in Government, immediately files a medical certificate. I do not know how suddenly able-bodied persons who have been going on nicely fall seriously ill. And there is such a plethora of doctors who will immediately certify anybody ill, and after that the case goes on. One after another postponements go on taking place. In my opinion, therefore, it is very important that the disciplinary procedure should be improved, and I request the Home Minister to kindly take note of this and to think out some proper amendment in the existing procedure for disciplinary action so that an innocent person is not harassed, suspensions are not ordered indiscriminately or allowed to continue indefinitely and subsequently Government have not to reinstate the suspended person with full pay. On the other side, where there is a serious case, it should be possible for officers specially trained and qualified legally, to take up the case and conclude it within a very reasonably short time so that if the person is guilty, he gets his deserts.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I extend my welcome to the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1964 which

has been sponsored by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. I agree with him that the Indian Penal Code stands in need of revision, taking into account the social ideas which now dominate our society but I am afraid that the mere adoption of this Bill is not going to create a suitable climate for the eradication of corruption unless at the same time Government announces legislative measures to control corruption among the holders of political offices. Perhaps I may say here that corruption is not as widespread in India as some of these reports of Commissions of Inquiry might indicate. Things are much worse in many other countries but we have to take into account the fact that the permit raj which has been introduced and the gradual extension of Government control over the public and private sectors give room for many opportunities of corruption on the part of those who hold political offices.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you envisage a society without it?

SHRI A. D. MANI: In any society where there are so many controls there is bound to be an element of corruption. The Santhanam Committee has dealt with, at length, the problem of political corruption and has made a recommendation that Ministers should be regarded as public servants. I see that Ministers have been declared as public servants by the Supreme Court in one of its judgments and it may not be necessary for us to amend this law in order to make Ministers as public servants in terms of legal definition but even though the Supreme Court might have declared Ministers as public servants, it is the duty of Government to see that in the case of Ministers the procedure which is followed in the case of public servants is adopted. One of the limitations under which public servants function in the country is that they have to file returns of their income and wealth with the Government concerned. I understand that the Government have evolved a Code of Conduct for Ministers under which



[Shri A. D. Mani.]

Ministers will file such returns to the Prime Minister. In this connection I would commend to the Home Minister a very important document—a report on the Ethical Standards of Government—published by the United States Senate in 1951. One of the recommendations of this Committee was:

“Legislation should be enacted requiring all Members of Congress, all Federal officials receiving a salary of \$ 10,000 or more, or who are in positions of GS-15 and above, or of equivalent rank, and the principal officials of national political parties to disclose their incomes, assets, and all dealings in securities and commodities. The disclosures should be made by filing reports with the Comptroller General on forms provided by him to show income by source and amounts and to identify assets and show their value. These reports should be annual.”

I feel that Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures also should voluntarily submit themselves to the discipline of filing their income-tax returns to the Auditor General. This recommendation of the Report on the Ethical Standards in the Federal Government of the U.S. deserves to be adopted in our country. There should be no difficulty whatever in all Members of Parliament and Ministers filing their declarations before the Auditor General.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: How will that make things better?

SHRI A. D. MANI: By giving publicity to the wealth accumulation. . .

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Was that advice adopted in the U.S.?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I have been trying to find out through the documentation that is available whether it has been adopted but this is one of the ideas which has been put forward in the U.S. itself . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It may be added that they do not do so . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: . . . where there is a good deal of corruption in political affairs. I would like to mention here that in the case of charges against Ministers, it will be desirable for the Government to adopt the procedure prescribed under the Government Servants' Enquiries Act to which the Minister made a reference in his opening remarks. There is a Public Servants Enquiries Act which was adopted in 1850 under which a procedure was prescribed for enquiring into the charges against public servants. I feel that this Act should be adopted in the case of Ministers also so that whenever there is a charge which has got to be enquired into and the charge happens to be *prima facie* sound, the Government has already a machinery under the Public Servants Enquiries Act to conduct enquiries. I feel that the Government should take steps to see that legislation is brought forward in regard to financial affairs of Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures. In this connection I may say that while the enquiry conducted into the conduct of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon had a tonic effect on public morale, there has been a weakening of the atmosphere against corruption in the country. Government has not taken speedy action in the case of the Orissa affairs where serious charges have been made against Mr. Biren Mitra, the Chief Minister and Mr. Patnaik who happened to be the Chief Minister of the State some time ago. These charges are still pending and somehow a feeling has gone abroad that the Government is not going to conduct an enquiry and going to ask the Ministers to vacate their offices. In this case I feel that publicity is the best way of maintaining the morale of the public. Unless fullest publicity is given to the misconduct of any person who happens to hold political office, it is not possible for us to maintain an atmosphere which will fight against corruption. In this connection I may say here that

the Representation of the Peoples Act also may have to be amended to provide that a person who has been found guilty of misconduct in a formal Commission of Enquiry should be asked to vacate the seat in the Legislature. In the case of Punjab, in spite of the fact that Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was the subject of very severe strictures at the hands of the Das Commission, he has been continuing as a Member of the Legislature. This has been left to the Congress High Command to decide whether he should resign his office or not. In the House of Commons, as you are aware, when a person is accused of misconduct, he takes Chiltern Hundreds and immediately retires from Parliament. There should be some kind of provision in the Representation of the Peoples Act.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: There is no constitutional provision to that effect, but only convention . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: This is a convention, I quite agree, but . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Not even a convention. I might point out instances where a Member has not resigned.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, in the case of Mr. Profumo, the moment the findings by inquiry were made known . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: But there were other cases where . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: Apart from everything else, the convention in Britain is that when a charge is made and proved against a person who holds political office, he resigns his membership of the House of Commons by taking Chiltern Hundreds.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is time. You may continue tomorrow, Mr. Mani. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 8th December, 1964.