

been put out which I think is incorrect.

Then Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has asked me another question as to whether the American Ambassador did see me. He did see me. In fact many High Commissioners and many Ambassadors are continually seeing me, and it is one of the functions of the Heads of Mission of foreign countries to assess the result of anything that is happening in any part of the world. I would like to add that the American Ambassador, to be fair to him, did not in any way criticise any of the speeches; he did not have objection to anything that was said by our President abroad.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The question was, did he bring to your notice certain American papers. *New York Times* and other things, and point out to you, quite apart from what opinion he gave, that the American reactions were adverse to some of the observations made by the President? It is a very straight question and an answer can be given.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a straight answer that there is no question of the American Ambassador criticising in any manner the speech of the President. As to what are the talks he had with me, it is a matter entirely between myself and the Ambassador.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then you admit that he came to you with papers.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I do admit and I have no hesitation in admitting that the Soviet Ambassador sees me, the Czech Ambassador sees me, and I do not know why the Communist Party should be upset if the American Ambassador sees me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now go to legislative business. The Appropriation Bill.

# THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1964.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the supplementary demands of Rs. 986.72 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 22nd September, 1964 and an expenditure of Rs. 2.67 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the supplementary demands presented to the House on the 7th September, 1964. Detailed explanations in support of the demands have as usual been given in the footnotes below the supplementary demand statements. I would therefore confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the major items for which additional provision is required.

A total provision of Rs. 5.25 crores has been sought for expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of new migrants coming over to India from East Pakistan. As hon. Members are aware, over 6 lakhs of persons have already come over since January, 1964, and the influx is continuing. The problem of their relief and rehabilitation is being tackled on an emergency footing and several transit centres and camps have already been opened at various places for providing food, shelter, cash doles, clothing, medical relief, etc., to the migrants.

Tenements for providing accommodation to them are also being constructed. Besides the direct expenditure incurred by the Centre, grants are also being given to the States for the relief and rehabilitation of migrants. The additional requirements on account of such grants-in-aid are estimated at Rs. 3 crores during the current year for which a separate

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

Supplementary Demand will be asked for later during the year, if necessary.

Hon. Members will, I am sure, welcome the scheme which has been drawn up for the raising of a National Development Corps with volunteers from among the new migrants. The Corps which is intended to be employed in developmental operations, will provide disciplined workers for the execution of projects and also gainful employment to the migrants. For the present, a start is being made with three units to be located in Assam, Dandakaranya and Tripura.

A sum of Rs. 3.43 crores is required for payment to the Oil India Limited by way of subsidy on the price of crude oil supplied to Indian Refineries Limited. The price payable by the Indian Refineries Limited and that chargeable by the Oil India Limited in which Government hold 50 per cent shares is regulated by the agreements between Government and each of the two Companies. The present payment liquidates the arrears of liability towards Oil India Limited for the years 1962 and 1963.

The setting up of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation accounts for an additional provision of Rs. 50 lakhs on the Capital side. The Corporation will administer schemes of export risks, insurance, furnish guarantees to banks and provide supplementary credit facilities for promotion and development of exports.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sought for setting up the Cement Corporation of India which will be a wholly-owned Government Company. As hon. Members are aware, demand for cement has been rising rapidly. Additional capacity has already been licensed and advance approvals, also given, on the basis of which the production is expected to reach 12 to 12.5 million tonnes next year. Nevertheless, the capacity would have to be augmented considerably in the Fourth

Plan period and as the order of expansion may be beyond the capacity of the existing units, it has become necessary to set up a company in the public sector. Besides providing assistance in the promotion of plans for establishing additional capacity, the Cement Corporation will itself also set up units directly.

Among the other major items, I might mention Rs. 8.25 lakhs for the purchase of additional shares of Consumer Co-operative Stores for coal and mica miners and a token Grant for the setting up of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited. The Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited which will be fully Government-owned will set up steel works at approved sites based on approved project reports and in accordance with the working drawings supplied to it. Its first assignment is likely to be in connection with the construction of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

The present batch of Supplementary Demands involves additional expenditure of Rs. 9.89 crores of which Rs. 8.18 crores relate to Revenue and the balance to Capital. The additional requirement will, however, be set off to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs on account of receipts, recoveries, etc. The net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India would thus amount to Rs. 9.73 crores. With these words, Sir, I move.

*The question was proposed.*

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Appropriation Bill before us . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to interrupt you. I am afraid the House will have to sit till 1.30 P.M. The time allotted to this Bill is one hour and thirty minutes and the other business will come after that. We will sit till 1.30 P.M. I am very sorry to have interrupted you.

PROF. M. B. LAL: The Appropriation Bill under consideration deals with Demands concerning many de-

partments The time at my disposal is rather short and therefore it will not be possible for me to review the activities of all the departments with which this Appropriation Bill is concerned I will therefore deal with only two or three questions "

As has been pointed out by the Minister, out of the sum of Rs 9 crores, more than Rs 4 crores are for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. This is a problem which, unfortunately, we have not been able to solve satisfactorily Many a time there have been talks between the Ministers of Pakistan and of India But it seems to me that there have been hardly any tangible results The influx continues and quite a large number of people continue to suffer from hardships caused by their displacement Sir all parties in Parliament would readily vote for the extra grant demanded by the Minister for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons But many of us do feel that the displaced persons have certain legitimate grievances with regard to the administration of rehabilitation work I feel that their grievances must be looked into and all possible efforts should be made to see that they are rehabilitated properly and they are in a position to lead a comfortable life and earn a living in a proper manner Then, Sir I wish to invite attention to the question of food and agriculture I am sorry that I was not present when the Food Minister spoke on the 21st September in reply to the food debate But I have carefully gone through the speech delivered by him in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st September, and I feel constrained to remark that the Food Minister has failed to assure the people of any substantial relief from the hardships of high prices It seems that the Food Minister feels that the situation cannot be met by him so far as the near future is concerned, and he has left the people of India almost to their fate Sir, I am sorry to point out that the situation is deteriorating and that the public mind

is considerably agitated over the question And I feel sorry to say that the Government is, at least in certain States, adopting an attitude of bureaucratic character in handling the public agitation on this question I am sorry to say that in many States peaceful agitations are being handled in a manner which reminds us of the days of British imperialism While in Mysore State section 144 has been promulgated, in some other States such as Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, firing and lathi-charges are being resorted to I am sorry, Sir, to point out to this House that on the 25th of September a peaceful procession organised under the leadership of an ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, Mr Lakhan Lal Kapoor, was not properly treated by the government Mr Lakhan Lal Kapoor was beaten . . .

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI (Uttar Pradesh) By the Superintendent of Police

PROF M B LAL by the Superintendent of Police in the very eyesight of the processionists This caused commotion, and on the pretext of that commotion, the Government resorted to firing with the result that two men lost their lives Firing and lathi-charges are being resorted to in Bihar, in certain other places also There is a report that there has been a lathi-charge and firing in

SHRI P N SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh) How have you ascertained these facts?

PROF M B LAL I have been told by responsible persons and I shoulder full responsibility for the statement that I am making here It has also appeared in the press, and I have been personally told by persons in whose veracity I have as much confidence as I have in my own integrity and veracity It seems that the Government of Bihar is resorting to ways of British imperialism

[Prof. M. B. Lal.]

It seems that it has inherited that mentality of British imperialism. I beg to submit, Sir, that that way the situation cannot be improved. If the Government wishes to improve the situation, the Government will have to take positive steps to remove the difficulties from which the people of India are suffering. You cannot stop agitation that way. The British Government tried to adopt these methods but they were only able to antagonise the people against imperialism. Does the Government of India wish the people to be antagonised by their officials through these brutal means and methods? I beg to submit, Sir, that serious notice must be taken by Parliament and by Government.

Sir, I cannot stop talking about that without referring to a serious case concerning a Member of Parliament. A Member of Parliament, Mr. Priya Gupta, was very badly treated by the Government. Sir, he was arrested at one place. The jail authorities refused to admit him in the jail, and he along with certain other persons was taken to another place. And when the jail authorities of that place refused to accept him, then he was taken back to the old place where he was arrested and here the jail authorities again refused to admit him to the jail. And for more than two hours persons concerned had to remain sitting outside the jail. Then he along with others was taken to the Superintendent of Police. They were subsequently brought back to the Superintendent of Jail who admitted them to the Jail at about 11 in the night. I wish to submit, Sir, if Members of Parliament are so treated, how can we expect that fair treatment will be meted out to persons who do not belong to the category of Members of Parliament or Members of a legislature? I feel, Sir, that the Government will have to take serious notice of the matter. I wish to warn the Government that if they resort to these methods, the

Government will not be able to coerce us to silence; it will only make us more indignant and will lead us to agitate strongly against this attitude of the Government.

Many of us who belong to the Samyukta Socialist Party, have fought against the British imperialism and they will also be prepared to fight against the high-handed ways of the present Government.

Sir, I will, in the end, again request the Government to pay more serious attention to the food problem than *has so far been paid*. I am told that there is sowing season and seeds are to be supplied in great quantity. From the speeches of the Food Minister I did not feel that the Government is seized of the matter, and whatever remunerative incentive prices you may be able to assure to the agriculturist, the production of food-grains cannot increase unless it is possible for the agriculturist to sow seeds in time. I, therefore, beg to submit that the food situation deserves much more careful attention of the Government than it has so far received. Mere assertions that highest priority will be given to the question of food production will not solve the problem. While remunerative and incentive prices will have to be provided to agriculturists, all possible attempts will have to be made to see that consumers are able to get foodgrains at prices within their reach. The two problems will have to be handled together.

Sir, with these words I resume my seat.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker with regard to the manner in which the Government are behaving in the context of the agitation for food. Mention has been made of Bihar. I can only say that I have got letters to show that 1,000

satyagrahis are being ill-treated, that they are not treated as political workers at all, a thing which even the British never did in their later days. Now I need not go into this. I should like here to deal with one aspect of the matter which occurs in Demand No. 93, Rehabilitation, and my subject today would be the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Sir, if I am taking up this subject, it is not because I have some special interest in any kind of official rivalries, conflict of authority and power. I am only concerned with the fate and future of thousands of people, uprooted from the soil, materially ruined, who have been sent there with the assurance that they would be rehabilitated in the Dandakaranya area and to whom we have made many a pledge. Time has come today to examine as to whether we are fulfilling this pledge or we are breaking at the heart what we have promised to the ear!

My charge against this Government is that the Central Ministry is displaying utter callousness and is introducing an element of bureaucratic mentality in the administration of Dandakaranya. Mr. Chairman, naturally I would take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the House to the melancholy delay, to how things are being mismanaged, misarranged and how things are being allowed to go from bad to worse.

As you know, Sir, hopes were roused. But these hopes are today belied. And when I say that hopes are belied, I have in mind not merely those who support the Opposition but also those who support the Congress Party and the Congress Government in West Bengal. If you read newspapers, you will find that there is nothing but condemnation of the manner in which certain officers in Dandakaranya are behaving. Even if you look at the newspapers in Bengal owned by Congress Ministers,

you will find what the Minister for Rehabilitation or the Deputy Minister called drastic criticism against the D.D.A. Among the critics I would include even the West Bengal Government. As you know, I have no love lost for the West Bengal Government under the control of the Congress Party. Even when the scheme was started, there was a lot of confusion and misgiving in the public mind but after a lot of discussion in this House and the other House, an important meeting was called by Prime Minister Nehru on 16th June 1960. That meeting was attended by, apart from the Prime Minister of that time, Shri B. C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. P. C. Sen, who is now the Chief Minister of Bengal, Shri Asoke Sen, the Law Minister of the Government of India and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, the Rehabilitation Minister of that time. Certain conclusions were arrived at at that meeting not only regard to the scope and object of the Development Authority but also with regard to the administrative outfit or apparatus, whatever you call it. The results of the meeting were contained in a memorandum which appeared over the signature of no other than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated the 17th June 1960. Among other things, it dealt with many questions as I have said; one thing was said very clearly, namely, that the D.D.A. should be an autonomous body and should be given wide powers and if I may quote from this particular memorandum, it stated:

"Considerable measure of autonomy should be given to the Authority controlling it."

These are Pandit Nehru's words. In paragraph 9 of the same memorandum which appeared over the signature of the Prime Minister, again I mention, it was stated:

"The Chairman should be chosen with care and should be a person of outstanding ability in regard to the problems facing the Authority."

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

Therefore he laid down the policy and standards for the selection of the Chairman. Then it was said that the Chairman and the Authority should prepare a Plan for five years, that is to say, they must look ahead and prepare a plan. That is also stated in the memorandum.

The first choice was, under the injunctions or instructions of that memorandum, Shri Sukumar Sen, who was our first Election Commissioner. About his ability and integrity, I need not say very much and the second choice naturally was from the Bengal cadre but the choice was Mr. Saibal Gupta, another man of considerable ability and personal honesty. That is why he was chosen; otherwise he would not have been chosen. Therefore, the fact that the Government chose and selected him ever admits that he was the right type of man for the assignment that was given to him. One should have expected that things would go on but it did not. To-day the D.D.A. has become a cesspool of nepotism, self-seeking on the part of some officials, confusion and conflict of authority, etc. The result is, waste of public funds, lag in implementation of the decided policies even and absence of policies because the Authority is not properly functioning. Above all, the human approach which should be the proper approach and which was stressed in the memorandum prepared by the Prime Minister, appears to be at a heavy discount. How can you have the tasks fulfilled then? The conflict between the Authorities—the Chairman and the Chief Administrator—is only a manifestation of certain very wrong things for which the Ministry here in Delhi is particularly responsible. I will be the last person to take up the brief for any officers; as you know I am not interested in anyone. As far as Mr. Gupta is concerned, I do not think I have even seen that gentleman, let alone talked to him. Therefore I am not concerned with bureaucratic rivalry. I am concerned, again

I repeat, about the conditions of the hapless refugees there and if the Administration goes wrong, everything goes wrong there, because they are the trustees and it looks as though the authorities there, specially the Chief Administrator, Mr. Johnson, were more interested in the welfare of the officers there, to be precise, some officers, than in the welfare of the displaced persons. This is my charge and I make it solemnly with all sense of responsibility for proper investigation by the Government.

The first Chairman of the Authority found it difficult to continue there and I think in a letter written to Mr. Khanna dated April 1963, he demanded, on account of very many things, the recall of Mr. Johnson who was at that time and who continued to be the Chief Administrator there and I am informed that copies of that letter were circulated to the Ministry with Mr. Khanna's comments on it. We should like this letter to be placed on the Table of the House and made available to the Prime Minister and other Members here.

Now when Mr. Gupta took over after the death of Mr. Sen—who was also thinking of resigning on account of this interference by the Chief Administrator because he could not function properly in line with the objectives set before the D.D.A.,—there was naturally doubt in his mind as in the minds of many people in West Bengal which were expressed in newspapers. Therefore he wanted to know what would be the position of the Chairman in that context. Here he was given a clear assurance in March 1963 by Mr. Khanna, the previous Minister for Rehabilitation that the Chairman would be the Head of the Administration and that all officers including the Chief Administrator would be subordinate to him. This assurance was necessary with a view to making it function properly because if it is to function as an autonomous institution and the Chairman is to be the

Head of the Administration, it stands to reason that he should have naturally proper and effective control over the entire Administration at all levels. Now that was actually not done in practice.

What was all the time there was dual authority and a parallel administration under, shall we say, the Chief Administrator. Even when Mr. Sen was in charge of the Authority, when he fell ill, Mr. Johnson took over more and more functions of the Chairman and built up a little empire of his own there. That we all know and that became the subject-matter of very strong criticism on the part of the newspapers in Bengal, by the refugees and other knowledgeable people. It went on like that. This continued. Now we are told that he has resigned but is it not a fact that when Mr. Tyagi took over the Ministry from Mr. Khanna and Mr. Mathrani came again as the Secretary of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, they had some talks and confabulations and discussions with Mr. Johnson and at that time, in April, here in Delhi, I put it, Mr. Mathrani was looking for another I.C.S. officer who would be the Chairman of the D.D.A.? In April this year, therefore, long before the resignation letter was submitted or the present phase of controversy developed, Mr. Mathrani, functioning in close collaboration with Mr. Tyagi perhaps and certainly with Mr. Johnson, was looking for a substitute Chairman and indeed was asking whether another Bengalee I.C.S. officer was available. The situation was created thus step by step where the present Chairman had to resign. It was not a question of any of his personal right or authority. He was not given the necessary authority and the necessary responsibility to discharge the duties assigned to the D.D.A. Why, in that case, an honest, able officer should continue in such a position, I ask the Minister? He is not there, but certainly he should come and answer. Here, Mr Chair-

man, I should give you one or two examples to make the position clear. Despite the assurance of the Prime Minister and Mr. Khanna, in a certain note circulated, Mr. Johnson said that the function of the Chairman was only to hold a 'watching brief', was one of general supervision, that he should not come into the picture of implementation of anything; the person who was to be the chief executive was now called by Mr. Johnson, who is to be subordinate to him, as one who holds a 'watching brief'. You cannot settle the refugees; you cannot carry out the great and big assignment by holding a 'watching brief'. Yet it was said so in documents circulated amongst the officials, and the officials know better. Therefore here again you see; as far as the Chief Administrator is concerned, he was empowered to make appointments, was empowered to create posts in Classes II, III and IV, whereas the Chairman was only allowed to create posts in Class I, and that also up to a salary of Rs. 1,500, and so on. Most of the posts and appointments were made behind the back of the Chairman and even without his knowledge by the Chief Administrator. And how could he run the organisation when, on the one hand, his authority was being challenged and, on the other hand, the Chief Administrator was making the appointments of personnel, who are responsible for running the show.

With regard to the sanction of schemes and so on, the Chief Administrator was authorised to sanction schemes up to Rs. 5 lakhs, and also make purchases up to Rs. 25 lakhs. As far as the schemes are concerned, 99 per cent of the schemes fell in the category of Rs. 5 lakhs and below, thereby enabling the Chief Administrator to handle them. Here again the Chairman did not come into the picture. You may ask: What about the bigger schemes? These schemes were broken up in order to bring them within the range of Rs. 5 lakhs, and this is how things were done.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

Thus 99 per cent of the schemes were handled by the Chief Administrator. Then overstaffing took place; wastage took place, and certain cottage industries which were run were found to be running at a loss and that gave no security to those people who were working there; this was found when a cost accountant was brought in to investigate into this matter.

Take the case of travelling allowance bills, another source of wastage of public funds. In 1959 the travelling allowance bills came to Rs. 3,79,989, and in 1963-64 it went up to Rs. 6,99,454, in round figures, shall we say, 7 lakhs of rupees. Travelling allowances bills and the running cost of the vehicles, etc., repairs, maintenance, etc., came to Rs. 14,48,000, a big amount. Even when the tours are made by officers in the project vehicles, they charge daily allowance there, and you will find that daily allowances are being charged there when there is no warrant for charging such an allowance. Mr. Sukumar Sen tried to stop such a thing, but was not allowed, and ultimately he had to make complaints to Shri Khanna. This is continuing there. Therefore wastage is taking place. It is a question of money-grabbing, not merely wastage, this is what I would say. And sometimes, when there is no travel expenditure involved, daily allowances are charged; it is a kind of built-in-feature in the administration; this is how indeed certain officers, most of them—I should say—are of course proteges of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Chairman, then I should also like to point out another example of how the money is wasted. As far as reclamation machinery is concerned, the opinion of the Chairman was that there was no need for increasing the tractor strength of the Dandakaranya project, that on the contrary there was need for reducing the tractor strength. But suddenly a letter came from the D.D.A. office there to New

Delhi asking for 10 new tractor units involving about 150 new tractors and requiring foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 3.25 crores—not a small amount. But do you know how this came? It came without the knowledge of the Chairman at all; he did not know until after three months that such a request had been made; and the Ministry here, instead of pulling up the officials who sent in this manner, behind the back of the Dandakaranya Development Authority or its Chairman—the requisition for such tractor units involving so much in foreign exchange alone, well, they obliged them by sanctioning one tractor unit. And I have already said that the Chairman thought that it was not necessary at all. What happened thereafter? Sir, here in this House, some time back it was said that tractors were not needed and Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna declared that the Government would be selling certain tractors which they did not require. And Mr. Johnson wrote a note later on saying that he did not have the land but that he would discuss it with the State Government and get some land temporarily or otherwise in order to utilise this tractor unit. Even before the land had been found the Government was approached by the authorities there, by the officials there, behind the back and the authority of the Chairman, in order to get the sanction of so much funds to buy tractors and so on—how the tractors are being used, we do not know. Even Mr. Johnson could not produce proper justification for buying so many things and he was looking out for some kind of land and so on. This is how they behaved in this matter. Now is it not a serious matter for the Chairman or any body in that position to remain there? Let alone an able officer, is it not a serious matter for anybody to remain there if the head of the administration is insulted, ignored and left in the lurch in this manner, as has been done? And Mr. Johnson got it done; with his knowledge and authority it was got done.



SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): How does Mr. Johnson come into the picture?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Here again it is a question of corruption; I will tell you. The hon. Minister said that the previous Chairman did not bring anything to the notice of the Government. Well, I wish he had known facts a little better. I have knowledge of these facts; it has appeared in the Bengal papers and other papers also, that the Chairman, Mr. Saibal Gupta, met the Home Minister and on his instructions he also met the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation, that as many as 13 officers had been involved in various charges of corruption. And he met, I think, Mr. L. P. Singh of the Ministry of Home Affairs also. How do you say then that things did not come to the notice of the Government or were not brought to the notice of Government? I understand two officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation went to Dandakaranya to look up some files, and these files, we understand again, were denied by Mr. Johnson when the same agency asked for them. Therefore I wish to make mention of these facts also.

You will note also that, instead of taking steps against corruption, Mr. K. C. Ghosh, I.P., who was appointed as anti-corruption officer on 21st December, 1962, was made to relinquish his charge on 30th June, 1963; for only six months he was there; then the post was abolished and he was asked to tender his resignation and go away. And here again Mr. Ghosh made complaints to Mr. Sukumar Sen when the latter was alive, and with Mr. Sukumar Sen's death Mr. Ghosh was facing interference from the side of Mr. Johnson in the matter of fighting corruption. Incidentally, most of the corrupt officials have become people who function under the protected wings of Mr. Johnson and have developed certain vested interests

there. Therefore it is not right to say otherwise; these things had been brought to the notice of Government and I would like to know what has happened to that inquiry, Mr. Chairman. And as far as Mr. Tyagi is concerned, he said he did not receive any letter. I should like to know whether he received any letter from the Chairman, Mr. Saibal Gupta, in July, in which he pointed out that there were defects both in conception and in execution of the projects, and that moneys were being wasted there. I should like to know whether any such letter reached his hands. If it did, why did he say here that nothing was known to him? Surprisingly enough, when Mr. Saibal Gupta was trying to meet Mr. Mahavir Tyagi after he had taken charge of the Ministry, some people including Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mathrani saw to it that he was not in a position to meet him. Telegrams were sent, at least three times. I understand, requesting Mr. Tyagi whether Mr. Saibal Gupta could come and meet him here. But they were ignored. When Mr. Tyagi was going to Mana via Bhopal, Mr. Saibal Gupta wanted to avail of the opportunity and meet him there. But from here a telegram went to Mr. Saibal Gupta advising him that he should go to Calcutta to attend a meeting of the Selection Committee because the Chief Administrator would not be in a position to attend it. And it was clear from this—what happened—that there was an attempt to keep him, the Chairman, from meeting Mr. Tyagi. Therefore I demand from here an inquiry into the entire episode. Mr. Chairman, I can cite many such examples of officers not being allowed to meet the Chairman. There were complaints and we brought them up here even when Mr. Sukumar Sen was alive, and I brought it up again on the last occasion I spoke on the subject. I repeat it here. How can you run the administration when officers are not allowed to meet the Chairman or are discouraged from meeting the Chairman?

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

1 P M

I will give one example of inhumanity in this matter, in a problem which is human. As many as 814 families in Umarkhote were facing starvation and the Chairman ordered a census of the rice crop and also the stocks held by the people to find out and determine what kind of relief should be given. A report was made and it was duly submitted to Mr. Johnson in March last. But for three months Mr. Johnson sat on this report and after three months when he was leaving he said nothing should be given (*Time bell rings*). I am finishing, Sir. That is what I say. Meanwhile Mr. Chairman, we are told they made some assistance available to these poor people.

As for bigger plans, there are hardly any such schemes. There is no irrigation facility. The land should be cultivated to give a livelihood to the refugees, because they must be dependent on that land. But what do we find there? Selected crop surveys are taken and on the basis of the selected survey it is claimed that the production has gone up whereas in the vast fields the production is very negligible. Thereby they create an artificial picture that things have improved a great deal. That is not at all the case.

You see, as in other spheres also, there is a lot of malpractice and inhuman treatment, we understand from the Bengal papers which have published some extracts from the letter of resignation submitted to the Minister by Shri Saibal Gupta. Many such things have been cited. Should they not be gone into by the Government and a proper investigation held?

As far as the local people are concerned the people of Orissa—Members from Orissa are sitting here—and the people of Madhya Pradesh are concerned, it was stated in the

Prime Minister's memorandum that they should be given proper employment and taken in—as many as possible. But how many of them have been taken? In the class III category of employees only 284 are from Orissa, 162 from Madhya Pradesh and 179 from West Bengal, out of a total of 3355. In the case of class IV category, 373 are from Orissa, 155 from Madhya Pradesh and 191 from West Bengal, out of a total of 1675. What about the adibasis? Only 264 adibasis have been taken into the categories III and IV out of the total employment that has been given, of 5199. These are the facts and I speak from official figures.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to take more time of the House on this subject. I think I have given sufficient indication and sufficient facts and figures to make it clear to the House that the Dandakaranya Development Authority must receive the attention of the nation, that it must receive the attention of the whole nation for we are solemnly committed to serve the refugees. We feel very strongly about it, Mr. Chairman, coming as we do from East Bengal. Shri Sukumar Sen came from East Bengal. Shri Saibal Gupta, I understand, also came from East Bengal. That is why every one of us feels very deeply and humanely about this agonising and painfully human problem, and when we see that the DDA where the Government has sunk so much money, where every year we are spending over a crore of rupees, has been made into an institution where this kind of executive and bureaucratic aggrandisement goes on and the Ministry permits this aggrandisement, when we see Mr. Johnson—whatever may be his qualities—is lacking in human sympathy and temperament, not speaking the language of Bengal and he is in charge of the administration and is functioning in a manner detrimental to the refugees which has created misgivings and apprehensions in the minds of many of them, and which makes it impossible for the best

people to go and assume responsibility is it not our duty to go into the question with a deeper sense of responsibility and see that things are put right?

Therefore, I demanded that the Prime Minister himself should go into this question. But I was utterly disappointed. It is regrettable that Mr. Tyagi instead of correcting things, permitted himself to be carried away in this matter by Mr. Mathrani, the Secretary of the Department and Mr. Johnson. I do not know any of these two gentlemen. We have been told about Mr. Johnson and in the past I have brought the matter to you. Ever since Mr. Sukumar Sen came into the picture complaints have been made. Maybe he is an able officer, but he is thoroughly unfit to tackle a problem of such human dimensions as the refugee problem and to run an administration such as the Dandakaranya Development project. Mr. Chairman, I re-state again this solemn suggestion that the Government has got to act in this matter, if they want to prove their *bona fides*; and if they want to prove to the people, to the refugees of Bengal and to the people of India, that they want to make a success of the Dandakaranya Development project. Let them live up at least to the declaration made by Prime Minister Nehru, and contained in the statement of 1960, and let them overhaul the entire administration. I regret that Mr. Johnson has been brought here as Additional Secretary or somebody. He will naturally be in charge of the channel through which everything will pass. I do not wish to say anything personal against this officer, Mr. Chairman. I am only interested in the refugees and in the displaced persons. I am interested in making this project a success and I am interested in seeing that this cesspool of what is corrupt, evil and inglorious, is eliminated. And once again, let us live up to certain declarations and high ideals we had set for ourselves. That will be the only way of tackling so human and noble

a problem as we have in the Dandakaranya Development project. Thank you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa.): Mr. Chairman, after the long speech of Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, if I again continue on the subject of rehabilitation it will be exercising the patience of this House. But I hope the House will excuse me if I generalise some points.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Madam, this relief and rehabilitation problem has not been properly tackled even though it is as old as the Congress Ministry in this country. In this connection I would like to indicate that the Government of Orissa which is also a member of this Dandakaranya Development Authority, had suggested to the Government of India that without evolving an industrial complex for this project, it would not be possible to settle all the refugees, particularly when there are fresh influxes from Pakistan. We had some refugees about two years back and the Government of Orissa tried to settle them with the limited land available there. Now the number has been going on increasing and with these increasing numbers it would never be possible to settle them on land alone. So agriculture is not going to provide them with a livelihood. It is only an industrial complex that can provide some sort of an occupation for them. Naturally then, if the suggestion that was put forward by the Orissa Government is seriously looked into by the Government of India and if an industrial complex is made to grow there, then alone can this refugee settlement be possible.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta has referred to an incident between the Chairman and the Executive Officer. From what he has narrated, it seems that officers of the highest rank also, when there is difference between them fight among themselves as school children.

[Shri Lokanath Misra.]

A better sort of behaviour was expected of them. It is really painful that responsible officers who were sent to the Dandakaranya Project to hold responsible positions have fought out between themselves as school children. One of them has resigned.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is not the position. The Executive Officer made it impossible for the Chairman to function, for his own reasons.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Then the Executive Officer behaved as a school child.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Administrative Officer.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Whoever he is, Madam, there is an item here covered by Demand No 37, wherein sanction is asked for a sum of rupees seven thousand. It is a charged item and so I am not supposed to go into it but I would only speak on the principle of it. Here the Demand is for money to be paid to a third party on account of an accident, a third party killed in an accident. Now, anybody who is a car owner in this country knows that he has to insure his car before going in for registration. There, the general insurance covers the risk either the third party risk or property loss. Government seems to be an exception to this rule. I do not know why the Government should have been exempted from this rule. This rule is for the entire country and every private individual who owns a car has to go through the rigour of the rule and Government ought also to go through it, obey its own rules and here, because there was no insurance cover, the public exchequer has been asked to pay this sum. If the vehicle had been insured, then the insurance company would have had to pay. I would request the hon. Minister through you, Madam, to look into this matter and order all Government vehicles to be insured with the general insurance companies.

I now come to the question of foreign exchange. In this connection, Madam, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members here a very interesting incident. There is a concern in Calcutta by the name of Khemka & Co. This company supplies all the materials for the Balimala Project which has been taken up by the Orissa Government. This is a project costing about five to six crores of rupees and the State Trading Corporation is supposed to get all the materials imported into this country. I do not know, but some of the people who deal in business probably would know much better than myself. This Khemka & Co. includes two eminent ladies of Orissa as Directors.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Who are they?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They are, I am told, the wife of the ex-Chief Minister and the wife of the present Chief Minister, and they have supplied the entire material for the Balimala Project and the socialist country for which my hon. friend, my esteemed friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, has the highest regard, has given that concern a commission worth twenty-six lakhs of rupees.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI (Punjab): Only?

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA (Madhya Pradesh): Only?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not know how it has been paid, whether in foreign exchange or on rupee account. The Finance Minister has to account for it and I would request him to specifically reply to this point.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Is the hon. Member sure of his facts?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I am only an ordinary Member. The Minister must be aware . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: But you give me notice. You write to me and then I can tell you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA I have given you notice on the floor of the House

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA Then, in that case he will have to invite us for breakfast every day

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA I have given notice on the floor of the House and the Minister may kindly make a statement on this

SHRI B R BHAGAT I will but for convenience I might be given some time Every day names are mentioned and we are asked to give information I only suggest for the sake of convenience, that if advance notice is given, I can collect the information but on the spur of the moment . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA Madam, I have given time

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA Madam, I told Mr Tyagi to be present in this House and I told him that I would be speaking

SHRI B R BHAGAT He is busy in the other House.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA My time is being taken

SHRI B R BHAGAT My hon friend Mr Das, is here

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN The Deputy Minister is here

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA I have sympathy for him

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA Then there is another item here under audit

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION (DR MONO MOHAN DAS) Madam, the hon Member, Shri Gupta, expressed his sympathy for me May I point out to the hon Member I do not need his sympathy?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN That is all right, Mr Das

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA Madam, the time taken by all the Ministers and these exchanges should not be counted in the time allotted to me

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Mr Misra will continue No interruptions, please

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA There is another item under Audit I need refer to it only because the special audit of Orissa is pending with the Auditor-General, else, I would not have referred to it Now, the Prime Minister assured the other House, during the last Budget Session, that Government would not be taking up Orissa's case till the receipt of the Special Audit Report from the Auditor-General It is more than a year and half since that assurance was given I would not have mentioned this here but for the fact that I gave notice of a Short Notice Question on this point which was not accepted I want now a specific reply from him about the exact stage of this special audit If this Short Notice Question had been admitted, I would never have bothered the Minister and now he cannot take the plea that there was no notice served on him Earlier I did serve a notice which he refused to accept and now therefore I have to refer very painfully on the floor of the House to the fact that this special audit is pending I do not know the reason why it is pending for more than a year and half Mr Bhatnagar the Deputy Auditor-General went to Orissa and demanded certain clarifications from the Orissa Government and the Orissa Government is in a very embarrassing position because it does not know what to give in reply and this has kept the entire thing pending in the air for one year and more This is how the Audit Department of our Finance Ministry is working

SHRI B R BHAGAT But the Auditor-General is an independent officer

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA Now, Madam, there are various allegations against various State Chief Ministers.

[Shri Lokanath Misra.]

The Santhanam Committee has submitted its report to Government. The reports appearing in the newspapers say that it is going to be accepted in part. I do not know the intention of the Government. It was a Committee, Madam, which consisted of all shades of opinion. Members from all parties . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This may be important but what relevance has that with the Bill? The Bill does not ask for . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: That is for the Chair to indicate.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We can discuss this. It is the convention of the House, not your House.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Madam, I am surprised that the hon. Minister gets up to bring to your notice certain facts as if you do not know them. Madam, you know them pretty well.

Now, the Santhanam Committee was composed of people belonging to all shades of opinion and I expected that Government would accept its report *in toto*. There seems to be a division of opinion in the Cabinet itself. The Prime Minister, in the course of a statement, says that there is poverty in the country. The Home Minister says that there is corruption in the country while the Minister controlling the Ministry which is supposed to be the mouthpiece of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, namely, the Information Minister goes on saying that there is absolutely no corruption in this country compared to other countries.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please tell us how what you say, deals with the problem we are discussing here.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: This is corruption, Madam, and corruption is probably the most important thing in the country today. That is a burning question.

PROF. M. B. LAL: It concerns all the Departments mentioned in the Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is a *sadachar* affair!

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: But we have not asked for any grant.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Now, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting finds the market which for her is Connaught Place, crowded. She finds long queues standing in front of cinema houses. This is the assessment she gets about poverty in India. If Connaught Place represents the entire country of India, then I have nothing to say. This shows how her source of information is correct. I would only leave it at this stage. She is supposed to be the mouthpiece of this Government. This is how the Government functions. One Minister says one thing and the Prime Minister who is supposed to be making policy statements says that there is poverty in this country; he says there is corruption in this country and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting says, and goes on distributing the news to the world, that there is absolutely no corruption, there is absolutely no poverty in the country. This is really ridiculous. I brought it in connection with the division in the Cabinet. If the Cabinet is not unanimous in accepting the Santhanam Committee's Report, there is no fun in constituting such a Committee and . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Ask us to sanction money.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: . . . asking to sanction money for it. After this, I will only deal with a small point, a small item, and then sit down. Oil India Limited forms part of this demand and the Minister cannot get up to object to it. Oil India Limited has sanctioned a motel. It is not a hotel. It is a motel. The motel was sanctioned near the Palam aerodrome. The land was taken from the Ministry of Defence, as if the Ministry of Defence does not have to deal with other suffi-

ciently important things and a motel is more necessary than the Defence Ministry's requirements. All the same it was done. We do not object till then. After that something objectionable happened. It was given by negotiation. No tender was called. This particular motel has been given to a private party here without any tender being called. Will the hon. Minister of Finance . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** Which is that party?

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA** I do not know, but I understand that he is a party who resides in Delhi and he must be nearer and closer to the Minister or to somebody in authority. The Minister should kindly explain why this was given to a particular individual without calling a tender.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** Madam . . .

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN** You may answer later.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA** Do not be in a hurry. Before winding up, I would again reiterate that the Santhanam Committee's Report should be accepted *in toto*.

Now, I would come nearer home for about two minutes and you may kindly allow it. I wanted to give a calling attention notice, but because it is purely a State subject, it could not be brought in the shape of a calling attention notice. In Orissa for the last two days we are in a state of chaos and the educational institutions have been closed.

**SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh)** Only for two days.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA** Nobody knows for how long we are going to be in chaos. This is your creation. You have created chaos only for two days, but nobody knows . . .

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Anyway, you wanted to say it in two minutes.

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA.** Now, we are in a state of chaos, as I said. Day before yesterday sixty students were lathi-charged. Some were arrested. Yesterday, again 200 girl students and boy students have gone on a hunger-strike. Nobody knows how long they will go on with the hunger-strike. This has all been created, I would allege, because of the behaviour of our Chief Minister. He posed to be the students' leader in Orissa and it was at his instigation that the Orissa Assembly was captured, though temporarily, by the students. It is all a creation of the Youth Congress and one of the Deputy Ministers happens to be the President of the Youth Congress in the State. Naturally I would also very much implore that you would kindly see that these things are also gone into.

Thank you, Madam.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :**

उपसभापति महोदया जो पूरक अनुदानों के लिये मांग प्रस्तुत की गई है उसमें मुख्यतः विस्थापितों के बारे में भी मांग की गई है। हमारे जो भाई पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से माप्रदायिकता की आग में झलम कर यहाँ आए थे वे इस आशा में आए थे कि यहाँ पर हमें कुछ गहृत मिलेगी किन्तु यहाँ आने के बाद भी कुछ मामले ऐसे हुए जिसमें हमको देखने को मिला कि उनकी जितनी सेवा करनी चाहिये थी, जितनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी वह करने में हम असमर्थ रहे। एक जरा सा जो खड़वा के कैम्प में व्यवस्था की गई वहाँ की ही हालत देख लीजिए। उपसभापति महोदया, लगभग ११४ बच्चे वहाँ पर मर गए। वे वहाँ से ही मृत अवस्था में आए, ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन ठीक व्यवस्था न होने के परिणामस्वरूप ११४ बच्चे मृत हो गए। तो क्या हम इसको अपनी अच्छी व्यवस्था का प्रमाणपत्र समझकर सतोष कर ले या इसे अपनी भयंकर अव्यवस्था का प्रमाणपत्र मानकर सबक ले सकें कि अच्छी व्यवस्था करने के लिये प्रेरित हो सकें। इस मामले में माननीय गुप्त जी और श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र

[श्री विमलकुमार, मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया]  
ने काफी चर्चा की। तां हमको विशेष लक्ष्य करके इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि जो हमारे विस्थापित भाई वहाँ में झुलम कर रहा आए है उनकी मरहम पट्टी कर दो और उनको अधिक न झुलसने दे।

दूसरे, जहाँ तक व्यवस्था का सवाल है, व्यवस्था भी बहुत जल्दी जल्दी बदल दी जाती है। अभी सेवल साहब के बारे में चर्चा की गई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता हम क्यों बार बार लोगों को बदलते रहते हैं। अगर सचमुच में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने, शासन ने, ऐसा ठीक समझ करके ही बदला है तो हम चाहेंगे कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उस इस्तीफे के कागज की एक प्रतिलिपि सदन के पटल पर रखने की कृपा करें जो श्री सेवल ने दिया है तब हम ससद् के सदस्य भी समझ सकेंगे कि वास्तविक बात क्या है। हमारा शासन ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था करने नहीं देता और अपनी टांग अड़ाने का काम करता है जिससे अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती, खर्चा भी बहुत होता है और जो लक्ष्य हमें प्राप्त करना होता है वह भी नहीं कर पाता। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कुछ करें।

दंडकारण्य की व्यवस्था के बारे में निवेदन है कि वहाँ पर तीन चार एजेन्सिया काम कर रही हैं। प्रान्तीय सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा वहाँ जो अलग अलग काम हो रहा है उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कोई आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन वहाँ नहीं है। दंडकारण्य प्रोजेक्ट उड़ीसा से संबंधित है, बिहार से संबंधित है और हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित है और मध्य प्रदेश से संबंधित है। इन चार एजेन्सियों से संबंधित होने के परिणामस्वरूप हम उनकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं कर पाते। केन्द्रीय शासन को चाहिये कि उस सारी जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर ले और सारे क्षेत्र को केन्द्र शासित घोषित

करके उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। वह क्षेत्र खर्च का क्षेत्र है—बिहार सरकार भी वह चाहती है, उड़ीसा सरकार भी वह चाहती है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार भी वह चाहती है तो ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस सारे क्षेत्र को केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्र घोषित करके स्वयं उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, वरन् हमको चाहिये कि उस क्षेत्र में रेल की भी व्यवस्था हो, सड़कों की भी व्यवस्था हो, मिर्चाई की भी व्यवस्था हो, इस दृष्टि में केन्द्र के जो भिन्न भिन्न विभाग हैं उन्हें दिलचस्पी ले कर ये सारी व्यवस्थाएँ करनी चाहिये अगर हम सचमुच उनके प्रति मिन्मियर है, उनके लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं, नहीं तो यह होगा कि रुपया जो आप खर्चा करेंगे उसमें अगर एक लाख रुपया देंगे तो उनके पास तक ४०,००० रु० भी नहीं पहुँच सकता है, ४०,००० रु० ऊपर ही ऊपर अपव्यय के रूप में खर्च हो जाता है। इसके कई उदाहरण हैं।

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत कुछ ऐसे भी कैसेज आए जो बाहर ही बाहर लाच हुए, उनकी डिग्रियां हुई। यह अकसर देखा गया, उपसभा-पति महोदया, कि कोई मामला कोर्ट में चला। हमारी सरकार बड़ी ईमानदारी से और नीचे के कर्मचारी बड़ी इच्छा में चाहते हैं कि मुकदमे में मपल हो मगर होता क्या है कि जो इन्डिविजुअल इसमें इन्टरस्टेड रहता है उससे आफिसर भी मिल जाते हैं। यहाँ तक मुझे शिकायत मिली है कि चम्बल बांध योजना के अन्तर्गत एक कम्पनी थी, उसका मुकदमा चल रहा था तो हमारे केन्द्र के एक उच्च मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे यहाँ के मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी कि उसके बारे में जग विचार करके कार्यवाही करें और वे मंत्री ऐसे वैसे नहीं कि जो मदाचार के सिद्धांत से पृथक् अपने आपको मानते हों। तो यह सब कुछ ठीक लगता नहीं। अन्तर्बाधा अच्छा होगा अगर मुट्ठी बंधी ही रहेगी नहीं तो मैं खोल दूँगा नाम।



इस तरह से कोर्ट केसेज में यह होता है कि व्यक्ति विशेष अपना विशेष प्रभाव जमाकर के और आफिस से कागजात गायब करके केस जीत जाता है। इसलिए सरकार को विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जो लोग इस तरह के मामले डील करते हैं वे आनेस्ट और ईमानदार हों। एक मुकदमा ऐसा हुआ कि एक बच्चे के ऊपर ट्रक चला दिया गया और उसको मुआवजा नहीं मिला; मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ऐसे लोगों के वारिसों को मुआवजा क्यों नहीं देती है। थर्ड पार्टी इन्श्योरेंस कानून के हिसाब से सरकार के अलावा दूसरे लोगों पर लगता है लेकिन हमारी सरकार पर इसलिए नहीं लगता है कि हमारी सरकार इतनी कामनसेन्स वाली है कि अगर कोई भी ट्रक अथवा गाड़ी से दुर्घटना हो जायेगी तो वह उसको कम्पेन्सेट करेगी। लेकिन यहां पर मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आई कि बच्चा ट्रक से दबकर मर गया, सरकार पर मुकदमा चला और ट्रक ड्राइवर जेल में गया लेकिन बाद में उस बच्चे यानी मृतक के वारिसों को, बच्चे के सरवाइवर्स को कोई लाभ नहीं दिया गया और न कोई कम्पेन्सेशन ही दिया गया। उन लोगों को मामला कोर्ट में ले जाना पड़ा और बाद में वे लोग मुकदमा जीत गये और इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट को बाद में उन्हें पैसा देना पड़ा। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि सरकार इस तरह का एटिट्यूड क्यों नहीं लेती कि जब किसी थर्ड पार्टी का नुकसान होता है, किसी की जायदाद का नुकसान होता है तो जिस तरह से दूसरे मामलों में हमारी सरकार उसे रुपया दे कर मुक्ति पाना चाहती है उसी तरह से यहां पर क्यों नहीं करती है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many minutes you will take, Mr. Chordia?

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Seven minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you will continue after lunch hour

The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :**  
उप भाषापति महोदय, मैं पूरक अनुदानों पर चर्चा कर रहा था। एक विषय था विस्थापितों के बारे में, दूसरी चर्चा की थी कोर्ट केसेज के बारे में और तीसरी चर्चा यह चल रही थी कि जो ट्रक के द्वारा बच्चा मर गया उसके कुटुंबियों को मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये। थर्ड पार्टी इन्श्योरेंस लगता नहीं शासकीय वाहनों के लिये, तो इस आशा से नहीं लगता है कि शासन स्वयं अपने विवेक से काम ले करके ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के वक्त मुआवजा देगा।

अब जो एक मूलभूत आवश्यकता है हमारे शासन की और जो उनका कर्तव्य है कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देश को मजबूत किया जाय, मैं तो समझता था कि इन पूरक अनुदानों में सुरक्षा के बारे में हमारी सरकार मांग करेगी। हमारी सुरक्षा की स्थिति जिसके लिये सारी मूल जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार की है, इस दृष्टि से जैसे काश्मीर के बार्डर पर अव्यवस्था चल रही है, उसके बारे में मैं समझता था कि सरकार कुछ करेगी और कुछ धन मांगेगी, पर वैसा हुआ नहीं। हमारा सुरक्षा विभाग जिस तरह से बार्डर पर जागरूक चल रहा है, उस पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। मद्रास से अपने नेवल का एक हवाई जहाज उड़ कर चला जाता है और पता ही नहीं चलता है कि उसे कौन ले गया। जैसे जेब में

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया]

रख करके कोई चीज कोई आदमी ले जाय, बैसे ही उसको न जाने कौन उड़ा करके ले गया और हमारा सुरक्षा विभाग उसकी सुरक्षा करने में असमर्थ रहा । तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह हम मारा बजट पास करे और पूरक अनुदान भी दे और जो मूलभूत हमारी आवश्यकता है उसके लिये हमारा शासन जागू न रहे, तो यह एक बड़ी शांत्नीय स्थिति है । इस दृष्टि से मैं तो चाहता था कि हमारे चत्तवाण साहब, जिनका सुरक्षा विभाग अभी भी इतना कमजोर है कि वह हमारी सुरक्षा करने में असमर्थ है, वे कुछ और बैसे मांगते और देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाते, मगर उन्होंने वैसा किया नहीं ।

एक इसमें कृषि के बारे में मांग की गई है । शासन कृषि के भंडार बनाना चाहता है । जो पहले भंडार बनाये गये, उनमें बाहर के लोग किराया दे कर अन्न रखते थे, अपनी सामग्री रखते थे। कुछ और भंडारों को भी किराये पर लिया गया था और बफर स्टॉक बना था, मगर वह बफर स्टॉक, हमारे जब कृषि मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह थे, तो उन्होंने उसका उपयोग ले लिया जनता को देने में और फिर परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज फिर चर्चा चल रही है कि हम बफर स्टॉक बनायेंगे, हमें धन की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उसके लिये हम गोडाउन्स बनाना चाहते हैं । आज यह स्थिति है कि सारी वैज्ञानिक प्रगति होने के बाद भी हमारी जी उसमें नुकसान की मात्रा थी, वह एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि २७ परसेंट थी । फिर वह डिटेरियोरेट हुई और बढ़ते बढ़ते दूसरे साल में जा करके ६७ परसेंट हो गई । तो हमारे गोडाउन्स बनाते वक्त इन बातों का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि यह डिटेरियोरेशन की रेट बढ़ने की अपेक्षा बढ़े और ऐसा न हो कि धन लगा करके पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के कारण ऐसे स्थानों पर

उनको बनाया जाय जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जो लक्ष्य हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उसको हम प्राप्त न कर सकें ।

एक और हमारी सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है बच्चों की शिक्षा देने की । इस सम्बन्ध में खास तौर से हमारे देश में योजनाएँ चल रही हैं । पोलिटेक्निक की व्यवस्था करने के लिये इसमें मांग भी की गई है । मगर आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि हम जो एक सोशल वेलफेयर स्टेट का नारा लगाते हैं, उसमें खाने को हम दे नहीं सकते, उसमें हम पीने को दूध दे नहीं सकते, और पानी होते दूध भी हम पवित्र पानी पीने के लिये दे नहीं सकते । शिक्षा के मामले में यहाँ पर जो मांग की गई है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहूँगा कि ये दो हजार अप्लीकेशंस देने वाले विद्यार्थी यह कहते हैं कि हम पढ़ना चाहते हैं, मगर सरकार कहती है कि तुम कण्ट्रोल मत उठाओ, हम केवल ६०० विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ायेगे । इस अव्यवस्था का कारण क्या है ? इसका एक कारण यह है कि प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को जो प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये, जो आकर्षण देना चाहिये कि वे भी कालेजेज खोलें, वे भी नये नये इन्स्टिट्यूशंस विद्यार्थियों के पढ़ने के लिये खोलें, हमारे विभाग के रूल्स और नियम ऐसे हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत वे इस ओर आकर्षित होते नहीं । वे लोग जो खर्च करना चाहते हैं, जिनमें एक भावना रहती है कि हम भी ऐसे इन्स्टिट्यूशंस खोलें जिनमें हमारे समाज के विद्यार्थी पढ़ सकें और उन्नति कर सकें, उनके लिये भी हमारे विभाग के ऐसे नियम हैं कि वे इस ओर आकर्षित होते नहीं । यदि प्राइवेट लोग को नये नये इन्स्टिट्यूशंस खोलने के लिये उत्साहित किया जाय तो सारे विद्यार्थियों की समस्या हल हो जाय । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी अपने विभाग के रूल्स पर पुनर्विचार करें । भारतवर्ष में ऐसे धनी लोग अभी भी विद्यमान हैं जो अपने क्षेत्र में धन लगा करके ऐसे इन्स्टिट्यूशंस चलाना चाहते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको आकर्षित

करने के लिये विभाग को अपने नियमों को काफी उदार बनाना चाहिये। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने उस रोज़ बड़े जोर में कह दिया कि क्या शिक्षा में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग चलती है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग आप किस काम में नहीं करवा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा आप लड़कों को जो खाने को देते हैं, यह ठीक है कि आप अच्छी भावना से देते हैं, लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वे मर जाते हैं। इसके लिये यदि मैं मई करने का भी आरोप लगाऊँ, तो वह कम नहीं होगा। ब्लैक मार्केटिंग कहना आपको बुरा लगा, मगर जिस व्यवस्था में बच्चों को खाना देने में उनकी मृत्यु हो जाये, वह व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती। तो यह जो हमारी सरकार की नीति है, वह कुछ ठीक लगती नहीं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा, कि मैंने कहा था कि मैं सात मिनट लूँगा आपको घटी बजाने का मौका देना मैं नहीं चाहता।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर केवल दो बातें आपके द्वारा इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों खाद्य समस्या पर जब चर्चा हुई, उस चर्चा में जो विवाद उठा, उसका जवाब देते हुये हमारे माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति कुछ खराब है, मगर उसकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी वहाँ के प्रशासन के ऊपर है; क्योंकि उन्होंने सजग हो करके काम नहीं किया। मैं नहीं जानता कि किन विचारों से प्रेरित हो कर खाद्य मंत्री ने यह बात कही थी। जिस तरह के भाषण हुये, उस विवाद में मैं नहीं पड़ूँगा, लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा उससे स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होता है कि खाद्य मंत्री जो उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्याओं के बारे में उनसे उत्सुक नहीं थे, जितनी राजनैतिक सफाई देने के बारे में उनकी उत्सुकता जान पड़ती थी मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के जरिये उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वे आज के अखबारों की रिपोर्टें पढ़ लें। उत्तराखण्ड,

जो तिब्बत से लगा हुआ हिन्दुस्तान का क्षेत्र है, उसमें खाद्य समस्या बहुत जटिल हो गई है। यही हालत पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की है। अच्छा होगा कि खाद्य मंत्री और भारत सरकार इस बारे में कुछ सोचें और वहाँ के बारे में कुछ करने की काशिश करें।

महोदय, इस खाद्य समस्या को ले कर जो आंदोलन सारे देश में चल रहे हैं, मैं सफाई के तौर पर यह कह दूँ कि मेरा उन आंदोलनों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं उन आंदोलनों को उचित भी नहीं मानता जिस रूप में वे किये जा रहे हैं। इस आंदोलन के प्रणेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जो यह कहा कि सारे देश में अराजकता पैदा कर दो, मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो इस बात को पसन्द करें और न मैं इन विचारों का समर्थक हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही मैं अदब के साथ यह अर्ज करूँगा कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग जो देशभक्त हैं, जो देश सेवक हैं, जो समाज की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, वे अगर जनता की मांगों को ले करके कोई आंदोलन करते हैं, तो उनके प्रति सरकार का क्या रुख होना चाहिये। आज ही सवेरे इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री शिशिर कुमार जी ने मुझको टेलिफोन पर बताया कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के जिला आरा में आंदोलन करने वाले लोगों को सड़क पर पकड़ पकड़ करके और घसीट करके मारा गया। मैं किसी आंदोलन का समर्थन करूँ या न करूँ, लेकिन किसी भी प्रदेश की सरकार आंदोलन करने वालों के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार, जैसा कि आरा जिले में हुआ कि सत्याग्रह करने वालों के साथ हुआ है जो लोग दकानों पर सामान खरद रहे थे या जो होटलों के अन्दर बैठे हुये थे, उनको भी पकड़ करके मारा गया, मैं उचित नहीं कह सकता। इसी प्रकार माननीय प्रिय गुप्ता जी को एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में दो दिनों तक धूमना पड़ा। एक जेल वालों ने कहा कि हम नहीं रखेंगे और दूसरी जेल वालों ने कहा कि हम नहीं रखेंगे। बिहार के पूर्णिया

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर]

जिले में गोली चली इसी तरह से हमारे मुल्का गोविन्द रेड्डी ने बताया कि मैसूर में गोलियां चली और भी कई जगहों पर बोलिया चली। यह सब क्या हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि कहीं पर गुंडागारी हो रही हो, तो उसका दमन होना चाहिये, लेकिन खास तौर पर राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं का अगर कोई प्रदेश सरकार इस तरह से दमन करती हो तो भारत सरकार इसको चुप नहीं देख सकती और न देखना चाहिये। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बिहार की सरकार को कहे कि भूखी जनता की मांग को उठाने वाले लोगों को कभी संगीनों के बल से नहीं दबाया जा सकता और इस तरह का जो काम करने हैं वह न देश की सेवा करते हैं, न समाज की सेवा करते हैं और न समाज के लिए कोई मर्यादा से आते हैं। जो कुछ आज बिहार में हो रहा है, जो कुछ पूर्णिया में हो रहा है—गृह मंत्री जी आ गए हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इन बातों का प्रन्त करे अन्यथा आप जाने-अनजाने में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के हाथों में इस देश की व्यवस्था को देने जा रहे हैं और इस बात के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि सारे देश में अराजकता फैले। मैं चाहूंगा कि हुकूमन भूख की आवाज उठाने वालों के प्रति ज्यादा सहानुभूति से, सौहार्द से, ज्यादा उदारता से और ज्यादा साहस से काम ले, यह नहीं कि अपनी संकुचित मनोवृत्ति का प्रदर्शन इस बात में करे कि प्रादोलनकारियों को हमने दवा दिया।

तो एक बात जो मैं यह कहना चाहता था और दूसरी बात मैं आपके जरिये से यह कहना चाहता हू कि आजकल दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में क्या हो रहा है। खादी कमिशन के बारे में, लेबर के सिलसिले में आज बात आई, मैंने यहां के लेबर मिनिस्टर को भी निवेदन किया है—खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन जो दिल्ली के अन्दर है वहां पर एक लेबर यूनियन है, आई०

एन० टी० यू० सी० की यूनियन है, कम्पुनिस्ट यूनियन नहीं है, सोशलिस्ट यूनियन नहीं है, यह एक रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है और वहां के मंत्री को बर्खास्त करने के लिए वहां के मैनेजर ने एक जाली मुकदमा बनाया। महोदया, मेरे पास कापियां हैं, फोटोस्टेट कापियां हैं—घूस दी गई वहां के कार्यकर्ताओं को, खादी भवन के पैसे में से कि वे उस मंत्री के खिलाफ शहादत दें और उस शहादत के बल पर आज उसको डिसमिसल की नोटिस दी जा रही है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन दिल्ली में, यह हो रहा है। दो वर्ष से मैं कह रहा हूं, उस समय जो मंत्री थे, उनसे मैंने कहा था, लेकिन आज भी इस खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में जालसाजी हो रही है, चोरी हो रही है, कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है। आज सबरे प्रश्न के समय मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं और दूसरे सदन में पोशल सिक्वोरिटो के मंत्री ने कहा कि खादी कमिशन में गड़बड़ियां हैं, मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, जांच हो रही है। उन गड़बड़ियों का अगर कोई जिक्र लेबर यूनियन का आदमी करता है, श्रमिक आन्दोलन का नेता करता है, जो कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का है, तो उसे निकाला जाता है। मैं माननीय अर्जुन अरोड़ा से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे मजदूर नेता हैं, वह खादी भवन जांयें और वहां जाकर वहां के मजदूरों को हालत को देखें। आज उसको डिसमिस करते समय मैनेजर क्या कहना है? वह कहता है कि डिसमिस कर देंगे और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक सरकार के पैसे से लड़ेंगे और उसके बाद अगर कम्पेनसेशन देना पड़ेगा, मुआविजा देना पड़ेगा तो वह हमारे घर से नहीं जायेगा। उस वक्त तो फिर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स ले कर आयेंगे और कहेंगे कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन को यह रुपया दे दो; क्योंकि मुआविजा देना है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों की जो जड़ है उसको देखना चाहिए। मैं मुबारकबाद जरूर दूंगा कि

अम विभाग के जो उपमन्त्री है, उन्होंने मुझ से वायदा किया कि वह इस मामले को देखेंगे, लेकिन आश्चर्य होता है

श्री शिवानन्द रमोल (हिमाचल प्रदेश)  
उन्होंने जब कह दिया तो फिर क्यों इसे उठाते हैं, क्या उन पर भरोसा नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर इसीलिए अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। भरोसा होता तो इस बात को यहाँ नहीं कहता। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जिस समय यह पोल खुलना शुरू हुई तो एक बहुत बड़े नेता जो आज खादी कमिशन के चेयरमैन हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि मोशल सिक्वोरिटो के अन्दर से इस डिपार्टमेंट को निकालो। तो यह काम किया जा रहा है और इसके ऊपर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूँगा कि आपन इसको करोड़ों रुपया दिया है—मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन शायद ६० करोड़ या ६५ करोड़ रुपया तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस खादी कमिशन को आपने दिया है—तो जरा इनके ऊपर नज़र रखिए, जरा इनको कुछ रोकने की कोशिश कीजिए।

महोदया, एक दूसरी बात और कहूँगा। जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है और चल रहा है उस मिनिसिले में एक बात का और जिक्र करना चाहूँगा जो कि मेरी नज़र में एक दूसरी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार है। अभी जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसट्री है, इसके बारे में एक दिन और बहस हुई, काफी झड़प हुई और आज फिर माननीय भूपेश गुप्त जी ने बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाए। मैं माननीय रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसटर से कहना चाहूँगा कि उन बातों की सफाई होनी चाहिए। मैं उनसे इस बात में एकदम सहमत हूँ कि कोई भी सरकारी अफसर चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा हो, अगर इस्तीफा देने की धमकी दे कर सरकार से कोई काम कराना चाहता है, तो कोई भी मंत्री जिसमें पुरुषार्थ होगा, शौर्य होगा, इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा, लेकिन अगर उस 'आदमी ने कोई आरोप लगाए हैं, तो उसकी

जाच होनी चाहिए। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि क्यों मन्त्रिमंडल के लोग, सरकार के लोग चुप रह जायें? उस विभाग के सचिव के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए गए, वहाँ के दूसरे ज्वाइट सेक्रेटरी—कोन साहब हैं, मुझे पता नहीं, जानसन या क्या हैं—के खिलाफ बातें की गईं। तो ये जो बातें आई हैं, इनकी सफाई हानी चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता कि उनके पीछे क्या है, कोई भाई-बिरादरी की बात है या कोई और झगडा है या कोई और बात है। लेकिन इसकी सफाई हानी चाहिये और जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसट्री के ऊपर आरोप लगाए गए हैं, उनकी सफाई होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात और कहूँगा। हमारे मित्र चौरडिया साहब ने कहा कि एजुकेशन मिनिसट्री ने पिछले दिनों बयान दिया था, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करूँगा कि यह बयान देना कुछ उचित नहीं है। माननीय लोकनाथ मिश्र ने सही बात कही कि माननीय नन्दा जी, जो गृह मंत्री हैं, वह कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार है और सूचना मंत्री कहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, हमारा देश ऐसा ही है, जैसा कि और देश हैं और अब हमारी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि सबसे बुरी अगर चोर बाज़ारी कही है, तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय में है या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में है। मैं नहीं जानता कि जिस आदमी में ज़रा सी भी नैतिकता होगी, वह ऐसे विभाग का मंत्री रहना कैसे पसन्द करेगा, जिसमें सबसे बुरी तरह की चोर बाज़ारी होती हो।

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश)  
विभाग में नहीं।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : विभाग में नहीं, तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सही, मगर शिक्षा में अगर सब से ज्यादा चोर बाज़ारी होती है, तो किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए जो यह बयान देता है कि एक मिनट के लिए भी वहाँ बना रहना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अर्जुन ग्रोडा उन्होंने सब से ज्यादा नहीं कहा, उनका कहना था कि सबसे बुरी है।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर ठीक है, सबसे बुरी है, मैं अपने को सुधार लेता हूँ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय गृह मंत्री ने लखनऊ में बयान दिया कि ४० पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को एक कैपिटलिस्ट अपने जेब में रखे हुए है और उन्होंने कहा कि उम कैपिटलिस्ट ने मुझसे, माननीय गृह मंत्री से, यह बात कही। उसके बाद अखबारों में यह बात छपी। यू० एन० आई० के रिपोर्टर ने जो बहुत सचित्र और भले रिपोर्टर है

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI) It has been contradicted You know it perhaps

श्री चन्द्र शेखर वह काट्टेडिक्शन भी मेरे पास है। दूसरे दिन माननीय मंत्री जी दिल्ली से उसका काट्टेडिक्शन करते हैं, उसका खडन करते हैं और उस खडन में—मैं पूरा तो नहीं पढ़ूँगा—उस बात का खडन करते हुए वह कहते हैं

"In the same context, I said further that an industrialist helped 43 Members of Parliament in the election, and not that they were under his control"

वह बात गृह मंत्री ने किसके लिए कही, कौन वह ४३ मेम्बर है? मैं इसको अपने लिए अपमान समझता हूँ, मैं इसको भारतीय ससद् के लिए अपमान समझता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष का गृह मंत्री कहे कि ४३ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर पूजीपतियों के बनाए हुए हैं या पूजीपतियों के हाथ में है। मैं गृह मंत्री की यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी समझता हूँ कि वह जांच कराये और यह बताये कि वह कौन कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, वह कौन पूजीपति हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह की हिम्मत की है कि गृह मंत्री से कहा कि हमने

४३ मेम्बरों को खरीद रखा है या ये हमारी जेब के अन्दर हैं। महोदया, अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सारे भारतीय राष्ट्र के लिए अपमान है, यह सारे ससद् सदस्यों के प्रति अवहलना की भावना है। ये जो सारे व्यापार होते हैं, काम होते हैं ये चलते रहेंगे, तो इस देश में कोई भी व्यवस्था, कोई भी शासन ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकता।

अन्त में मैं फिर आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मैंने जो दो, तीन बातें कही हैं उन पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और खास तौर से खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के बारे में ध्यान दें, वहाँ की जो श्रमिक समस्या है उसको देखें और बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको भी देखें और बतायें कि क्या हो रहा है। बिहार में जो कुछ हुआ है उससे किसी आदमी की गर्दन शर्म से झुक जानी चाहिए, कोई शौर्य की बात नहीं है। वहाँ हुआ क्या? डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा कि अट्ठ-निया और चवन्निया कमेटीया बना कर गल्ला बाट लो, बाद में पता चला कि वहाँ तो ४७ नये पैसे प्रति किलो पर सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर गल्ला बिकता है, जो कि अट्ठनिया और चवन्निया योजना से कम हुआ। डा० राम-मनोहर लोहिया तो वहाँ जाते नहीं, इन आन्दोलनों में अच्छे लोग, भले लोग, जिनको देश के प्रति प्रेम है, सुलझें हुए लोग जाते हैं, गरीबों की मांग को रखने के लिए और वहाँ अगर माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रदेश की सरकार उनके साथ ज्यादाती करती है, तो इसकी खोज खबर उनको लेनी चाहिए और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह इस दिशा में ध्यान देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION (SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI) Madam, I am afraid I may not be quite accurate in my replies I understand that my Ministry was attacked by my hon friend, Mr Gupta, on the other side when I was not here and while replying to the criticism made I am depending on hearsay evidence so to say.

Madam, in the first place I would lodge a protest and I would appeal to the hon. Members of this august House, a House which is expected to maintain the highest and the richest conventions and traditions, that one of their biggest traditions is that nobody is criticised in the House who is not in a position to give an answer or a reply. Particularly in the case of officers the convention always has been that the fault of an officer is the Minister's fault. If my officer has gone wrong I am responsible for him. It is so for the purpose, Madam, that the morale of the services is maintained. For that purpose a convention has been established that in Parliament the conduct of civil servants is not criticised unless there be something which the Minister himself puts before Parliament. Here, Madam, an officer's conduct was discussed. And not only that, if an officer resigns, a sort of lobby is created to support his case. Again, if he has complained against another officer, that officer is given all types of names. Now I am very sorry that an officer, Mr. Johnson, who is one of the most efficient senior I.C.S. officers and who has a good experience of administration, was openly criticised in this House. How can I keep the morale of my officers if they always have to face the risk of being criticised in an august House like this? Therefore, I lodged my humble protest and request this House which has to re-establish this practice, not to criticise officers by names.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Oh, I see.

SHRI MAHABIR TYAGI: He talks with all affection when I am in the lobbies but here he quarrels. I can not help it.

Madam, I must say that I know Mr. Johnson. He is an experienced and efficient officer. He has given me no cause of annoyance so far as his office is concerned. I have no grouse against his efficiency. And his efficiency is recognised not only by the Government but in the official cadre

also the general opinion about him is very good. I do not want to say anything further about him because even the praise given to an officer in this House is perhaps not very good. I would rather avoid giving praise to him because hon. Members might be provoked to criticise. Therefore, the best thing is that officers should not be discussed in this House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not even H. M. Patel!

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has alleged that the Chief Administrative Officer had more powers than the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Authority, Mr. Gupta—he is also Mr. Gupta—who has resigned. That is a thing which might create some misunderstanding. I would, therefore, like to make it quite clear that the powers of the Chairman were defined by resolutions.

Madam, the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority is the representative of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. So whatever powers are vested in the Authority, the same powers are vested in the Chairman when the Authority is not in session. He is their representative. I have given a clarification in one of the meetings of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. I repeat, Madam. I said:

“That I was in general agreement with the consensus of opinion of the members of the Authority regarding the relative roles of the Chairman and the Chief Administrator. It was the intention of the Ministry that the main functions of the Chairman, who was selected for his maturity and experience, should be to guide and control the organisation through the Chief Administrator . . .”

He is to guide and control through the Chief Administrator.

“ . . . and to plan and direct its activities. The Chairman has to exercise, on behalf of the D.D.A. gene-

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi]

ial supervision of the whole organisation and to ensure that the Chief Administrator and the field organisation function efficiently and in accordance with the policies laid down by the DDA'

He has the overall powers of control And there was no lack of power there But there is a thing which caused him a little annoyance, I think It is my doubt In his letter also he has mentioned I had further added —

"It would, therefore, not be fair to expect him to find time to attend to day-to-day matters of administrative detail and field work"

That remark perhaps caused him some annoyance That is my doubt, that he has no time to attend to day-to-day matters of administrative details and field work It is for this reason that the Government have created another post of a senior officer, namely, the Chief Administrator of the rank of a Joint Secretary for field work That was the division of work between the two officers

Madam, it is said that Mr Gupta had some complaint against corruption. I held very good opinion about Mr Gupta, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, who has resigned But now after looking into the complaints which are put forward now in the House, I feel it was good that he resigned and I did well that I accepted the resignation For it is a very serious thing against him I now understand that he had some cases of corruption but for ten months he slept over them and never reported those cases to the Government

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA He brought them to the notice of the Government

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI I would request you to please allow me to proceed Let me have my say For ten months? It has been so, I have made enquiries There is not a single

report against any officer alleging corruption, and if there was one in his knowledge, then I would expect from a senior officer like him, the Chairman of the Authority who has absolute powers to suspend him But he never suspended any officer I therefore feel that he was not effective If I were the Chairman, I would not allow corruption I would either report the matter to the Government or suspend the corrupt officer

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA He has no real power.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI He had power. My friend, power is power only when it is exercised If one refuses to exercise his powers, he is powerless The powers are laid down in resolutions and Government decisions that in the absence of the Dandakaranya Authority he is vested with all the powers of the Authority

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA He brought to the notice of the Government

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI He has also complained about the retrenchment of the post of a Vigilance Officer Well, Madam, I know the post was retrenched, but that was because the Dandakaranya Development Authority was asked to reduce its expenditure to the extent of Rs 2,50,00,000 So six or seven officers were retrenched This officer was one of them And the ground given was law and order

Madam, law and order is not in the hands of the Dandakaranya Development Authority The Dandakaranya area is 30 000 sq miles It is spread over some portion of one State and over some portion of another State There the respective police acts for law and order purposes Therefore, it was decided that those police officers will look into those matters But later on the post was again created It is not as if the post was suspended for good In the month of June, I think, that post had been created again. It was for Mr Gupta the Chairman, to



recommend the name to fill that post. But for three months, June, July and August, he did not fill that post. The post has been created and it would be filled in due course.

There are my friends who say that the Ministry is sitting over the complaints. I can give an undertaking to this House because, Madam, this House is the guardian and the Government is subordinate to this House. Therefore, I feel that I shall have to abide by your orders. In this House I undertake that if there is any complaint—of course, it must be a precise complaint and not a complaint of a general nature, because it is very difficult to enquire into complaints of a general nature. Suppose somebody says there is corruption. This is too wide a complaint and I cannot have a grip over it—complaints of specific character, specific cases, I assure this House that they would be looked into. Now my colleague, who has had good experience and very good reputation, is the Chairman now. And on his behalf I say that we undertake to enquire into any case of corruption or of any other nature.

Another complaint was that the T.A. claims were exorbitant. It is an area of 30,000 sq. miles. It is like a State. Officers, most of them seniors as well as junior officers, have to go from one end to the other. Reclamation is going on there. There are engineering works and so many other things. For that purpose they have to go to the headquarters and come back. There were two villages when we started and now there are 114 villages. But you will be surprised that I also looked into the list of T.A. bills and found that the previous Chairman, Shri Sen, who had his own reputation, his T.A. bill averaged Rs. 536 per month but in the case of our friend, the outgoing Mr. Gupta who has complained against the exorbitant T.A. expenditure, his monthly Bill comes to Rs. 916 although he had no field work to see. He was in overall charge but his allowance comes to Rs. 916 while the

previous Chairman's average was Rs. 536. In this way things went up. I do not blame it on Mr. Gupta alone but I feel that the fault is his. During my tenure if there is any fault in the Ministry, I am ultimately responsible whosoever commits the mistake. Likewise I will accuse the Chairman ultimately for the lapse on the part of his subordinates. I need not take much time.

3 P.M.

I am told that there was also some mention to the effect that the Chief Administrator did not permit visitors to see Mr. Gupta. I cannot imagine it . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order. He is distorting me right and left.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order he should yield.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: I will not yield. I am in possession of the floor. Your right is to criticise and mine is to defend. I must defend . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will allow you . . .

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: In defence I want to submit that if there is a complaint and others do not allow anyone to see me, and I a King? Or am I an executive officer? It is only a nincompoop who will say that people did not allow visitors to come and see him. What was he? He was himself moving about. Again from the record I can quote. Even much earlier, in Mr. Sen's time the same Chief Administrator had issued a circular to all officers that whenever they came to the Headquarters it was their duty to see the Chairman and pay a courtesy call. That standing order is still there. Every officer is asked as a rule to see the Chairman and pay a courtesy call

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi.]  
or at least receive orders from him. It is not as if people were not allowed to see him.

Then there was an objection raised that ten extra units of tractors have been suggested for outside work, outside Dandakaranya. That is also objected to. What should I do? Other States have offered land to me for reclamation for the refugees. I have to reclaim the land. Shall I take the Dandakaranya tractors which are already working? Therefore ten more units are added because I have to reclaim not only in Chanda district, not only in Maharashtra, not only in Mysore but also in Assam or other places. For that purpose ten units have been ordered. I am trying to get exchange; I am afraid whether I shall be able to get. The sooner I get the better.

Again there was mention that the crop is very poor. I have not the exact information about it. I may say that I will look into the matter but may I again assure this House that this Ministry, I announce here and now, is not a political portfolio. I declare it as a joint family affair of the whole House, of all parties. There is no question of party politics in the matter of giving relief to these refugees, displaced persons. Every Party, I know, is sincerely interested in it. Why should I take it as a party portfolio?

Although I belong to a Party Government, the work of my Ministry is open to every hon. Member. Every hon. Member is welcome to give suggestions and to point out my lapses also so that I can put them right. I hope that my friend would not misunderstand me. With these words, I close.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta may ask for any clarifications.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My point is—not complaint because he says I am affectionate—I asked him to be present here yesterday and he was not here. I wish he had heard what I

said. He had been told what I had said and naturally he has been somewhat misled in the matter. I said that my information is that the officers were discouraged from meeting the Chairman. What Mr. Gupta said or not I do not know. Like that many things he has distorted. What I wanted to say here with regard to corruption cases is, I specifically stated, one, that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Government to no other than the Home Minister at the end of June and on the suggestion of the Home Minister the Chairman of the D.D.A. met Mr. Kohli, Director of the Investigation Bureau. Later on he met Mr. L. P. Singh. This is the report here. Therefore the matter has been brought to his notice and again in letter to him it was pointed out that there was waste, that plans were not properly conceived, executions were bad and he wanted also to see him. Three times he tried but there was no opportunity given. Therefore it is not as if things had not been brought to his notice. My regret is—this is my last—that Mr. Tyagi after taking over should have had a free and frank discussion with the Chairman of the D.D.A. Board for one day, two or three days together so that he could thrash out the problems, understand things from him but my regret is—I am complaining against him—he permitted himself to be carried in this matter by the Secretary of his Department and by Mr. Johnson who may or may not be efficient—I am not concerned with it—but this is the position. The result has been very very bad. All the refugees will tell you this.

SHRI MAHABIR TYAGI: I am glad that my friend spoke in a better spirit just now but I must confess that whatever I had said in the beginning was based on hearsay. I do not know what exact words he used but with regard to the officers, my Secretary or others preventing Mr. Gupta from seeing me, I say that his information is wrong because he had seen me when he wanted to, and he discussed with me that he wanted to resign. I assured him that

my meaning was not to reduce his power but to give him wider powers. He went away. His resignation came from Calcutta where he could not see me and as I read the resignation, I sent him a reply by wire saying 'I accept your resignation'. There was no question of his seeing me. If at all after the resignation, if he wanted to see me he is even welcome to-day I shall welcome him any time. There is no such question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, the main burden of the discussion was on rehabilitation and the Minister for Rehabilitation was good enough to explain the matter very fully. My task is lightened. I have only one or two matters to refer. One is about the Oil India and the arrangements for a motel near Palam aerodrome. The complaint was that no tender was issued and it has been given surreptitiously to some one person. Of course it can be given only to one person but the fact of the matter is that the I.O.C. which has also the marketing organisation has taken upon itself, along with marketing of petroleum, the work of specialising in the running of motels and it is an autonomous organisation. It has its own rules of business. Therefore we cannot interfere in the day-to-day matters but as the question has been raised, I got this information from them. I am told, because motel running is a specialised job and particularly when it is a new enterprise in this country they got in touch with the reputed hoteliers in Delhi and four or five of them sat with them and discussed with them.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: So it was a negotiation?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Ultimately they settled the deal with one of them. So I think there is nothing irregular or anything bad about this matter.

Then a number of hon. Members mentioned about the ill-treatment of the political leaders or agitators in the State from which I come, or my neighbouring State, Uttar Pradesh.

This matter comes under the purview of the State Governments and there is not much that I can say here except to say that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Your State is Bihar.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, as a representative of Bihar it is my duty to be in touch with my State, and if such a thing happens, certainly we should all be concerned about it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is notorious for ill-treatment of political prisoners.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: A running commentary.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can assure the hon. Members that since this question has been mentioned, the Home Minister who is here will get in touch with the State Governments and find out the facts. More than that I cannot say much, because it is a matter of law and order where, primarily, the State Governments are concerned.

Thank you.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1964-65, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I move:

"That the Bill be returned"

*The question was proposed*

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA Madam Deputy Chairman

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The time allotted was only one and a half hours and we have already .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA I will take only one minute

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I am sorry The question is

"That the Bill be returned"

*The motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The next Bill

# THE HIGH COURT JUDGES (CON- DITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND- MENT BILL, 1964

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI) Madam  
Deputy Chairman, I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend  
the High Court Judges (Condi-  
tions of Service) Act, 1954, as  
passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken  
into consideration"

Madam this is a very small mea-  
sure and is a non-controversial one  
It is really a consequential amend-  
ment, if I may say so As the House  
is aware this House passed the Con-  
stitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill  
under which the age of retirement for  
the High Court Judges was raised  
from sixty to sixty-two years Under  
the High Court Judges (Conditions  
of Service) Act, under section 14  
thereof, they are eligible for pension  
when they attain the age of sixty  
years. Now, when this House has

passed this Amendment to the Con-  
stitution and raised their age to sixty-  
two years, naturally, they would be  
eligible for pension when they reach  
the age of sixty-two years So the  
only change that this Bill envisages  
is in making that change in section  
14 of the High Court Judges (Condi-  
tions of Service) Act, of raising the  
age from sixty to sixty-two years  
That is one change

The second change that is sought to  
be made in clause 2 of this Bill is that  
if the High Court Judges who were  
already serving on the date on which  
this Constitution Amendment was  
passed, that is, on 5th October, 1963,  
want to retire when they attain the  
age of sixty years, they should be  
permitted to do so, that is, they should  
not then be told that as they have  
not reached the age of sixty-two  
years they are not eligible for pen-  
sion, that they must go on up to sixty-  
two, that is to say, those Judges who  
had been serving all along and who  
were actually in service on the date  
on which this Amendment was  
passed, that is on 5th October 1963,  
they can retire at the age of sixty  
years, if they so wish This is the  
second amendment

And the third amendment is that  
in the matter of the transfer of Judges  
from one High Court to another,  
which we have now been doing, even  
the High Court Judges of Jammu and  
Kashmir are transferable from that  
State to any other State Now, when  
they are transferred from Jammu and  
Kashmir State to other States and if  
they retire from other States, their  
services in Jammu and Kashmir State  
should be taken into consideration  
for purposes of pension, as is the case  
with the other Judges also As the  
House knows, under the Presidential  
Order we have extended so many  
subjects the jurisdiction of the  
Election Commission the jurisdiction  
of the Supreme Court, the Customs,  
excise and labour laws, to extend to  
the State of Jammu and Kashmir  
also So the third amendment which