

Fourth Series Vol. V - No. 21

**Tuesday, June 20, 1967
Jyaistha 30, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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A1) LSD—1.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 20, 1967/Jyaishta 30,
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कृषि उपज के मूल्यों सम्बन्धी नीति

+

* 602. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि उपज
के मूल्यों सम्बन्धी एक समेकित नीति
बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा
क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) to (c). In advising Government on price policy for agricultural commodities, the Agricultural Prices Commission set up by it keeps in view the need for evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूसर कमीशन जब कृषि उत्पादन की वस्तुओं का मूल्य तय करता है, तब किन बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है ? क्या वे कास्ट-शार्क प्रोडक्शन का ध्यान रखते हैं ? उन के प्रोड्यूसर तय करने का आधार क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. (Shri Annasahib Shinde: We do take into consideration the cost of production of various crops. The cost of production is available on the basis the cost of the various farm management studies carried on and the variations as a result of price increase in inputs.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से खेती के उत्पादन में ऐसे पदार्थों का, ऐसी वस्तुओं का मूल्य ज्यादा हो गया जो मोटे तौर पर सामान्य आदमियों के काम में नहीं आती हैं, उपभोक्ताओं की वस्तुओं में जिनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान नहीं है लेकिन आज बाजार में उन वस्तुओं का मूल्य ज्यादा दिया जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन क्षेत्र में कमी होती जा रही है और गैर-आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Recently our approach has been really to fix incentive prices. The Agricultural Prices Commission, which advises Government in agreed to these matters, has it in its terms of reference specifically, that while recommending a

price policy and relative price structure, the Commission may keep in view the need to provide an incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production. There are other factors such as the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources, and the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, on the general level of prices, industrial cost structure etc.

श्री रामकृष्ण मुरत : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फूडग्रेन्स एन्कवायरी कमेटी ने इस सिलसिले में कोई सजेशन दी है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Yes, the Foodgrains Policy Committee also recommended that first of all, Government should adopt a policy of announcing minimum prices, support prices, as well as the procurement prices, which will be fixed by Government which should be incentive prices.

Dr. Ramesh Sen: It is a known fact that the producers of crops, particularly foodgrains, get a certain price when they sell their produce whereas after sometime when the grain thus bought goes to the godowns of big merchants, the prices rise inordinately. What steps have Government taken to stop this malpractice by the big grain merchants and other people who go on hoarding foodgrains?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon. Member is right. In the good old days, it was the normal feature of the economy that immediately the harvest is over, in the post harvest period, prices used to be depressed, and then in the lean period they used to shoot up and the private trade used to play havoc with the economic life of the people. After taking into account all these factors, Government have now taken a number of measures including the establishment of the Food Corporation. We wish that more and more of the foodgrains trade

comes into the public sector. That is the only remedy.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि एकीकृत प्राइस कमीशन के जो सदस्य हैं, वे किसान नहीं हैं और वे किसानों की बात को नहीं समझते हैं। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि एकीकृत प्राइस कमीशन में जो बेतीहर हैं, जो अपने हाथ से बेती करते हैं, जिनको अपना निजी अनुभव है, उनको रखा जाय और तब प्राइसेज तय की जायें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I know the hon. Member has been agitated on this question for quite some time. I quite sympathise with him. The Agricultural Prices Commission has been constituted. I think the suggestion can be taken into consideration when new members are added to the Commission at the time of reconstitution.

श्री नथु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कास्तकारों के द्वारा जो रुई पैदा की जाती है उस पर अधिकतम दाम लगाये जाते हैं, रोक लगाई जाती है, लेकिन रुई का जो कपड़ा बनता है, उस में शायद 60 फीसदी पर नियंत्रण है, बाकी खुला है। पिछली बार आपने रुई का दाम बढ़ाया, लेकिन उस वक्त जब रुई कास्तकारों के हाथों से चली गई थी। इस लिये रुई के उत्पाद के मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय रुई का अधिकतम दाम अभी से उठावेंगे जिससे कास्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और रुई की पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिये वे कोशिश कर सकें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That happens to be the demand of the cotton growers all over the country. Even the other day, I was in a major cotton-growing area of our country. There also, the cotton growers made this demand. Actually, the prices of cotton are determined by the Commerce Ministry, and I would not be in a position to answer this question.

श्री जयु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यही संसद होता है। मैंने कई बका यह सवाल उठाया है। व्यापार मंत्रालय का कार्य क्षेत्र इतना बड़ा दिया है कि इस में विकल होती है। हम चाय के बारे पूछते हैं तो कह देते हैं कि उस का सम्बन्ध व्यापार मंत्रालय से है। उनको भी यहां हाजिर रहना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the question of prices can be referred to the Commerce Ministry. I do not know. You will have to evolve some method.

श्री जयु लिये : जब कभी ऐसा होता है कि दोनों मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रहता है तो दोनों को यहां हाजिर रहना चाहिये आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है—कई बेटी के मातहत नहीं आती है ?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know from the hon. Minister, from the data available, whether he can give us an idea as to what is going to be the fall in the production of sugar in the current year?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: With due respect to the hon. lady Member, this supplementary does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: She may put a separate question.

Shri Kandappan: In every State, the procurement price of foodgrains has been fixed, whereas the central Government has not taken any steps to regulate the price of inputs that the peasants have got to incur, particularly, with regard to fertilisers, the cost of labour and electricity charges and other things. I would like to know whether the Government would take steps to see that the cost of inputs is not allowed to rise manifold when they are fixing the ceiling price for the foodgrains and other cash crops?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Agricultural Prices Commission is an ex-

pert body and they necessarily take into consideration all these factors such as the rise in the cost of inputs when recommending either the maximum price or the procurement price.

Shri Kandappan: Sir, I crave your indulgence. The foodgrain prices have been fixed long ago. After fixing the prices, there is evidence that the cost of inputs has been rising two-fold, three fold and sometimes manyfold in some items. He has not given any answer to this aspect of the question; they have not at all considered this.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The overall effects of increase in the cost of cultivation is taken into consideration. Recently, may I submit for the information of the hon. Member that we have constituted a Standing Committee under the chairmanship of....

Shri Kandappan: I do not want any committee. What are the concrete steps taken?

Mr. Speaker: Let him hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Kandappan: Can he not give a direct answer? Does he mean to say that the price of inputs has not risen?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Just as we have the index for the cost of living, on the basis of which we can readily assess what has been the increase in the standard of living, and the increase in the prices etc., similarly, in regard to the cost of cultivation, we are trying to construct indices on the cost of cultivation. I think when the data are available, perhaps it will be possible to make recommendations in regard to agricultural prices on the basis of those data.

Cotton Development Scheme +

*603. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the cotton development scheme of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the scheme; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme is under consideration of the Government of India.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: The mill-owners are trying to enter the field of production of cotton in the name of joint stock farming. In the interest of the small cultivators, will the Government consider this proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The hon. lady Member's apprehensions that joint stock companies are likely to enter cotton production are not justified. Government has no intention of allowing joint stock companies to enter cotton production as such. There is a scheme presented by the cotton federation that 1,50,000 acres may be covered by plant protection measures. They also submitted a scheme in regard to the development of Sea Island cotton. The matter has not been finally decided and we have suggested that if the cotton federation wants to take plant protection measures their proposal would be considered.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Is it a fact that in the report of the study group on the distribution of land for cotton production under the Fourth Plan, there is mention of the suggestion by the United States delegation for diverting land under cotton cultivation to food production and, if so, what is the recommendation of the committee? Will the Government take into consideration that report before taking a final decision on that subject?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Now and then suggestions are made that the area under cotton should be diverted to food crops. We have a major textile industry which depends upon cotton and we cannot accept the position whereby we shall be entirely dependent upon import of cotton. All these suggestions made by various parties are being examined, but we think it would be better to develop our own cotton in our own country, and the emphasis would be not on the expansion of acreage but on raising productivity per acre.

श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे : माननीय मंत्री जी क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में कितनी भूमि के अन्दर यह काटन की पैदावार होती है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is well known; about 20 million acres under cotton.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: In view of what has been stated by the Page Commission sent by the United States and in view of the recommendations of Dr. Sen Committee, Dr. Sen who is additional secretary in the planning commission—in his report that you must not cultivate cotton, what is the attitude of the Government? Is it true that Dr. Sen Committee had recommended that you need not grow more cotton? Are you going to publish it and, if so, when?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Whatever we decide, we shall decide in the interest of our country. If my information is correct, Dr. Sen has not suggested that cotton acreage should be diverted towards food.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: When will you publish his report? Would you publish it?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I would have to consider that.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे देश में ऊई की प्रति

एकड़ पैदावार कम है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मित्र जैसे देशों की तुलना में हमारे देश में ऊई की पैदावार कम है इसको जानते हुए भी सरकारने प्रति एकड़ ऊई की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या योजना बनायी है और उन के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: My information is that at the beginning of the first five-year plan, the per acre yield of cotton was about 85 lbs. Now it is about 104, which means there has been about 25 per cent increase in the per-acre yield. The main difficulty in India is that 85 per cent of our cotton is dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Only a very small percentage is under irrigated area. In Punjab where large areas are under irrigation, the per acre yield is much higher.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether suggestions have come from the cotton growers' cooperative societies of Maharashtra and Gujarat about development schemes and if so, what are they?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: To my knowledge, I do not know if any suggestions have been received. But if any cooperative body will be pleased to send in suggestions, they would be examined with due care.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Has the Government any integrated plan for improving the production of cotton—not only the quantity but the quality—in this country, so that we may not depend on outside countries for importing cotton? May I know to what extent Government has proceeded in the matter and how far they have succeeded?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have an all-India coordinated cotton research project. We have consulted the scientists. We have formed a committee of scientists to go into this problem. They have to develop the genetic material and at the same time take other steps like making bet-

ter seeds available, having a better organisation to look after it, and taking better plant protection measures. All these coordinated steps are being taken to develop cotton production in the country.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि खेतिहर पैदावार की चीजों के दाम निश्चित करने पर विचार हो रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विचार करने समय क्या इन बातों पर भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा

1. कि खाद्यान्न और दूसरी नकदी फसलों के दामों में एक रिश्ता रहे ?

2. खेतिहर पैदावार और कारखाने की चीजों के दामों में सतुलन रहे ?

3. फसल पर और फसल के बाद दो तीन महीने के बाद जो भारी दामों में बढ़ाव उतार रहते हैं वह न हों ?

क्या इन पर भी विचार करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: He is perhaps referring to Question 802, which has been already covered. This is about the cotton developments schemes of the Cotton Mills Federation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether some of the countries exporting cotton to India have suggested that there should be a decrease in the acreage under cotton production in this country and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to this?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already said that we have no intention to divert our cotton acreage, because we have a big textile industry in this country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want a categorical answer to the question whether any country exporting cotton to India has made that suggestion.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There were some reports in the US press to that

effect. But as I said, we are not going to be guided in this regard by any other country; we will be guided by our own national interest.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कपास की बेती है बारिश इस को नुकसान करती है। बारिश जितना कम होगी उतनी कपास की क्वालिटी अच्छी होगी और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी होगी। लेकिन डाउट की कंडीशन में वह बिल्कुल नहीं होगी। इसीलिये पूरी दुनिया में जहां सिंचाई का अच्छा इंतजाम है और बारिश कम होती है वहीं कपास तादाद में भी ज्यादा होती है और क्वालिटी में भी ज्यादा अच्छी होती है जैसे मिश्र में नाइल नदी के इलाके में, तो मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों को समझते हुए जैसे राजस्थान ६, पंजाब है, हरयाना है, हमारे देश का उत्तर पश्चिम का इलाका है जहां बारिश कम होती है वहां पर काटन की वैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई सिंचाई की विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned, some of the areas in Punjab are coming up very well in regard to cotton development. Also, perhaps, areas in Rajasthan coming under the Rajasthan Canal may possibly be potential areas where cotton development may come up on very good lines.

Shri A. V. Patil: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a sharp decline in the total acreage of cotton growing in Maharashtra; if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Final figures of estimates of acreages are not available with us. There are indications that there has been some reduction, but unless final estimates are available I do not think it will be proper to draw any conclusions.

श्री इफ्ज बन्स कलशाय : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि हमारे देश में जो कई पैदा की जाती है उस की मागत

कितनी और जिन देशों से कई हम मंगाते हैं उनकी उत्पादन मागत क्या है और दोनों में क्या अंतर है

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no figures.

Shri R. K. Amin: In view of the fact that our cotton output is falling short of our target, is there any plan with the Government to fix the minimum price but not the maximum price for cotton in order to encourage the growth of cotton production?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, this question has already been covered.

Foodgrains Quota of States

+

*604. Shri Bharat Singh Chaudhan:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recently decided to impose heavy cuts in the foodgrains quota of the States in view of the apprehension that the imports of foodgrains from abroad are likely to go down; and

(b) if so, the quantum of the cut proposed to be imposed, State-wise and the basis for effecting the cut in the case of each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) and (b). The arrivals of imported foodgrains will be affected during the current month due to the closure of the Suez Canal. The State Governments have been advised of the quantities that are likely to be moved during the month against their current month's quota. They have also been told that in case the availability increases later in the month, further review will be made. Movements to different States are generally arranged from ports considered most suitable for supply to each State.

The general as well as the port-wise availability and the relative needs of the different States are also taken into account. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the likely quantities to be moved to each State. The short-fall in movement to each State will depend on the over all and port-wise availability and the relative needs of the different States.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात तो निश्चित है कि विदेशों से जो अनाज आने को था वह नहीं आयेगा तो क्या शासन ने इस बात को तैयारी की है कि जिन राज्य में गन्ने की कमी होगी वहाँ की कमी को प्रतिरिक्त गन्ना भेज कर पूर्ति की जा सके ? उस कमी को पूरा किया जाने की क्या कोई योजना है क्योंकि यह एक गम्भीर समस्या सामने है ? ऐसे राज्य जो सरप्लस हैं उन की क्या आप ने सूची बनाई है ताकि सेंटर उनसे भंगवा कर कमी वाले राज्यों की अनाज की आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सके ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): Sir, before the Suez crisis we were expecting arrival of foodgrains to the tune of 10·7 lakh tons. But now it appears that as a result of these difficulties perhaps in the month of June we may get instead of 10·7 lakh tons only 7·2 lakh tons. Our commitment to the States is to the tune of 8·5 lakh tons. So, obviously, there would be some difficulties in meeting the full requirements of the States. That is why in the main reply we have indicated that some cuts will have to be imposed in regard to the States, but we will try to see that as far as those difficult areas are concerned they would not be adversely affected.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो स्टेट सरप्लस हैं उनकी आप ने क्या कोई सूची बनाई है जिससे कि

वहाँ से अनाज प्रोक्योर करा कर कमी वाले राज्यों को अनाज दे सके ? बाबत समस्या इस समय विषम है इस वास्ते मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We have been requesting some of the States where surplus can possibly be available to intensify their procurement campaign so that they can make more quantity of foodgrains available to the Centre.

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय जो अनुमान करते हैं कि इस स्वेज नहर की डिफिकल्टी की वजह से 7 और कुछ मिलियन टन फुडग्रेन्स ही वहाँ से आ सकेगा तो इस से दिल्ली में कितनी कटौती वह करने जा रहे हैं ? दिल्ली चूँकि नोन प्रोड्यूसिंग एरिया है इसलिए क्या वहाँ की जनता के राशन के लिए वह ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे कि हरियाणा, पंजाब या उत्तर प्रदेश से वहाँ सगुमता से अनाज आ सके ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I mentioned the figure of 7·2 lakhs and not million tons. The hon. Member appears to be under a wrong impression. Then, as far as Delhi is concerned, may I assure the hon. Member that we are not effecting any cut, so far as the supply to Delhi is concerned?

Dr. Ramen Sen: In his reply the hon. Minister has indicated that because of the Suez crisis the allocations to the States are being cut down. It is a known fact that in the State of West Bengal long before the Suez crisis took place there was a shortfall of 15 lakh tons of wheat in supplies from the Centre. Then, again, in early May there was a further shortfall. Now, it is a known fact that there is a bumper crop of wheat in Punjab, Haryana and UP.

An hon. Member: Not in Haryana.

Dr. Ranan Sen: May be not in Haryana, but it is there in Punjab and UP; it has been reported in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: Let him come to the question.

Dr. Ranan Sen: Because the Minister has referred to the Suez crisis, so I am dealing with it. Since this bumper wheat crop is there in some of the States, instead of relying on the State Governments concerned to procure wheat to supply to deficit States like West Bengal and Bihar, will the Government of India take some steps for intensive procurement in surplus States instead of simply giving the excuse of the Suez crisis?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will first deal with the West Bengal question and then come to the question of procurement. Even though the availability of foodgrains is limited and we are in difficulties, taking into consideration the situation in Bengal we have decided not to cut the allocations, so far as Bengal is concerned. I am speaking of the present allocations which were indicated to the West Bengal Government. Coming to the second part of the question, we have always been pressing upon the surplus States to make available to the Centre whatever quantities they can spare. We have been in constant touch with the Punjab Government and they have promised to give us 2,25,000 tons to the Central pool. As far as UP is concerned, the hon. Member is well aware that eastern part of UP is severely affected by drought and we are supplying some quantities to UP. So, I do not think any surplus would be available from UP.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether short arrivals from foreign countries will affect supply of wheat to Bihar, which is a famine-stricken area? Also, may I know whether the Government have ascertained that the Bihar Government is taking all the

steps to procure internally whatever stock is there with the big cultivators?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We were supplying sizeable quantities of milo to Bihar. The milo position is likely to be affected to a certain extent because of the delay in the arrival of ships. Instead of 1,30,000 tons we will be allocating 1,45,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of barley from Punjab. Even then, there is likely to be some reduction in the availability of foodgrains to Bihar.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Are Government satisfied that the Bihar Government have taken all the steps to procure whatever is available internally?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have always been pressing this point. Even in deficit States there are surplus pockets and even in deficit areas there are surplus farmers. We have been advocating to the State Governments that they should try to intensify their own internal procurements. That has been our advice to Bihar Government.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री दिल्ली से
जानते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा प्रान्तों
के बहन से लोग दिल्ली में घाते रहते हैं जिस
के घरों में खेत होनी है और घनाज पैदा
होता है। क्या ऐसे मेरे जैसे लोगों को यह
मौका दिया जायेगा कि हम अपने घर से
लाकर घनाज खा सकें और विदेशी घनाज
से हमारा पिट छूट सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is permissible under the existing rationing regulations. If the hon. Member applies to the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Administration will be pleased to grant his application.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री - दिल्ली के
बाहर से घनाज खाने की हम को सुविधा
होनी चाहिये।

Shri Samar Guha: In view of the known fact that food riots have started in West Bengal—in several districts many bazars have been looted and thousands of hungry men are ransacking house after house in search of food and many trains have been stopped by these hungry people—and the drought condition in the districts of Bankura and Purulia assuming serious proportions where nearly 21 lakhs of people need immediate help, may I know whether Government will agree to give some special attention to the case of West Bengal and whether the Government will permit the West Bengal Government to purchase wheat or rice as the case may be from Andhra, Punjab and Haryana open markets?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I can understand and appreciate his anxiety about the Bengal situation; that is why we have not effected any cut in the supplies to West Bengal though we are in a difficult position. As far as the purchase by the State Government is concerned, I think, it can be examined on merits. If certain quantities that the surplus States are supposed to allocate to the Centre are not adversely affected, the specific request of the West Bengal Government can be considered.

श्री अन्नसाहिब शिंदे . क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जो हमारे इस्टर्न यू० पी० का सूखा वाला एरिया है, उस पर कटौती का क्या धक्का पड़ेगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I must say that the UP Government has really succeeded in having a substantial procurement in the State and they really deserve to be congratulated for this. I do not think that the eastern UP areas would be in difficulties as a result of this. But, as I have mentioned, we are allocating some quantities to them though with some cut.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that President Nasser has made a

statement some days back to the effect that the Suez Canal would not be closed down for food ships going to India, our apprehension that there might be delay in the food ships coming from America to India has been unfounded as has been proved by the statement of President Nasser. May I know whether our Government proposes to stick on to its apprehension and cut down the food quota to the respective States or will they revise their policy and supply food to the different States according to the old basis? Do they propose to take shelter under this plea that the food ships are going to be delayed because the Suez Canal is closed down for ships? This is a convenient plea for not supplying foodgrains to States.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: With due respect to the hon. Member, may I say that we are not trying to take shelter? I only placed facts before the House. The House should know all these developments. As far as the Suez Canal possibilities are concerned, I think, we are in constant touch with the UAR authorities and as and when the Suez Canal passage is available, we shall avail of it.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, he has not replied to my question. My question was more specific. President Nasser has very specifically said a few days back that the Suez Canal will not be closed down for food ships going to India and I based my question on that statement of President Nasser.

Shri S. M. Solanki: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons that the Central Government is not giving full quota to Gujarat State regularly?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The position is well-known. We have limited availability of foodgrains. I am aware of the difficulties being experienced by the people of Gujarat and, specially in certain draught affected areas, there is considerable distress. We are not in a position to satisfy everybody. To

the extent possible, we are trying to help the Gujarat Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At the very outset, I would like to get an assurance from the Minister that Kerala will be taken care of although the difficulties are there. As far as the reply of the hon. Minister is concerned, I am surprised to find a contradiction because the hon. Food Minister, while referring to the Suez crisis some days back, assured the House that he would call a conference of the Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers before a final decision is taken on the cut as far as various States are concerned. But now the reply indicates that they have already taken a decision and intimated it to the States. How do these two replies tally? I should like to know whether they are going to call a Conference of the Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers before they take a final decision on this matter.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: Kerala position is not likely to be affected as a result of the Suez crisis.

With regard to the convening of the meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers, we are thinking of convening a meeting as early as possible. The crisis developed all of a sudden and had we not intimated the difficulties to the States, perhaps, they would have been faced with more difficulties. We can now plan in a better way. All these matters will be discussed in the Standing Committee.

Shri Liladhar Ketski: May I know whether the Government of Assam have approached the Centre for the supply of minimum quota of 20,000 tonnes per month till the next harvest and whether the Government of India have allotted only 5,000 tonnes of wheat per month and even that quantity of 5,000 tonnes has not reached Assam and, if so, what the Central Government propose to do to supply the quantity to the State of Assam?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We are supplying, not 5,000 tonnes, but 10,000 tonnes to Assam. We are trying to see—there is a long distance and, of course, there are certain transport bottle-necks...

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. That cannot be an excuse for not helping Assam, that there is a long distance and it is a far off State. You cannot neglect Assam like that.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I am sorry for being misunderstood. I was just mentioning that there are some transport bottle-necks. We are trying to see that the allotted quantity reaches Assam...

Mr. Speaker: Assam will get the same treatment as any other State.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: Yes; I quite agree with the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: I am following this method. On one Question I am calling some Members to put supplementaries and on another Question, I am calling some others. I must give chance to as many Members as possible to put at least one supplementary. Now, Mr. Patel was not here when I called him. He sends me a chit saying, "I was not called. You have not given me a chance to put supplementary". He came late; it was his mistake, not mine.

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: In view of the fact that there is real difficulty about food in the country and that difficulty has been further aggravated by the closure of the Suez Canal, may I know what steps are being taken to see that States like Himachal Pradesh, which formerly was a part of Punjab food zone but now it has been separated and is facing great difficulties, which cannot produce enough for themselves, because of hilly terrain, are properly fed and, secondly, what steps are being taken to prevent the smuggling of our food into Pak-occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir

which has been taking place on a large-scale and to which attention of the Government has been drawn I want to know what has been done with regard to that so far.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no information about this smuggling into Jammu and Kashmir. But I will get in touch with the Jammu and Kashmir Government. About Himachal Pradesh, I may submit we have not effected any reduction in the quota which is being supplied to Himachal Pradesh.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश का जो कोटा है क्या उस में भी कोई कमी की गई है और यदि की गई है तो वहाँ की गम्भीर खाद्य स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या उस कमी को पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Even in regard to Madhya Pradesh, taking into consideration the considerable distress prevailing in Madhya Pradesh, we have not effected any cut there.

Criteria to Determine Scarcity and Famine Areas

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*606. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down new criteria for distinguishing 'scarcity', 'acute scarcity' and 'famine' areas;

(b) whether the criteria set out by Government as outlined by the former Food Minister stand cancelled; and

(c) if so, the basis of the new criteria?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri D. Biring): (a) and (b). There is no Famine Code of India and no formal

criteria have been laid down by the Central Government in this respect. The criteria for distinguishing the degrees of distress are a matter for the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : हमारे देश में प्रकाल की परिस्थिति हमेशा बनी रहती है और हर साल काफी लोग प्रकाल से मर जाते हैं। यह कहा जाता है मियासी पार्टीज की धार में ही नहीं बल्कि मर्दानगी मंडल जैसी सम्स्थाओं की धार में भी कि लोग प्रकाल से मरते हैं। मारी दुनिया में इस बात का प्रचार होता रहता है कि प्रकाल की वजह से इस मुल्क में लोग मर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार उचित नहीं समझती है कि प्रखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर एक फॉमिन कोड बनाया जाए और जो भी कसोटियाँ लगानी हैं, उनका लगा दिया जाए ताकि सूबे और केन्द्र के बीच में प्रकाल के मामले को लेकर जो हमेशा टकराव होता है वह खत्म हो जाए ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation): (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Preparation of famine code, scarcity manuals, etc. falls within the competence and jurisdiction of the State Governments. The hon. Member's question can be taken as a suggestion for action.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : बिहार में नई सरकार के निर्माण के बाद बिहार के कई इलाकों को उसने प्रकाल ग्रस्त इलाके घोषित किया है। जब उसने ऐसा किया था तब केन्द्र की ओर से काफी सौरगल भी किया गया था। यह कहा गया था कि प्रकाल की परिस्थिति न होते हुए भी वहाँ पर प्रकाल की परिस्थिति है, ऐसा घोषित कर दिया गया है। यह भी कहने में आया था कि केन्द्र को बदनाम करने के लिए सूबे की सरकार की ओर से ये इलाके प्रकाल ग्रस्त इलाके घोषित किए गए हैं। अभी जैसा मंत्री

महोदय ने कहा है अखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर कोई फैमिन कोड नहीं है और कोई भी सूबा अपने किसी भी इलाके को अकालवस्त इलाका अथवा अभाव का इलाका घोषित करता है तो केन्द्र की ओर से यह जो तकलीफ या यह जो हरकत उठाने में आ जाती है यह किस आधार पर आ जाती है

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned, declaration of famine, scarcity, etc. falls within the competence and jurisdiction of the State Governments and the State Governments are fully competent to declare any area as famine area, scarcity area or acute scarcity area. But sometimes if the State Governments asks for our advice and if, supposing, we give some advice, I do not think that the hon. Member should be angry about that.

श्री जावेद करनेगीब मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि बिहार सरकार ने कई इलाको को अकालवस्त इलाके घोषित किया । तब केन्द्र की ओर से यह कहा गया कि आप गलती कर रहे हैं और ऐसा करने को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह बात आपने किस आधार पर कहा जबकि आपके पास कोई भी कोड नहीं है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already replied. Our advice was not binding on the Bihar Government. The Bihar Government was fully competent to declare any area as famine area. My only submission is that we thought that as a result of declaration of famine, no further financial or other benefits were likely to accrue to Bihar Government. Perhaps it may be that the price level may be affected adversely all over the country. That was our view. But the Bihar Government was fully competent to declare any area as famine area. We have never come in their way.

श्री राजालाल आसही : क्या आपको इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार की नई सरकार न फैमिन कोड में कोई परिवर्तन किए हैं ? कई संशोधन किये हैं ? अगर हाँ तो क्या आप भी उन संशोधनों के आधार पर कोई फैमिन कोड बनाने की बात अथवा फैमिन कोड में संशोधन करने की बात अखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर करने की सोच रहे हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no information whether any amendment has been made by the Bihar Government in their famine code. As far as the famine code of India is concerned I have already said in the main answer that there is no famine code of India at the present moment.

श्री बाबूजी यादव यह बात सही है कि किसी इलाके को अकाल वस्त घोषित करना सूबाई सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आज यह खाद्य समस्या और खाद्यपौ के अभाव पूरे देश में व्याप्त है और इस समस्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर खाद्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन भी करती रहती है, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के खाद्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर सम्मेलन भी करती रहती है और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जो फैमिन कोड बना हुआ है वह पचास साल पहले बना था या उससे भी पहलू बना था और उस में जो काइटीरिया दिये गये हैं वे आज की स्थिति में लागू नहीं होते हैं, क्या खाद्य मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है, उस में आप अपनी ओर से कुछ ऐसा सुझाव प्रस्तुत करेंगे ताकि जो काइटीरिया है किसी इलाके को सूबा वस्त या अकाल वस्त घोषित करने का, वह एक समान हो ताकि पूरे देश में इस मामले में यूनिफार्मिटी लाई जा सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बिहार के कई इलाकों में अकाल की घोषणा कर दी गई है, कई इलाकों को अकाल ग्रस्त इलाके घोषित कर दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में हालत कहीं कहीं बहुत ही खराब है लेकिन वहां पर अकाल की घोषणा नहीं हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में अभाव, अधिष्ठ अभाव तथा अकाल की परिमाणों में और उनके मापदंड अलग अलग हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या एक जैसा मापदंड हो इसके बारे में आप सोच विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि सब को समान रूप से सहूलियतें दी जा सकें ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already mentioned that is is a State subject. All these are suggestions for action.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : स्टेट सबजेक्ट तो है। मैं ने कहा है कि हर राज्य में अभाव, भारी अभाव तथा अकाल ग्रस्त, इनके मापदंड अलग अलग हैं, भिन्न हैं। इसके बारे में मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ। इसको वह बतलाने की कृपा करें।

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Minister has no answer for that.

Shri Ram Kishan: May I know, if under the criteria laid down by the Central Government, some parts of Himachal Pradesh have been declared acute scarcity areas. If so, what type of aid is being given to those areas of Himachal Pradesh, and if no aid is being given, why not?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned, we are allocating about 6,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Himachal Pradesh. We have not effected any cut in the supplies to Himachal Pradesh though we are in a tight position as a result of difficulties created by scarcity. If any area is affected by drought etc., it is a well-established practice that over and above the normal supplies made to the State Government, according to

the pattern of assistance suggested by the Finance Commission, the Centre can give assistance to Himachal Pradesh also.

Rice Requirement of Kerala

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*607. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri M. Sudrasanam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala has suggested that if the Centre was not in a position to supply rice in adequate quantities, Kerala must be allowed to utilise some of the foreign exchange earned by Kerala for purposes of import of rice; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) No, Sir. No such suggestion has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: There was a widespread view reported in the newspapers, and while answering the general debate in this House, the Food Minister himself had also stated that Government of India would tap those sources which the Chief Minister of Kerala had indicated...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has denied it; he has said that no such suggestion has been made.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: But some time back...

Mr. Speaker: That was there in the newspapers. But the hon. Minister has denied that.

Shri Seahyan: The hon. Member is referring to the speech made by the

hon. Food Minister where mention has been made of that. So, Government must be aware of that one.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Some time back, we had referred this matter to the Kerala Government, and the reply which we have received from the Kerala Government is as follows. In order to remove any doubt about this, because it is mentioned here off and on, I shall read out the telegram itself. It reads thus:

"The Chief Minister of Kerala has stated in several of his pronouncements that in asking for foodgrains from the Central Government, he is not asking for charity. 'We are working hard and producing valuable cash crops which make a significant contribution to the foreign exchange earning of the country. If Kerala were an independent and sovereign State, the foreign exchange so earned would have been used for the purchase of foodgrains from foreign countries. Since, however, Kerala is a part of India and since the Central Government of India is controlling the import and export trade, it is the Centre's responsibility to see that this State which earns so much foreign exchange is adequately supplied with foodgrains'."

This is the reply we have received from the Kerala Government. There is no suggestion in this reply that that Government wanted to import direct.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Was it ever suggested by the Chief Minister of Kerala either direct to the Centre or in his speech as to the sources of the supply of rice which are to be tapped? Have Government taken steps to tap that source or those sources from which the Kerala Government might have got their supply of rice?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already replied to the main part of the

question. If any suggestion comes from any Government, we will examine it.

Production of Protein-rich Food

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*608. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake a new project for the production of a raw protein-rich food for distribution in famine affected areas;

(b) the basic constituents of the food;

(c) the details of the project and the expenditure involved; and

(d) when it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Two pilot projects for the production of protein rich foods namely (1) Balahar and (2) Blended flour have been taken up by the Government.

(b) The basic constituents of the Balahar are processed cereal grain, either wheat or maize, edible groundnut flour, Bengal gram flour or milk powder and fortified with vitamins and minerals. The blended flour is composed of atta, tapioca flour and edible groundnut flour.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-712/67].

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There is a lot of shark liver oil collected in Indian coasts. Could not a protein-rich food be prepared out of this oil thus collected by the Government themselves?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The suggestion can be examined.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The food constituents that go to make protein-rich food are, of course, available in large quantities. Will it be possible for Government to have this food distributed to different areas where the people are suffering very much from want of proper nourishment due to lack of protein in their food?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: At the moment, we are thinking of supplying this protein-rich food to famine-affected and drought-affected areas of Bihar. When the Bihar situation improves, perhaps the suggestion can be considered.

श्री नमोभार्ते जे० पटेल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आहार बनाए गए हैं, वे कितनी कितनी कैलोरीज के हैं?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have not got that detailed information with me.

श्री नमोभार्ते जे० पटेल : यह तो मुख्य बात है। इस बात का पता तो लगना चाहिए कि कौन से आहार में कितनी कैलोरीज हैं।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It has been worked out, but at the moment it is not available with me.

Shri Bodabrata Barua: Has the production of soya beans which is particularly rich in protein been considered by Government? If so, which are the places in India where this can be produced?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Food Technological Institute can consider all these suggestions.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जापान ने समुद्र से ऐसे पदार्थों का पता लगाया है, जिन में प्रोटीन बहुत अधिक क्वालिटी में पाया जाता है; यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उन पदार्थों का हिन्दुस्तान में उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: All these are suggestions which can be examined.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that eggs, meat and poultry are the finest sources of protein recognised all over the world? Has the hon. Minister any plan to increase the output of eggs in this country so that we do not eat crocodile eggs, and to increase the breed of chicken in this country so that we do not take dog's meat in place of chicken meat? May I know if there is a scheme?

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion is very valuable.

Hotels in Collaboration with Hilton Hotels Corporation

४७९. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government regarding the proposal to establish Hotels in the country in collaboration with some Indian firm and the Hilton Hotels Corporation of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, details of the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The draft agreement between Shiv Sagar Estates and Hilton Hotels Corporation, U.S.A. is under consideration of the Government.

Shri R. Barua: What is our estimated requirement of hotels in the present time and how far have we been able to meet our needs?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): We require at least another two-three thousand beds of first class within the next three years. That is our present estimate. We want to have this in various parts of tourist interest, particularly in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Shri E. Barua: May I know whether any special terms are offered to the Hiltons hotel to come in for collaboration and how does it compare with the terms in West Asian countries?

Dr. Karan Singh: I have no information at present regarding the terms they get in West Asian countries; they are under consideration. The terms that we are offering are also under active consideration at present keeping in view what is happening in other parts of the country.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What are the views of the present hoteliers in this country with regard to Hiltons coming in on a big scale and how will the present hoteliers be affected?

Dr. Karan Singh: I cannot speak for the hoteliers in this country but it is not on a big scale that Hiltons are coming here. They have given a proposal for one hotel in Bombay. The hoteliers probably differ in their views but the importance of having first-class hotels in this country is to be kept in view.

Shri M. N. Naghmour: Is there any proposal to have a hotel at Bangalore in view of the tourist interest in that place?

Dr. Karan Singh: Yes, Sir. The India Tourist Development Corporation which is a public sector undertaking is going to build a five story hotel in Bangalore and I am going to lay the foundation stone.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : मंत्री महोदय
हू बताया हूँ कि जिवसागर एस्टेट्स और
हिल्टन होटल्स कारपोरेशन के बीच में जो
करार हुआ हूँ, उस पर गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा
विचार हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे
कि कितने बरसों से यह मामला शुरू हुआ
हूँ, मंत्रि मंडल के सामने कितने बरसों
से यह मामला पड़ा हुआ हूँ और क्या जिवसागर
एस्टेट्स का कोई प्रतिनिधि घमरीका जा कर
हिल्टन होटल्स कारपोरेशन के मालिकों
के साथ बातचीत कर के कोई प्रस्ताव या सुझाव
ले कर आया है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह मामला 1963
से हमारे सामने है। बहुत अधिक समय हो
गया हूँ। मैं स्वयं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे
में जल्दी से जल्दी कोई फैसला हो।

Shri K. Nayanar: Is there any proposal to open a hotel in Kerala?

Dr. Karan Singh: Yes, Sir; in Kovalam.

An hon. Member: Will it be a Nair Hotel or a Brahmin hotel?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is the Minister aware that the Indian hoteliers have gained enormous experience both by attending conferences of international hoteliers and also by having collaboration with foreign countries, such as Oberoi Intercontinental? The main difficulty today for the Indian hoteliers to start hotels in this country is lack of finance and secondly, they do not get land at places where they would like to put up hotels, especially at places which are attractive tourist centres.

Dr. Karan Singh: We are fully aware of the difficulty about finance. Special steps are being taken to provide facilities to the Indian hoteliers to provide land at reasonable prices and also to set up a special hotel development fund so that we can give loans to them.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Sugar Mills Manufacturing
Cube Sugar**

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**S.N.Q. 15, Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel;
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Rabi Ray:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills licenced to manufacture cube sugar in the country with their names and addresses;

(b) the total quantity of cube sugar manufactured by these mills;

(c) the price of cube sugar fixed by Government; and

(d) whether it is proposed to cancel the licences to manufacture cube sugar in view of the shortage of sugar in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No licence is required to be taken by sugar mills to produce sugar cubes. However, at present, two sugar mills are manufacturing sugar cubes in the country. They are:

(i) Messrs. Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala, (U.P.),

(ii) Messrs. Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Tilaknagar, (Maharashtra).

(b) The total quantity of cube sugar manufactured by these units during 1966 was 1339 tonnes.

(c) The Central Government has not fixed any price for sugar cubes manufactured by these units.

(d) Does not arise, as no licence has been granted.

श्री आनंद कलेगीकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चीनी के उत्पादन पर और चीनी के दाम पर सरकार की ओर से नियंत्रण किया जाता है तो क्या बजह है कि यह जो टिकिया वाली चीनी बनती है इस के दामों के बारे में कोई भी नियंत्रण करने का आज तक सरकार ने फैसला नहीं किया जिस की बजह से यह टिकिया वाली चीनी आज काले बाजार में बेची जाती है और जिनके पास यह शक्ति है काले बाजार के दाम में चीनी खरीदने की सिर्फ उन्हीं के यहाँ पहुँच सकती है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is true, as I have mentioned in the main answer to the question, that at pre-

sent the prices of cube sugar are not controlled. But the quantity which is manufactured, as I have mentioned in answer to the main question, in our country is 1,339 tonnes in 1966. This was allowed to be manufactured by cube sugar factories in our country. There are certain classes of consumers—(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is so much noise in the House that neither the question nor the answer can be heard.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There are certain classes of consumers like the Airlines, railways, Taj Express, hotels, embassies, etc., which require this cube sugar, but cube sugar is manufactured in a very small quantity. As far as price control is concerned, I think that can be examined.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह की चीनी की 13 सौ टन की पैदावार है इस वक्त। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जाँच की है कि एक टन के पीछे कितना इन लोगों को मुनाफा रह जाता है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This question was examined by the Cost Accountant Branch of the Ministry of Finance, and on the basis of the cost analysis prepared by them, it was found that there was a margin of Rs. 5 more per case of 27 kg. So, it was suggested informally that the price should be reduced by Rs. 5, and accordingly, informally the price was reduced by the manufacturers to that extent.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मैंने नफे के बारे में पूछा था कि एक टन के पीछे उस का जो वर्तमान दाम है उस के आधार पर उन को कितना मुनाफा होता है। इससे 13 सौ टन का आपको पता चल जायेगा।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no details.

Shri J. H. Patel: (Spoke in Kannada).

Shri Annasahib Shinde: (Spoke in Marathi).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Interruption). He has put some question; he has replied something. I think he replied in Marathi. I neither understood this nor that.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो समझता हूँ न, मैं आप की मदद करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रश्न मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। तो जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज साहब इन को बताएंगे।

Mr. Speaker: He has said something. I do not understand Marathi. He said something in Marathi which I do not understand. I cannot help it.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज : उन्होंने कहा कि विदेश में ऐसी चीनी हिन्दुस्तान में मंगायी जाती है क्या ?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav rose—
(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: So many of you need not shout.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: No sugar is imported.

Mr. Speaker: I called a conference of the Leaders on last Friday to discuss Naxalbari and this language question also. But unfortunately Naxalbari took the whole time and we could not come to the question of language. Again I will try to take it up on another Friday. I do not mind anybody talking in any language.

श्री म. सु. तिमये : जब तक आप इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे हम लोग अपना अनुवाद का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I know that. If others also want to do as Mr. Patel is doing, they will get 15 minutes for questions. What does it matter to the Speaker if it is translated four times—from Telugu to Hindi and then the reply will be perhaps in Malayalam, and again it can be translated into Hindi. How does the Speaker suffer in this? Anyhow, legalities apart, we will discuss this question with the Leaders when we meet next time. We could not get time last Friday.

Shri K. Lakkappa: On a point of order. Sir. The hon. Member has put a question in Kannada and he has not got any reply. Only if we put questions in English or Hindi, we get a reply. Is it not an insult to our regional language? Why should this discrimination be made in this House? I want an assurance....

Mr. Speaker: No assurance can be given in the Question Hour. (Interruptions). Shri Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि विमान पर यात्रियों के लिए यह १० टिकिया वाली चीनी है उन को सहूलियत पहुंचाने के लिए आवश्यकता में की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई इस चीज का तखमोना तैयार किया गया है कि विमान की क्या आवश्यकता है इस चीनी के लिए और क्या आवश्यकता है मुकाबिले में ज्यादा चीनी इस्तेमाल की जाती है और इस लिए यह क्यूब ज्यादा बनाए जाते हैं कि इस में उन को मनमाना मुनाफा कमाने की गुंजाइश रहती है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have referred this matter to the Ministry of Tourism. If they indicate to us that the manufacture of this sugar is not necessary, we shall stop it and we shall not allot any quota for cube sugar manufacture.

Shri Shivaajirao S. Deshmukh: He said that under the terms and conditions of the licence given to sugar

industry, it is not obligatory for them to resort to manufacture of cube sugar. Similarly if the vacuum pan sugar factories are also allowed not to operate their vacuum pan sugar factories, they can very well manufacture khandsari, which is an uncontrolled variety. In view of this, will Government consider it feasible to order delicensing of the sugar industry and removing the control over it?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is a much wider question. As far as the regulations are concerned, sugar factories are not allowed to manufacture khandsari. Even for manufacture of cube sugar, unless we allot quotas to them, it is not possible for them to manufacture it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो क्यूब सुगर बनाया जा रहा है दो फैक्ट्रियों में उन में से दौगला का मैं जानना हूं कि दौगला फैक्ट्री में जो ग्राम चीनी बनती है उसी चीनी में से कुछ चीनी लेकर क्यूब सुगर बनता है। क्यूब सुगर का कोटा अलग बना रखा है और चीनी वाला अलग बना रखा है तो उस को क्यूब चीनी बनाने के लिए जो चीनी दी जाती है क्या आप उस का कोटा एलाट करते हैं और कंट्रोल रेट पर देते हैं और फिर क्यूब सुगर को किसी भी भाव पर बेचने की इजाजत मिली हुई है क्या यह सच है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The average monthly quota which we allot to the Daurala factory is about 43.0 tonnes. That is, of course, made available on the basis of controlled prices. Out of this quantity 33 per cent is sold in Delhi, and out of that 66 per cent goes to restaurant, canteens of government departments, railways, Indian Airlines and embassies at informally agreed prices.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या आपने उन को कंट्रोल वाली चीनी को चीनी वाले

खाते से निकाल कर क्यूब दाने खेती में दे कर तथा उन का क्यूब बनाने के पश्चात् उस को बिना कंट्रोल किसी भी भाव पर, मार्केट रेट पर बेचने की इजाजत दे रखी है, क्या उन पर कोई प्राइम कंट्रोल नहीं लगाया है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already replied earlier that we can examine this, whether because the quantities are small the administrative expenditure will be much more to the Government. All these points will have to be considered and we shall seriously consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज देश में रा-शुगर बहुत ज्यादा बन गई है जब कि चीनी की कमी है। सरकार इस रा-शुगर को एक्सपोर्ट भी नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार रा-शुगर की क्यूब बनाकर हवाई जहाजों में और दूसरी जगहों में क्यों नहीं देती है, जिस को कि लोग ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि इस में ज्यादा विटामिन है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The hon. Member's presumption that we have surplus quantity of raw sugar is not correct. Whatever raw sugar was manufactured, that was to meet foreign exports as a result of previous commitments.

श्री हरकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि टिकियावाली चीनी और सादी चीनी के दामों में कितना फर्क है तथा यह मार्केट में किस दाम पर बेची जाती है? क्या टिकियावाली चीनी की मांग विदेशों में ज्यादा होने के कारण उस को ज्यादा बनाने के लिये दी जाती है?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have mentioned, this was examined by the Cost Accountant Branch of the Ministry of Finance and the price at which Daurala sugar is being sold in Delhi to consumers, according to information with me, is Rs. 73.55 per 27 Kg.

standard bag and Rs. 68.65 per 27 Kg. economy bag.

श्री हुकम चन्द कसुबाब : क्या इस की मांग विदेशों में ज्यादा है, क्या यह इस वजह से ज्यादा बनती है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are not contemplating any import.

Shri Hemu Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that due to exorbitant price and non-availability of controlled sugar in the market there is a great rush for cube sugar as a result of which the price of cube sugar has also shot up of late; if so, may I know what steps Government have taken or propose to take to strike a balance between the two?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It is a suggestion. We shall take into consideration the suggestion made by the hon. Member whether some sort of control will be possible on this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage in Sugar Production

*601. Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high incidence of Excise Duty has anything to do with the low production of sugar during the season 1966-67; and

(b) the efficiency ratio of factories under co-operative and private management?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such study has been conducted. But the trend of production in the current season shows that the

fall in production is more in joint stock factories than in co-operative factories.

बिधान सभाओं, लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा में रिक्त स्थान

*605. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले घास चुनावों के बाद विभिन्न विधान सभाओं, लोक-सभा और राज्य-सभा में कितने स्थान रिक्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने रिक्त स्थानों को उप-चुनावों द्वारा भरा गया है और कितने स्थान अभी रिक्त हैं, और

(ग) कब तक उनके भरे जाने की संभावना है?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) गत साधारण निर्वाचनों के पश्चात् विभिन्न राज्य विधान सभाओं में 22, लोक सभा में 8 और राज्य सभा में 23 स्थान रिक्त हुए थे;

(ख) इनमें से अब तक राज्य विधान सभाओं में 13, लोक सभा में 5 और राज्य सभा में 21 स्थान उप-निर्वाचनों द्वारा भरे जा चुके हैं और अब भी रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या क्रमशः 9, 3 और 2 है; और

(ग) राज्य विधान सभाओं में रिक्त नौ स्थानों में से, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तद्दूर सभा-निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में और राजस्थान में टोक सभा-निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निर्वाचित अभ्यासियों के निर्वाचन की बाबत निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न है। इन दोनों ही मामलों में, अजीबारा ने यह दावा भी किया है कि उन्हें निर्वाचित घोषित किया जाए। तदनुसार, इन रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए उप-निर्वाचन तब तक नहीं कराये जा सकते जब तक कि इन अभ्यासियों का

निपटारा न हो जाए। एक निर्वाचन धर्जी जम्मू-कश्मीर में सफाकदल सभा-निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से निर्वाचित अध्यक्षों के निर्वाचन की जांचत भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले में उप-निर्वाचन, उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों द्वारा रोक दिया गया है। इस रिक्ति को भरने के लिए उप-निर्वाचन तब ही कराया जा सकता है जब कि इस रोक को उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उत्सर्जित कर दिया जाए। लोक सभा में की रिक्तियों की धीरे राज्य विधान सभाओं में के लोच स्थानों की बाबत उप-निर्वाचन निर्वाचक नामावलियों के पुनरीक्षित होते ही करा लिए जाएंगे। राज्य सभा की दो रिक्तियां तब भरी जाएंगी जब संपूर्ण राज्य विधान सभाएं अगली बार मजसूह होंगी।

श्री क० वि० मन्सूर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ गोदामों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा हुआ दूध का पाउडर मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य पाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो जांच का परिणाम क्या है और इस नुकसान के लिये उत्तरदायी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

दिल्ली के गोदामों में मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य दूध का पाउडर

610. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोविया :
 श्री महुम्मद इमाम :
 श्री सु० कु० तार्याइया :
 श्री गार्डिलिंगन घोड़ :
 श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डे :
 श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
 श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री आकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
 श्री हुसैन बन्ध कछवाय :
 श्री राज सिंह अमरवास :
 श्री उमामाधव :
 श्री मन्मिहार :
 श्री चक्रपाणि :
 श्री व० मोहम्मद :
 श्री क० हस्तार :

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) 1966-67 के दौरान 1.181 टोन्ज आयातित सपरेटा पाउडर मानव उपभोग के लिए अयोग्य पाया गया और चालू वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान अब तक 9 टोन्ज अयोग्य पाया गया है।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध-योजना भारी मात्रा में आयातित सपरेटा पाउडर काम में लाती है। भारी मात्रा को सम्भालते समय बिखरने और मौसम की खराबी के कारण कुछ दुग्ध चूर्ण को बेकार होने से रोका नहीं जा सकता।

(ग) मात्रा थोड़ी है और हानि भी मामान्य रूप में है। किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश द्वारा साक्षान्त की सप्लाई

611. श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को आश्वासन

दिया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश दक्षिण के कमी वाले राज्यों को अधिक आयात देगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई पूर्व शर्तें और प्रस्ताव रखे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-इय्यन्दन) : (क) से (ग). अप्रैल, 1967 में नई दिल्ली में हुए मुख्यमंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री ने बताया था 1966-67 में आंध्र प्रदेश से चावल के निर्यात का लक्ष्य (1965-66 में चावल निर्यात की गई लगभग 2.77 लाख मेटरी टन का मात्रा के मुकाबले में) 6 लाख मेटरी टन होगा। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि उपरोक्त 6 लाख मेटरी टन चावल का निर्यात इस बात पर आधारित था कि भारत सरकार 2 लाख मेटरी टन गेहूँ और माइला आंध्र प्रदेश को दे।

Foodgrains Prices

*612. Shri P. Ramameorthy:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Union Food Minister had given categorical assurance to the nation at the time of devaluation that the cost of foodgrains would not be affected by the devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) if so, whether the devaluation has made any impact on the prices of foodgrains since that assurance had been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasabheb Shinde): (a) It has not been possible to trace any such assurance given to the nation by the former Union Food Minister. However,

on the devaluation of the Rupee on the 8th June, 1966, the Government had taken a decision not to raise the issue prices of foodgrains issued from the Central stocks even though the cost of foodgrains had gone up considerably consequent upon devaluation.

(b) The issue prices of foodgrains supplied from Central stocks were maintained at the pre-devaluation level until November-December, 1966, when the issue prices of foodgrains were raised in order to reduce the quantum of subsidy borne by the Government. In the case of market prices of foodgrains, there has been some rise after devaluation which is also attributable to successive poor harvests during the last two seasons.

National Highway No. 34

*613. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of widening and strengthening of National Highway No. 34, which provides the only road link between the port of Calcutta and Assam through North Bengal, has been held up due to delay in sanctioning the revised cost estimates; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the widening and strengthening of this National Highway and the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No Sir.

(b) Thirteen estimates, aggregating Rs. 111.09 lakhs for widening and strengthening of this National Highway, have been sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 62.13 lakhs has been booked on these works up to the end of 1965-66.

Foodgrains Supply to Kerala

*614. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala State has recently asked the Central Government for the special quota of foodgrains specially rice to prevent a collapse of the rationing system in the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains which will be supplied to the Government of Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Government of Kerala have been asking for enough rice to meet the requirements of rationing.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made by Government of India to meet the State's requirements.

किसानों को वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण

615. श्री क० मि० मधुकर
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम स्तर पर किसानों को उन्नत कृषि का समुचित वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण देने का अब भी आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्नत कृषि का प्रशिक्षण न मिलने के कारण किसान प्राथमिक उपकरणों रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कृमिनाशक दवाइयों के प्रयोग में बहुत गलतियाँ कर जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हम सम्बन्ध में किसानों को समुचित प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई

कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;
और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्व.श. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा महत्कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) (क) ज़ा.रा. कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ सीमा तक ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक कृषि के लिए ग्रामीण-निक उर्वरक, कीटनाशक प्रोपधियाँ तथा आधुनिक उपकरणों के अच्छे ज्ञान की आवश्यकता है । अच्छे प्रशिक्षण की अनुपलब्धि के कारण कृषक उनके प्रयोग में गलतियाँ कर सकते हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में कृषकों के प्रशिक्षण का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है । इस योजना को कुछ जिलों में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर शुरू किया गया है तथा इस योजना का और क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Food requirements of people in Greater Bombay

*616. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assumed special responsibility for meeting the requirements of food for the people living in Greater Bombay;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to Greater Bombay per month under this special arrangement; and

(c) the percentage of the total requirements of Greater Bombay met by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

Wheat quota for Assam

*617. **Shri Dhireswar Kalita:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the reduction of wheat quota to the Assam State, the large number of wheat eaters in that State are facing a great crisis;

(b) whether Government are also aware that as a result of this, flour mills, confectioneries and bakeries are practically lying idle and employees in these concerns are laid off without pay and work; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the wheat quota to the Assam State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). People in Assam are predominantly rice eaters. Government are, however, aware that the wheat eaters—their number must be small—may be experiencing some difficulties. The flour mills, confectioneries and bakeries might also be facing some difficulties.

(c) Quota of wheat for Assam has been increased from 5,500 tonnes in April to 10,000 tonnes in May. For June also, the State has been allotted 10,000 tonnes of wheat.

Casting of Votes in General Elections

*618. **Shri T. Ram:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that voters of weaker sections of the community were either not allowed to cast their votes or their votes were cast by others in the last General Elections;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a large number of minors as

also the names of the dead had been included in the Electoral Rolls;

(c) whether it is a fact that at some places organised minority parties by means of intimidation tactics did not allow the elections to be held in fair and impartial manner; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken to ensure free and fair elections in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member in referring to 'weaker sections of community' is referring to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. It is not correct to say that voters belonging to these communities were either not allowed to cast their votes or their votes were cast by others in the last General Elections. Only three complaints, one from Uttar Pradesh and the other two from Bihar were received in the Election Commission that some Harijan voters were prevented from exercising their franchise by rowdy elements.

(b) Yes, Sir; but such number is negligible.

(c) Government has no information on this point.

(d) The provisions in the election law and rules made thereunder are considered quite adequate for the conduct of free and fair elections. Wide publicity is given both at the time of preparing/revising the rolls and when the rolls are ready and published in draft. Claims for inclusion of names in the draft rolls, in the case of omissions and objections to any entry already therein, are invited from the public soon after the rolls are published in draft and all such claims/objections received within a period of 30 days are enquired into and remedial action taken. Further two copies of the electoral rolls are supplied free to every political party for which an election symbol has been reserved in the State, to enable the parties to suggest therein additions and deletions, if any.

**Food zone consisting of Delhi,
Haryana and Punjab**

- *619. **Shri Yajna Datta Sharma:**
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri N. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has proposed the formation of a food zone consisting of Delhi, Haryana and Punjab; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of cash crops

- *620. **Shri B. N. Shastri:**
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all Centrally sponsored schemes for stepping up production of cash crops such as groundnuts, cotton, jute etc. introduced last year have not yielded the desired result; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). In 1966-67 Centrally Sponsored Schemes covered 2.65 lakh acres of cotton, 60.55 acres of nucleus and 832.00 acres of foundation cotton seeds; 1.78 lakh acres of groundnut; and 1281 acres of V.F.C. tobacco. The jute programme of free supply of urea for foliar spray covered 2.90 lakh acres.

It would be over simplification to say that these schemes have not yielded the desired result. The jute scheme introducing foliar spray of urea over large areas was fairly successful. So

was nucleus and foundation cotton seed production. Keeping in view the large acreage under cotton or groundnut in the whole country the Centrally sponsored schemes are at best, intensive schemes over limited areas, supplementing the cotton or groundnut or jute schemes in the State Plan. The tobacco scheme also was of a limited application, mainly for export types. The Schemes were sanctioned rather late and being new schemes it takes time to set up the necessary organisation. The very unfavourable weather conditions in 1966-67 seriously affected the operation of these schemes.

Increase in Freight Rates

- *621. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 6th June, 1967 regarding the increase in freight rates from July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether some retaliatory measures are envisaged in the event of failure of efforts to prevent the freight rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of **Transport and Shipping** (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). As has been indicated in answer to Starred Question No. 325 answered in the Lok Sabha on 6.6.67, the matter is being pursued with the Conferences and if necessary a representative delegation will be sent to the USA to discuss this matter further. The question of initiating retaliatory measures does not, therefore, arise as the matter is under correspondence.

Subsidy on Foodgrains to States

*622. **Shri Bedabrata Barua:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying subsidy on rice and imported

wheat supplied to the different States at uniform rates; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Central Government is subsidizing the sale of imported wheat and coarse rice to the State Governments from its stocks. The rate of subsidy is uniform in the case of imported wheat as its issue price has been fixed uniformly for all the States. It is not uniform for the coarse rice.

(b) The issue price of coarse rice has been fixed at the level of ex-mill procurement prices maximum controlled prices or cost of rice produced out of the locally procured paddy, prevailing in a State, depending upon the existence of one system or the other in a particular state.

Allocation of Foodgrains to West Bengal

*623. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri K. Halder:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Chittaranjan Roy:
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury:
Shri P. B. Thakur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly allocations of rice and wheat asked for by the West Bengal Government have been reaching that State, month by month, since March, 1967;

(b) whether, subsequent to the allocations being made, near-famine

conditions have developed in the drought-affected Districts like Bankura, Purulia etc., and

(c) if so, whether some additional allocations will be made to meet this emergency situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) At a meeting with the Chief Minister, Food Minister and Finance Minister of West Bengal, held towards the end of March, 1967, it was agreed that West Bengal would be supplied 5,000 tonnes of rice and 75,000 tonnes of wheat per month up to June, 1967. Actual supplies of rice averaged over 15,000 tonnes. The supply of wheat, however, was lower than the allotted quota of 75,000 tonnes during April and May.

(b) The Districts of Purulia and Bankura have been affected by drought and scarcity conditions have developed there. It is not, however, possible to determine any exact date from which the scarcity conditions started.

(c) West Bengal Government have been allotted 5,000 tonnes of rice during June for distribution in the drought affected areas.

Closure of sugar factories in Bihar

*624. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Mohan Prasad:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaderia:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:
Shri S. Kundra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 9 sugar factories in Bihar are on the verge of closure due to the inadequate cane supplies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of these sugar factories have sought the permission to shift their factories to South India; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation, keeping in view the drastic cut in the sugar quota of Bihar by the Union Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, nine factories in Bihar may not be able to work during the next crushing season for want of cane.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Measures to augment supplies of sugarcane to mills during 1967-68 season are under consideration.

Purchase of wheat in U.S. Market

***625. Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the U.S. Government have permitted the Central Government to buy 400,000 tonnes of wheat in the U.S. market;

(b) whether this quantity is included in the anticipated agreement for 1.5 million tonnes for which negotiations are reported to have succeeded;

(c) the manner in which Government have planned for buying, transshipment and distribution of this quantity of wheat to the deficit States; and

(d) when Government expect the buying and arrival of this quantum of wheat to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b).

Pending finalization of a new PL-480 agreement, the U.S. Government have permitted, on a specific request from the Government of India, purchase of about 600 thousand tonnes of foodgrains (480 thousand tonnes wheat and 120 thousand tonnes milo) through the issue of reimbursable purchase authorisations. This quantity will form part of the supply under the proposed new agreement for 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains.

(c) This quantity is being purchased in the usual manner by the India Supply Mission, Washington. Shipping will also be arranged, as usual, by the India Supply Mission, Washington and the Chief Controller of Chartering, New Delhi. The quantity will go into the general pool of foodgrain supplies available to the Government of India from imports and internal procurement and will be issued to the State Governments and other consumers in accordance with the allocation made from the general pool. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the State-wise allocation of this particular quantity.

(d) The entire quantity of 6 lakh tonnes is expected to be purchased before the end of June, shipped before the end of July, 1967 and expected to be received in India completely by about the middle of September, 1967.

Sugar Industry in U.P.

***626. Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sugar industry, the main industry of U.P. is shifting to the South;

(b) whether the research carried out at the Kanpur Sugar Institute reveals that U.P. Soil is good for sugarcane production;

(c) whether it also shows that if given adequate supply of water, the sugarcane production compares favourably with the South in its sugar content and yield per acre; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to save this major industry of U.P. from being shifted to the South?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The soil survey work in U.P. is being done by the Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur and not by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The work so far done by them shows that the soils of U.P., generally, are not unsuitable for the production of sugarcane.

(c) Supply of water can improve the yield sufficiently but the climatic and drainage difficulties will remain.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Credit Survey

*627. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee so far; and

(b) the additional facilities which are being given by the Central and State Governments in the matter of cheap credit to the farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/67].

बोरी छिये जाये हुए मन्त्रालय का क्या काम

628. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह नदीरिया :

क्या बाख़ तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मई, 1967 को दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश में बोरी छिये में जाये जा रहे मन्त्रालय के पकड़े जाने के मामले का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस तस्करों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने तस्करों के ऐसे काराबार की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाख़, कुबि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह) : (क) प्रश्न में बताई गई परिस्थितियों में 31 मई, 1967 को कोई बाख़ास नहीं पकड़ा गया था ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Supply of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

*629. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri Bodabrata Barua:
Shri Ibrahim Salimman Salt:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have agreed to

supply more wheat to India over and above the existing agreement;

(b) if so, what will be quantity of extra wheat to be supplied to India and when the arrival is likely to start; and

(c) how far it will improve the country's food situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Pending finalisation of a new PL-480 agreement, the U.S. Government have permitted, on a specific request from the Government of India, purchase of about 800 thousand tonnes of foodgrains (wheat and milo) through the issue of reimbursable purchase authorizations. This quantity will form part of the supply under the proposed new agreement for 1.5 million tonnes. The entire quantity of six lakh tonnes is expected to be purchased and shipped before the end of July, 1967 and to start arriving in July. This additional quantity will enable the Government of India to maintain essential supplies of imported foodgrains to the affected States during the difficult months of July and August, 1967

सीलोन स्टेट एयरलाइन्स

* 630. श्री प्रतापवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जर्जन सिंह महीरिया :

श्री रामाक्षर शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम बीपान शास्त्राणे :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम पुरी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बीसी :

क्या सर्वहन तथा प्रसन्निक उद्घरण मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीलोन स्टेट एयरलाइन्स

ने अपने विमान दिल्ली में रोकने की अनुमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसन्निक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्म सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 30 जून, 1968 के बाद 'एयर सीलोन' को कोलम्बो और दिल्ली के बीच वाहने जिस समय विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की अनुमति प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से भारत सीलोन हवाई सेवा कर्ग का मशोधन करने के लिये सीलोन सरकार के प्रतिनिधि-मंडल द्वारा, जिमने कि 12 व 13 जून, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल से बातचीत की थी, की गई. प्राचना को महमति प्रदान कर दी गयी है।

Kalayan Wheat Seeds

2951. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalayan wheat seeds can double the yield per acre;

(b) if so, how much Kalayan seeds were made available to the cultivators in each State from 1962 to 1965, yearwise; and

(c) the steps taken to make them popular?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) Wheat variety Kalayan 227 is a selection obtained from the dwarf Mexican material at the Punjab Agricultural University. The original material was received at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute from Mexico in 1963 under the name, S-227. Small quantities of seeds of this material were sent to Ludhiana, Bhowali, Pusa and

Wallington. At Delhi the material was grown with a few other promising Indian and dwarf Mexican varieties for further study. Observations made at different centres during 1963-64 revealed that S. 227 had a great deal of variation including reaction to leaf rust, although the plant type and yield potential were exceedingly good. The material was also quite attractive because of its acceptable grain appearance and quality unlike V 18, a sister selection derived from the same cross as S-227. Selections were then made of the leaf rust resistant plants. The most promising of the selections made by the Punjab Agricultural University was named Kalayan-227 while the one jointly selected by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the U.P. Agricultural University as Sona 227 Trials were conducted during 1966-67 at several locations comparing the original S-227, Sona-227 and Kalayan-227. Data of trials at all the centres has not so far been received. Data available from two centres, however, indicates that the original S-227 has done slightly better in 1966-67 than either Sona 227 (I.A.R.I. selection) or Kalayan 227 (Punjab Agricultural University Selection), which may perhaps be due to their practically being no rust infection in this year. Data is being collected from all the trial centres, which would be scrutinized and discussed at the next meeting of the Wheat Research Workers of the country, proposed to be held in August, 1967. In the light of the technical opinion on the different selections now being tested in the country, the best of them from the point of view of yield, disease resistance, grain colour etc would then be officially released for general cultivation.

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

Air Services to Baroda

2952. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 911 on the 30th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air flights to Baroda were previously in operation during the non-monsoon period;

(b) if so, whether in spite of cement concrete air strip Baroda aerodrome had become unserviceable and if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the two sides of air strip with muhrum dressing were used for landing of air flights in fair weather; and

(d) whether the side runway is tested by the Air-Force Pilots and chartered planes pilots who consider it safe for landing planes?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (d). During non-monsoon periods air services were being operated from one of the side strips, as the concrete runway had developed cracks and was unusable. As a result of the work on improvement to the runway and construction of a drain, the width of the side strip has been reduced rendering it substandard and unfit for operations.

बिहार सरकार का बाघाओं का स्टॉक

2953. श्री क० वि० मन्कर :

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार सरकार का बिहार राज्य में प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण होने वाली तबाही का सामना करने के लिये कम से कम एक लाख टन बाघाज्र जमा करने का है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता माँगी है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों में आरक्षित भण्डार तैयार करने के लिये एक लाख मॉटरी टन आयातित गेहूँ का अतिरिक्त आवंटन करने के लिये कहा है।

Supply of boring machines to Bihar State

2954. Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres of land which have been irrigated as a result of Rig boring machines supplied by the Central Government to Bihar during the last three months; and

(b) the number of boring operations have been delayed or remained incomplete due to the non-supply of suitable iron pipes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

अलवर से भोपाल तक नया राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

2955. श्री मोठा लाल : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलवर से भोपाल वरास्ता डांसा लालसोर और सवाई माधोपुर तक एक नया राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राजपथ कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बा० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Scarcity of Grams in Andhra Pradesh

2956. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious scarcity of grams in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the State's requirements in this respect;

(c) the total requirements of grams in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the varieties of grams required by the State Government; and

(e) the total quantity of each variety of grams sent to that State in 1967-68 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No report of any serious scarcity of gram in Andhra Pradesh has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). State Government have not sent any specific demand.

(e) Andhra Pradesh have so far been allotted 1,700 tonnes gram and 300 tonnes gram dal during 1967-68.

Sethusamudram Project

2957. Shri Kirutinan: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of Sethusamudram Project in Madras State;

(b) the estimated cost of this plan; and

(c) the measures taken to expedite this scheme and the time by which it will be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). Detailed surveys, trial borings—both on land and in the sea—and tracer studies are being carried out at present. A separate Organisation has been set up with Headquarters at Madras for the purpose. These studies which are expected to be completed by the end of this year are estimated to about Rs. 37 lakhs.

(c) Further action on the Project can be considered only after the technical report is received and examined.

Construction of East Coast Road

2958. Shri Kirutinan: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of construction of East Coast Road connecting Madras and Cape Comorin;

(b) the measures taken to expedite this scheme; and

(c) the allocation made, if any, during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The road in question is a State road. Its development is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the State Government. In order, however, to assist them in developing this road, the Government of India offered to the State Government in December, 1966, a grant-in-aid up to Rs. 16 lakhs to meet 50 per cent of the cost of constructing a missing link between Mahabalipuram and Marakkanam, the remaining 50 per cent or more being met by the State Government from their own resources. Against this grant, the State Government have sanctioned recently an estimate for a part of this work, amounting to Rs. 10.21 lakhs and have just started this part of the work.

(b) and (c). In view of the position explained above, the questions do not arise.

Marketing and Inspection Unit at Nagpur

2959. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an indefinite hunger strike has been launched by an employee of the Marketing and Inspection Unit Directorate in Nagpur with effect from the 1st June, 1967;

(b) whether the employees of this Directorate have been agitating against the victimisation of the employee; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to resolve the dispute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A temporary Lower Division Clerk served with a notice terminating his services went on hunger strike. He has since abandoned the hunger strike on 9-6-67.

(b) The Clerks Union, instigated by some outsiders, is reported to have taken part in the agitation, protesting against the termination of the services of the Lower Division Clerk.

(c) The agitation has already been withdrawn.

Milk Foods from Soya-Bean

2960. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milk foods have been prepared from the soya-bean with considerable success in China and the United State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not using vegetable milk to prepare larger quantities of infant food in our country too?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes. It has been in use of China for long. Soya bean products have also gained popularity in recent years in the United States.

(b) Soya beans are not cultivated to any appreciable extent in India. However, the technology and economics of using vegetable proteins for the manufacture of infant food are under investigation.

Shipyard at Marmagao

2961. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial demand for Indian-made ships from Indian and foreign shipping firms;

(b) whether the present shipyards in India are in a position to satisfy their orders;

(c) whether Government have finalised any schemes for the construction of a shipyard at Marmagao;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. There is demand for Indian-made ships from Indian Shipping Firms only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal under consideration of Government for the construction of a shipyard at Marmagao. Government have already decided to set up a shipyard at Cochin in the West Coast.

Minor Ports on Goan Coast

2963. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the potentialities of the minor ports

like Panaji, Betul and Sinquerim on Goan Coast;

(b) whether any scheme has been finalised for the development of these ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to finalise a scheme in view of increasing needs and constant demand from the business community, specially mine-owners from Goa?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (d). The information required has been called for from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sale of Soft Coke in Villages

2964. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a booklet called "From Dung and Wood to Coal" published by the Coal Utilisation Council at New Delhi; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to implement the recommendation made in the booklet to subsidise the sale of soft coke in the villages to prevent the peasants from using valuable cattle dung for cooking?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the problem of the use of cattle-dung as fuel. Whereas some fire-wood and cattle-dung are available in rural areas free, or at a nominal cost, commercial fuel such as soft coke will be costlier and there will be natural resistance for their use by the economically weaker sections of the rural community. With the present cost of soft coke, using this as fuel in the rural households to divert them from using valuable cattle-dung for cooking is not feasible. The Government do not pro-

pose to subsidise the sale of soft-coke in the rural areas. The approach should be to encourage use of soft coke in urban areas in replacement of the use of fire wood and charcoal, so that the availability of fuel-wood in rural areas may improve, thus reducing the pressure on the use of cattle dung as fuel in rural areas resulting in saving it for use as manure.

मछली पालने तथा पकड़ने के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

2965. श्री विभूति मिश्र

श्री ५० ना० तिवारी

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश में मछली पालने तथा पकड़ने के लिये दस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को जिन में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार में चलाया जाने वाला एक केन्द्र भी शामिल है बन्द करने का है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार बिहार में दाना-पुर केन्द्र का बन्द करने के बाद उत्तरी बिहार में मानिहारी में एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि गामगायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छत्रसिंह शिन्धे) : (क) जिन केन्द्रों का ज़रूर स कहा गया है वे शाश्वत भूमि विस्तार एकक हैं जो बिहार सहित कुछ राज्य में बनाए जा रहे हैं। ऐसे आठ एकक थे। 28 फरवरी, 1967 को ये सब एकक बन्द कर दिए गए। पूर्व में सभी करने के लिए उस समय का प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 1965 में स्थापित कार्यद्वारा विशेष समिति की सिफारिश का अनुसरण कर बन्द किए गए थे।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी राज्य

में भूमि विस्तार एकक खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Park Hotel at Park Street, Calcutta

2966. श्री Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the refusal to give licence to the Proprietor of the Park Hotel at Park Street, Calcutta on technical grounds has since been withdrawn,

(b) whether any enquiry was made as to whether the necessary steel and cement quota had been obtained by the Proprietor of this Hotel before undertaking its construction,

(c) if so, the conclusions reached, and

(d) whether any proceedings have been started by Government against the Proprietor for constructing the Park Hotel without valid cement and steel permits/quota?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government have issued permits for 880 tons of cement to Messrs Aruna Estates Private Ltd, Calcutta for construction of Park Hotel. However, their records do not show that any steel permits have been issued in favour of the firm for this hotel. No application for steel permit was made to the Iron & Steel Controller Government of India.

(d) No, Sir.

Agricultural Universities in India

2967. **Shri P. Viswambharan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities in India and

(b) the names of Agricultural Universities and the places where each one of them is located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) Eight.

(b) The names of the Universities are:

1. U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar (Distt. Nainital U.P.)
2. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab).
3. Udaipur University, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
5. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (A.P.)
6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal Bangalore (Mysore)
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Jabalpur (M.P.)
8. University of Kalyani, Kalyani (W.B.)

बनाये गये (हाइड्रोजनेटेड) तेल की कमी

1968. श्री हुसम खन्ड कदमाय :
श्री राध सिंह छपरवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मारियल, खजूर तथा सोयाबीन के तेलों का सस्ते भाव पर आयात कर के खाना पकाने के तेलों की कमी को पूरा करने का प्रबन्ध किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1966-67 में इन तेलों के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई; और

(ग) देश में कितनी फर्म इन तेलों का उत्पादन करती हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) वनस्पति बनाने में प्रयुक्त करने के लिये सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी के तेल की कुछ मात्रा का आयात किया जा रहा है ।

(ख)

	सोयाबीन का तेल	सूरजमुखी का तेल
माघन	मयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	रुप
मावा (मीटरी टन)	31,275	16,000*
विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यय वस्तु पर		
लागत (रु० लाख)	शून्य	199.99**
भाडे पर (रु० लाख)	38.22	
	38.22	199.99

इसमें उपहार रूप में प्राप्त मुफ्त 6,000 मीटरी टन की मात्रा शामिल है, लेकिन यह मात्रा कीमत पर वनस्पति उद्योग को मुलभ की गयी थी, इस बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि को सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में महायाना कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाएगा ।

(ग) इन तेलों का देश में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है ।

*पी० एल० 480 के टाइटल 1 के अधीन रूपों में प्रदायणी ।

**खरीदे गये 10,000 मीटरी टन सूरजमुखी के तेल की लागत मात्रा सहित ।

Security Deposit for Public Goods Carrier Permit

2969. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed that an applicant for a permit to ply a public goods carrier must pay a security deposit of Rs. 5,000 at the time of applying for a permit; and

(b) whether Government propose to drop the proposal in view of the representations received from the transport operators in the country?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) A provision has been proposed in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th December 1965, that every applicant for the grant of a new permit under section 46 or section 54 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, shall deposit, by way of security with his application an amount in such manner and at such rate not exceeding rupees five thousand per motor vehicles, as the State Government may with reference to each class of vehicle by notification in the Official Gazette, specify. The Bill is proposed to be referred to a Joint Committee of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha

Land under cultivation in Rajasthan

2970. Shri B. K. Birla: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land which is at present under cultivation in Rajasthan State;

(b) the total cultivable land which is lying uncultivated for the last several years in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the matter of bringing this uncultivated land under cultivation has been taken up with the Government of Rajasthan in the context of the food deficit in the country;

(d) whether Government have promised any financial or other assistance in this regard; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) An area of 15,989 thousand hectares is under cultivation in the Rajasthan State.

(b) 9040 thousand hectares of cultivable land is reported to be lying unutilized.

(c) The question of bringing uncultivated land under cultivation has been constantly engaging the attention of Government. However, the whole of cultivable waste land cannot be brought under cultivation due to paucity of rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities. Most of these lands would also require considerable investment before they can be made fit for cultivation.

(d) and (e). Financial assistance is available to the State Government in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance under a Centrally sponsored scheme of reclamation of waste land for resettlement of landless agricultural workers. Under this scheme, the expenditure is reimbursed by the Centre upto a ceiling of Rs. 300 per acre on the cost of reclamation and Rs. 750 per family towards agricultural implements and where-withal.

बुनाबों में अनुचित तरीकों का प्रयोग

2971. श्री मिहोदर प्रसाद : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहले, हमारे और नीमरे ग्राम बुनाबों के दौरान अनुचित तरीकों का प्रयोग करने के लिये कितने उम्मीदवारों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये;

(ख) प्रत्येक ग्राम बुनाब में कितने नामों में उम्मीदवार बोली पाये गये तथा उन उम्मीदवारों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) बीजे ग्राम चुनाव में दख किये गये ऐसे मामलों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० ग० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) : अभ्यासियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के अभिक्रयन साधारणतया निर्वाचन प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं। चूंकि प्रथम और द्वितीय साधारण निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध अधिकतर अभिलेख नष्ट कर दिए गए हैं, अतः उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में मांगी गई पूरी जानकारी आयोग के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्धित जानकारी मगहीन की जा रही है। चतुर्थ साधारण निर्वाचनों के पश्चात् फाइल की गई प्रक्रियाओं में किए गए भ्रष्टाचार के अभिक्रयन के बारे में आयोग को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। क्योंकि पुनर्गठित विधि के अधीन ये प्रक्रिया उच्च न्यायालयों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

खोली की मिला की गन्ने की सप्ताई

2972. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या आद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1966-67 में बीरगंज (नेपाल) स्थित चीनी मिल को चम्पारन (बिहार) से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गन्ना मन्दाई किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का आन्तरिक वित्तीय वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

आद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा आर्थिक संरक्षण में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री

अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) (क) बिहार सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि लगभग 20,000 मीटरी टन गन्ना बिहार से बीरगंज मिल को गया था।

(ख) इसका मुख्य कारण बीरगंज मिल द्वारा गन्ने का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य देना था।

(ग) बिहार सरकार के परामर्श में इस मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

2973. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to supply the information about the acquisition of agricultural and fertile lands for industrial and other purposes during the last five years, year-wise,

(b) the acreage of fertile and agricultural lands acquired by each State during the last five years, year-wise, and the purposes for which lands were acquired, and

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments to acquire only barren and uncultivable land for these purposes and if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government have requested from time to time the State Governments, that, in the interest of food production, acquisition of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes should be avoided as far as possible. Most of the State Governments have accepted the above viewpoint and have issued necessary instructions to all concerned under their control.

चीनी की बोरियों का पकड़ा जाना

2974. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह छपरवाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरेला पुलिस ने अप्रैल, 1967 में चीनी से भरी 80 बोरिया पकड़ी थी जो बिना रिमों परिमिट के हरियाणा भेजी जा रही थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह चीनी कहा से लाई गई थी, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग). एक ० आई ० घाट ० सख्या 54 दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1967 के आधार पर अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 7 के अंतर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है । इसकी जांच हो रही है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मुख्यालय को भद्रास से हटाकर दिल्ली लाना

2975. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीराम सिंह :

श्री कडप्पन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1967 के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न सख्या 72 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारत के खाद्य निगम के मुख्यालय को भद्रास से हटा कर दिल्ली लाने का जो सुझाव दिया गया है उससे क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) मुख्यालय का स्थान बदलने में कितना धन खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) . (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की गतिविधियों का विस्तार दक्षिणी राज्यों के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में हो जाने से निगम के लिये भद्रास में रह कर अपना कार्य चलाना उत्तरोत्तर कठिन हो गया है । निगम के उच्च अधिकारियों का उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में घाने जाने में बहुत अधिक समय नष्ट हो जाता है । उन्हें खाद्य निगम, जिसके निकट सम्पर्क में कार्य करना पड़ता है, के साथ बार बार परामर्श करने में कठिनाई होती है ।

(ख) मुख्य कार्यालय का नई दिल्ली में लाने के प्रस्ताव को ध्यान लिया गया है ।

(ग) लगभग 80 हजार रुपये ।

बिहार में सहकारी ऋण व्यवस्था

2976. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह छपरवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों का एक दस सहकारी ऋण व्यवस्था के बारे में बिहार राज्य सरकार के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये मार्च 1967 में पटना गया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन बिचकों पर बातचीत हुई, और

(ग) ऋण देने की शर्तों के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

जाह, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एच० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित विषयों पर बातचीत की गई :—

(1) बिहार में 1967-68 के लिए ऋण कार्यक्रम तथा कोसी नहर द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र में सहकारी ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उपाय,

(2) 1967-68 में कृषि ऋण देने के लिए धन मुलम करने हेतु सहकारी समितियों के गैर-मदम्यों के लिए सरकार की अनु-पूर्वक ऋण व्यवस्था, तथा

(3) कोसी नहर द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र में सहकारी विपणन ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने की योजना।

(ग) केवल क्रिमाना का ऋण बाटन के तौर-तरीकों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

Cooperative Sugar Factory in Orissa

2977. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of a cooperative sugar factory at Bargarh (District Sambalpur) has made any progress by now;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) when the production is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy): (a) and (b). The cooperative society has collected Rs. 24.34 lakhs as share capital from

members including Rs. 14 lakhs from State Government. The society's application for a loan of Rs. 120 lakhs is pending with Industrial Finance Corporation.

(c) It is not possible to state at this stage when production will commence.

Road Bridge on Rupnarain River

2978. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the road bridge over the Rupnarain River at Kolaghat (N.H. No. 6) will be completed in the scheduled time;

(b) if so, how far it has progressed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to levy some sort of toll tax on passengers and carriers of goods using the bridge, and

(d) whether there was any change in the estimates of cost of construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The scheduled time for the completion of the Kolaghat Road Bridge over the Rupnarain river was January, 1966; but for various reasons the bridge could not be completed by that time. Ninety per cent of the work has, however, so far been done and the bridge is expected to be completed by December 1967.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimate of the bridge, which was originally sanctioned for Rs 112.22 lakhs in 1956, has now increased to Rs 128 lakhs

बीजों का आयात

2979. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान किन-किन देशों से गेहूँ, बाजरा, मक्का और धान के बीजों का आयात किया गया

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में बाजरा का आयात किया गया और उनके मूल्य के रूप में कितना राशि का भुगतान किया गया,

वर्ष	देश का नाम जहाँ से आयात किया गया
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गेहूँ बीज	1965-66	मैक्सिको
धान बीज	1965-66	फिलिपाइन्स
(टी० एन०)		
आई०)		

इस अवधि के दौरान जो और मक्का के बीजों का आयात नहीं किया गया। उपरोक्त बीज और अधिक वृद्धि के लिए राज्य सरकारों, राष्ट्रीय बाज निगमों आदि का वितरित किया गया। प्राप्त किया हुआ बीज खेती के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किसानों में वितरित किया गया।

बारे की कमी के कारण इलाक़ पशुओं की

मृत्यु

2980. श्री स० च० नरसिम्ह :
श्री अ० कु० बिस्मिल्लु :
श्री अ० ना० माहली :

(ग) क्या किसी समय कुछ बीज सरकार को उपहार के रूप में भेंट हुए थे, और

(घ) बीजों का वितरण किस प्रकार किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) में (घ) अधिक उपज देने वाली नई किस्मों के विकास में पहले प्रजनन सामग्री की थोड़ी मात्रा को छोड़ कर खाद्यान्न फसलों का आयात माध्यात्मिक नहीं किया गया। 1965-66 में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आयातित नई विकसित अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के गेहूँ तथा धान बीजों का वितरण निम्न प्रकार है —

आयातित मात्रा	दिया गया मूल्य उपहार में प्राप्त
250 टोन्स	107 16 6 13 50
1 टोन	उपहार

श्री विदित कुमार चौधरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1961-62 में राज्य-वार बार की कमी के कारण मरे हुए पशुओं की संख्या अन्य कृषि उपयोगी पशुओं की संख्या क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : राज्य सरकारों के जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जिससे ही तथा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Highway to connect National Highway Nos. 34 and 31

2981. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal in the Fourth Plan to construct a highway to connect National Highway No. 34 with National Highway No. 31 passing entirely through the West Dinajpur District in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work has commenced; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):

(a) No, Sir. National Highway No. 34 itself connects up with National Highway No. 31 at Dalkola in West Dinajpur District after passing entirely through that district.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Import of Foodgrains

2982. Shri Hem Raj:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Mohammed Imam:

Shri S. K. Taparia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Gadlingana Gowd:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains that have been imported and arrived in India from foreign countries in April and May, 1967, country-wise; and

(b) the manner in which it was distributed to the different States and Union Territories during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anandji Shinde): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-714/67].

(b) The allotments of imported foodgrains to different States and

Union Territories are made each month on the basis of the likely availability of imported foodgrains both from fresh imports during the month and the existing stocks with the Central Government. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha showing the allotments of imported foodgrains to different States and Union Territories during the months of April and May 1967.

चम्बल नदी पर पुल

2983. श्री अर्जुन सिंह नबीरिया :

श्री राम सेवक बाबू :

श्री मधु सिमरो :

क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच इटावा जिले में चम्बल नदी पर पुल बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित केन्द्रीय महायाना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अब तक नहीं मिली है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके निर्माण में विलम्ब हो गया है. और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Konkan Coastal Steamer Services

2984. Shri Sequeira: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to examine the rise of fares on the Konkan Coastal Steamer Services has recommended any increase in fares and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the Shipping Company operating these services has agreed to operate the services without any increase in fares; and

(c) if so, for what period?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed to go into this matter is expected to submit its report by the end of June, 1967. When the Company submitted a proposal to the Government for the acquisition of 3 passenger vessels in May, 1962 for operation on the Konkan Coast, the Company had given an assurance that they would operate the service on the then existing fares. No specific period was however indicated by the Company for the operation of this assurance.

Soil Conservation in Orissa

2985. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa for soil conservation during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount actually spent thereon during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) For schemes of soil conservation under the State Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 47 lakhs was approved for 1966-67. In addition, under the Centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of river valley projects of Hirakund and Machkund, a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs was allotted to Orissa.

(b) According to the report received from the State Government, the actual utilisation is of the order of Rs. 34 lakhs in the execution of State Plan schemes and Rs. 29.96 lakhs under the centrally sponsored scheme.

Central Assistance to Agricultural College in Orissa

2986. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of central assistance given to the Agricultural College and University at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A cash grant of Rs. 9,72,500 (Rupees nine lakhs seventy two thousand and five hundred only) was released for Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar during the year 1966-67 as Centre's share towards items of developmental nature viz. Staff quarters, library building etc.

In addition, assistance to the extent of Rs. 3,904.75 (Rupees three thousand nine hundred four and seventy five paise only) was also made available to the University in the shape of Laboratory equipment etc. under O.A. 28—U.S.A.I.D. Programme during the same period.

Six participant Trainees from the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology were deputed for advanced training in U.S.A. and the University utilised the services of six U.S. Experts in different agricultural and allied fields during 1966.

(b) The amount of cash grant to be given during 1967-68 has yet to be worked on the basis of 'norms of assistance' being worked out in consultation with Ministry of Finance. However, the quantum of assistance to the University for Laboratory equipment and Library books under Non-Project Loan Fund No. 138 during 1967-68 has been fixed at Rs.

2,25,000 (Rupees two lakhs twenty five thousand only).

Six Participant Trainees from the University are expected to be deputed for advanced training in U.S.A., and the services of Five more U.S. experts are expected to be made available to the University during 1967.

Cooperative Sugar Factories in Orissa

2987. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative sugar factories at present in Orissa; and

(b) the number of such sugar factories proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) One.

(b) A second cooperative has been licensed but is not likely to be opened in 1967-68.

Flying Clubs in Orissa

2988 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any grant to Orissa for starting Flying Clubs at Bhubaneswar during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and

(b). During 1966-67, the Orissa Flying Club was given a fixed subsidy of Rs. 25,000 plus subvention at the prescribed rates for the actual number of hours flown. The question of sanctioning grant-in-aid to the Club for 1967-68 will be considered in due course on the basis of its performance.

Expenses on Fourth General Elections

2989. Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred on the Fourth General Elections; and

(b) the comparative figures for the previous three General Elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The information regarding the expenditure incurred on the General Elections 1967 is being collected from the various State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The figures of expenditure incurred on General Elections 1951-52, 1957 and 1962 are as under:—

General Election	Expenditure
1st General Elections, 1951-52	Rs. 104,547,099.
2nd General Elections, 1957	Rs. 118,977,505.
3rd General Elections, 1962	Rs. 73,158,000.

Expenses on Presidential Election

2990. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) expenses incurred on the Presidential election held on the 6th May, 1967; and

(b) the comparative figures for the previous three elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

I.A.C. Kabul-Srinagar Inaugural Flight

2991. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that no Afghan dignitary could join the Kabul-Srinagar inaugural flight of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether this Service line will be operated regularly?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Officials of the Ariana Afghan Airlines and the Afghan Air Authority did travel on this flight.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली से हुमाय के मकबरे से घागे यमुना नदी पर पुल

99. श्री महागज सिंह भारती : क्या परिवहन और मौखिक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में हुमाय के मकबरे से घागे यमुना नदी पर तमरा मड़क पुल बनाने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा और

(ख) नाल बिजु क नाम यमुना नदी पर पुल पर यातायात का भार कम करने की दृष्टि से उक्त पुल पर किस प्रकार के यातायात का चलन की धनमति दी जायगी?

परिहृत नय नगर मन्त्री 'डा० बी० वें० भार०३० राव) (क) पुल के लगभग जून, 1968 तक पूरा हो जान की आशा है।

(ख) पुल सब प्रकार के यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जायेगा। आजा की जानी है कि हमसे लाख किलो के निकट के रेल तथा मड़क पुल पर मौजूदा भीड़ में कमी हो जायेगी।

हड्डियों मीनों तथा कुरों से तैयार किया गया उर्वरक

2993. श्री महागज सिंह भारती : क्या ख ख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में हड्डियों, मीनों तथा कुरों से प्रति वर्ष कितना उर्वरक तैयार किया जाता है और देश में इस उर्वरक की आवश्यक कितनी है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हड्डियाँ से तैयार किये गये उर्वरक से एक बड़े भाग का निर्यात किया जाता है और देश की फार्म-फार्म की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये सुगर फार्फेट तथा राइ फार्फेट का आयात किया जाता है और

(ग) इस उर्वरक का निर्यात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा महानगर मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री ख. न. सहाय सिंह) (क) धनमान है कि भारत में लगभग 32,000 टॉन प्रतिवर्ष प्रति वर्ष हड्डी कूटने वाली मिल्नों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। बड़े-हूई हड्डियाँ अफ़्रीका-देश में बाहर निर्यात की जाती हैं। देश में प्रतिवर्ष की (भारतवर्षीय निर्यात का आँकड़ा) बाद के रूप में इम्तेमाय किया जाता है। मीनों तथा कुरों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). निर्यात नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1962 में प्रतिवर्ष एक निर्धारित मात्रा की और उसके निर्यात के लिए सम्ब-

न्वित राज्य से "कोई आपत्ति नहीं" परिमाण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर लाइसेंस दिया जाता था। यद्यपि 1963 और पुनः 1964 में 10,000 टॉन अस्थिर-चूर्ण निर्यात करने के लिए निश्चित किया गया था, तथापि उसका निर्यात नहीं किया गया। 1965 में 90 टॉन और 1966 वर्ष के महीनों के दौरान 724 टॉन निर्यात किए गए थे।

अतः यह कहना सही नहीं है कि हर्डिड्यों से तैयार किए गए उर्वरक के एक बड़े भाग को निर्यात किया जाता है।

सुपर फासफेट का आयात नहीं किया जाता है। हाँ, एक फासफेट आयात किया जाता है और देश में सुपर फासफेट को बनाने में उसका कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में उपयोग किया जाता है।

Issue Price of Coarse Rice in Kerala

2994. Shri P. Ramamoorthy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised issue price of coarse rice supplied to Kerala by the Centre is very high as compared to the retail rates for the same variety of rice in Andhra Pradesh and Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The retail selling rates of coarse rice in Andhra Pradesh are higher than the revised issue price for the same variety supplied to Kerala by the Central Government. The retail sale prices in Madras are also higher except for the subsidised sale in the rationed areas of Madras City and Coimbatore Town and the sale of boiled rice in some of the districts of the State.

Ban on Export of Pulses from U.P.

2995. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of U.P. have approached the Central Government to ban the export of pulses from that State to other States; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). Uttar Pradesh Government's proposal for banning export of peas and Arhar was agreed to in respect of peas only.

Rehabilitation of People from Famine Stricken Areas in the Country

2996. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate the migrated population from famine effected areas of the country; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 153 in the Lok Sabha on 30th May, 1967 no report of large scale migration of people as a result of drought has been received by the Government of India. The question of undertaking measures for rehabilitation of migrants does not therefore arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Fishery Industry in Kerala

2997. **Shri P. Gopalan:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration for the development of Fishery industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated for the development of fisheries in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount allotted to Kerala during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft Plan has been prepared for development of fisheries in Kerala.

(b) The important schemes in the IV Plan in Kerala relate to mechanisation of fishing boats and introduction of large fishing trawlers, development of fishing harbours and landing jetties, provision of facilities for processing, storage and transport, organization of fishermen's cooperative Societies, assistance to fishermen, establishment of boat building yards and service stations, training of fishermen and fisheries operatives, exploitation of rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and various welfare schemes like fisheries schools, housing and colonisation, roads and protected water supply to fishing villages. Major emphasis is laid on power fishing by introduction of 1,400 mechanised boats and 16 trawlers.

(c) A tentative allocation of Rs. 113 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for development of inland and marine fisheries. Of this the amount earmarked for Central Plans is Rs. 37 crores, the remaining Rs. 76 crores being earmarked for the fisheries development plans of the various

States. These provisional allocations are liable to be revised taking into consideration the available resources.

(d) A tentative provision of Rs. 12.50 crores has been made for schemes relating to fisheries in Kerala. In addition, a provision of Rs. 2.75 crores has also been made for fishing harbours and landing centres under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Farm out-put in U.P.

2998. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short term loan has been given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for increasing farm out-put during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes. Details are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Fertiliser marketing	195.69
Taccavi loan for fertilisers	200.00
Pesticides	32.83
Seeds	200.00
TOTAL	628.52

Agricultural Research Projects in U.P.

2999. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Agricultural Research Projects in progress at present in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the total amount spent on such projects during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The

requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Production of Sugar

2999. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise annual production of sugar from the various sugar factories situated in the various States since 1955 to date;

(b) whether it is a fact that sugar factories are allowed to deduct depreciation from the cost of rehabilitation on present machinery value; and

(c) if so, the percentage allowed and reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement giving the state-wise production of sugar during the seasons 1955-56 to 1966-67 (upto 7th June 1967) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-715/67].

(b) Depreciation is allowed on written down value of machinery.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugar Cane Cultivation

2991. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual State-wise area under sugar cane cultivation and yield since 1966 to date;

(b) whether it is possible to increase the yield and area, to cope up with the demand of sugar; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri 263 (A) L.S.—4.

Annasahib Shinde): (a) State-wise final estimates of area, production and yield of sugarcane during 1965-66 are given in Statement No. 1 placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-716/67]. For 1966-67, only preliminary estimates of area have become available so far and these are given in Statement No. 2, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-716/67].

(b) Yes, Sir, but increase in yield per unit area is preferable.

(c) To increase per acre yield of sugarcane, sugarcane development schemes have been introduced in the States since 1948-49. The Central Government gives financial assistance to the States for these schemes according to an approved pattern of assistance. Since 1963-64, schemes for intensive development of sugarcane have been launched in sugar factory areas of the major sugarcane producing States and it is intended to intensify this programme in the Fourth Plan.

रसड़ा सहकारी बीनी मिस

3002. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इपहाक साम्रलो :

क्या लाल तथा कृषि मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1965 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 498 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रसड़ा सहकारी बीनी मिस को साइमेंस देने के मामले में हम बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है जो पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार के विचाराधीन पिड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

सा.उ. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभा साहिब सिन्हा) : (क) बी नहीं।

(ख) सीमित धन स्रोतों के कारण लाइसेंस बुदा बीनी कारखानों को स्थापित करने में कठिनाई हो रही है। अतः वित्त समस्या का हल ढूँढ़ लेने के बाद अन्य मिलों के साथ रसड़ा सहकारों कारखाने के मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा और अधिक कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने का निर्णय किया गया है।

Cultivated Land in Orissa

3003. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultivated land has so far been taken over by Government from the Railways in Orissa during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Land Mortgage Banks, Orissa

3004. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of land mortgage banks in Orissa State for the issue of loans and debentures for the year 1967-68;

(b) whether any Central assistance was given to these banks during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy) (a) The approved programme for 1967-68 is fixed at Rs. 1 crore. Further the rural debenture programme of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been indicated by the bank.

(b) and (c): Central Government offered loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs to State Government for investment in the debentures of land mortgage banks to be used exclusively for minor irrigation. The assistance was not availed of.

Cooperative Farming

3005. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilot projects in co-operative farming actually set up during 1966-67 in Orissa, District-wise; and

(b) the average yield of rice per acre produced in these projects in each district during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Short term Loan for Seeds and Fertilizers

3006. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of short term loan for purchase and distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers asked for by the Orissa Government during 1967-68; and

(b) the reaction of Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) During the year 1967-68 the Government of Orissa requested for the grant of a short term loan of Rs. 53.46 lakhs being 50 per cent of the value of fertilisers purchased from the Central Pool and Rs. 50.50 lakhs equal to 50 per cent of the value of fertilisers proposed to be directly purchased from M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) A short term loan of Rs. 53.46 lakhs has since been sanctioned. Under the rules short-term loan is not admissible for the purchase of fertilizers from sources other than the central fertiliser pool. However, further details have been called for from the State Government about their request for the loan of Rs 50.50 lakhs and a decision will be taken on receipt of their reply.

Regional Poultry farm Bhubaneswar

3007. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance was given to the Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar during the year 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Regional Poultry Farm, Bhubaneswar is working under the direct administrative control of the Government of India.

(b) The provisional details of the expenditure for 1966-67 are as under:

1. Pay of Officers	Rs. 6,840
2. Pay of Establishment	Rs. 36,815
3. Allowances & Hon.	Rs. 21,355
4. Other charges	Rs. 17,949
5. Poultry Feed	Rs. 1,39,982
Total:	Rs. 2,22,941

Regional Office, Jute Development, Calcutta

3008. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of 77 employees working under the Regional Office, Jute Development, Calcutta have been terminated from the 1st June, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide them with alternate jobs?

The Minister for State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). 77 members of the staff employed on the ad hoc scheme for the survey of the cost of Jute production were discharged on 31-5-67 on termination of the sanctioned Scheme. The particulars of retrenched employees have been circulated to the Ministry of Home Affairs and other attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with a view to find alternative employment for them according to their qualifications.

Indo-German Package Programme

3009. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many experts have been invited to India so far under the Indo-German Package Programme for horticulture and other projects; and

(b) the period and place of their service while in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b).

Indo-German Agricultural Development Projects are, at present, in operation in the Districts of Mandi and Kangra of Himachal Pradesh & Nilgiris in Madras for development of agriculture in these districts. Development of Horticulture is also a part of the programme.

A statement, showing the names etc. of the Experts/Technicians assigned to the above-mentioned Projects and the period of their assignment, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-717/67]. The period of assignment of these Experts/Technicians varies from six months to five years

Flood Lights at Taj Mahal, Agra

3010. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Ram Avtar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to instal flood lights at Taj Mahal;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the reasons for taking up this projects?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b): A proposal to light up the Taj Mahal is under examination, and the cost thereof is being worked out.

(c) The intention is that the lighting should be so arranged as to give the simulated effect of moon-light, so that tourists who are unable to visit the Taj by natural moon-light will have some idea of how the monument looks by moonlight.

Adoption of Famine Stricken Villages

3011. Shri S. A. Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bellary District of Mysore State has adopted some famine stricken villages of Bihar to offer succour to the populace;

(b) if so, the villages which have been 'adopted' so far and the extent of the help received in kind and cash so far;

(c) whether any other State has come forward to follow this example; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). A Committee has been constituted in the Bellary District of Mysore State with Deputy Commissioner as Chairman to make collections in cash and kind for the Bihar Famine Relief Fund. The intention of the organisers is to utilise the collections, not by putting them into the general pool, but by using them in a few selected villages in the famine stricken areas of Bihar, as this will give the people of Bellary a sense of direct participation in the Bihar relief programme. The collections are still going on and the villages are yet to be selected by the Bihar Government.

It has been ascertained from the Government of Bihar that they have not, however, received so far any proposal from Mysore or any other State in this respect.

पञ्चायतीराज विधान तथा अनुसूची

3012. श्री जसवंत सिंह कुलवाह : क्या राज्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय 4 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतराक्षिक प्रश्न संख्या 464 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन राज्यों ने अपने यहां विस्तारीक स्वायत्ततासी प्रणाली स्थापित करने के

लिये नये पंचायती राज विधान नहीं बनाये
बे क्या उन्होंने ये विधान इस को बना
लिये है ; और

(ख) जिन राज्यों में नये चुनाव नहीं
कराये गये वे तथा पंचायती राज लागू नहीं
किया गया था क्या वहाँ पर पंचायती राज
के लिये चुनाव हो चुके हैं ?

जाइ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०
एन० गुरुदेवस्वामी) (क) घार (ख).
जी नहीं ।

Tapioca Research Centre, Trivandrum

2013. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of
the adverse press reports regarding
the working of the Tapioca Research
Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has
been conducted; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the
working of this centre?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation (Shri
Anasahib Shinde): (a) Yes Sir. Go-
vernment's attention has been drawn to
a press report appearing in "Jana-
yugam", in its issue of 15th May,
1967, regarding functioning of the
Central Tuber Crops Research Insti-
tute, Trivandrum.

(b) On examination the allegations
made therein have been found to be
incorrect.

(c) Does not arise in this context.

Central Cattle Breeding Farm

2014. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to
start a central cattle breeding farm

during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether some areas in Kerala
State have been examined for the
establishment of this farm;

(c) if so, the areas which have been
examined; and

(d) whether any final decision has
been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation (Shri
Anasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

(c) The following sites in Kerala
State were examined:—

- (i) Thalamana Estate, Calicut
District;
- (ii) Pookadv—Calicut District;
- (iii) Davinhal : —Cannanore Dis-
trict;
- (iv) Chandanathode — Cannanore
District;
- (v) Kaviar Manupuram—District
Trivandrum;
- (vi) Attapady Tribal Block—Pala-
ghat District; and
- (vii) Undeveloped jungle area ap-
proximately 6 miles from site
mentioned at (vi) above.

(d) The sites were not considered
suitable for the establishment of a
Central Cattle Breeding Farm for exo-
tic breeds of cattle. Kerala State Gov-
ernment has however been requested
to suggest some other suitable sites
answering all the requirements.

Hindi Version of Acts

2015. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Khali:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that autho-
ritative Hindi version of all Acts is
being produced, and

(b) if so, under what law?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a)
and (b). The Official Language (Legis-
lative) Commission which has been
constituted by a Resolution of the

Central Government in pursuance of the directions issued by the President in his Order dated the 27th April, 1960 made under clause (6) of article 344 of the Constitution, is inter alia charged with the work of preparation of authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts. The Commission prepares authorised Hindi versions of Central Acts according to a programme drawn up for the purpose. These translations in Hindi are published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette under section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 which came into force with effect from the 10th January, 1965. On such publication, they become the authoritative texts in Hindi of the concerned Central Acts.

सङ्कारो आवास योजनाओं के लिये
भूमि का अर्जन

3016. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या
आख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्राद सरकार ने पिछले पांच
वर्षों में विभिन्न सङ्कारो महकारो आवास
योजनाओं के लिये कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जन
की; और

(ख) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप आख
उत्पादन पर कितना अतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

आख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सङ्कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम०
एन० मुष्यदस्वामी) (क) और (ख)
जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मन्त्रा-
लये पर रख दी जाएगी।

प्रादेशिक आख निदेशक

3017. श्री श्रींकार लाल शंकरा :
श्री श्री० प्र० लाल
श्री ना० स्वा० लाल

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :
श्री टी० पी० लाल :

क्या आख तथा कृषि मंत्री प्रादेशिक आख
निदेशक के बारे में 17 मई, 1966 के
अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 5706 के भाग (ब)
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेष पुलिस संस्थान से
हरदुआगंज, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मेरठ
डिपुछो के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन इस बीच
प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन डिपुछो के
बारे में भा कोई प्रथम दृष्टि में प्रतीत होने
वाला मामला मिट्ट हो गया है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का
उत्तर नहीं हाँ, तो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने
में विमम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

आख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सङ्कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री
अमरनाथ सिंह) (क) में (ग). इस
मध्य विशेष पुलिस संस्थान केवल आगरा
के केन्द्राद सचयन डिपु की जाच का कार्य
कर रहा है। जाच सम्बन्धी कार्य पूरा होने
वाला है। आगरा के केन्द्राद सचयन डिपु
की जाच का कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद विशेष
पुलिस संस्थान हरदुआगंज, दिल्ली, कानपुर
तथा मेरठ के केन्द्राद सचयन डिपु के बारे में
जाच का कार्य शुरू करेगा।

New Agricultural Strategy in Orissa

2018. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which will be
implemented in Orissa under the new
Agricultural strategy formulated by
the Central Government;

(b) the amount allotted to Orissa for
this purpose in 1967-68;

(c) the allocations made scheme-
wise; and

(d) the agricultural target fixed for Orissa under this new Agricultural strategy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The main programme being implemented in Orissa under the new Agricultural Strategy is the High-Yielding Varieties Programme. This scheme envisages the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties like Taichung Native-1 of paddy, Mexican wheat and hybrids of maize and jowar in areas having assured irrigation or rainfall in the State.

A programme of multiple cropping involving raising of more than one crop from the same unit of land has also been taken up from the beginning of 1967-68.

Recently, in view of the extremely difficult food situation caused by two successive years of drought, a programme for the cultivation of short duration varieties of foodgrains between the harvesting of rabi crops and the sowings of next kharif crops was also launched in Orissa. This scheme is intended to be taken up in areas having sufficient intensity of irrigation.

(b) and (c). The requirements of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. in respect of these programmes will be met through short-term loans which will be made available to the cultivators participating in these programmes through cooperatives or departmentally. Information about the funds needed for this purpose during 1967-68 is not yet available.

So far as non-loan expenditure is concerned, there is only one item, namely, appointment of additional staff at district and block levels in the districts selected for the High-Yielding Varieties Programme for which the Government of India will assist the State Government by sharing 75 per cent of the cost involved.

the remaining 25 per cent being borne by the State Government. The actual amount of grant to be claimed by the State Government during 1967-68 will depend upon the additional staff actually appointed by them in the H.V.P. districts.

(d) The following targets have been fixed for these programmes:

1 High-yielding Varieties Programme:
(Area in '000 acres)

Crop	Target for Kharif 1967	Target for Rabi/Summer 1967-68	Total
Paddy	220	140	360
Maize	12	8	20
Jowar	3	0.1	3.1
Wheat	..	5	5
	235	153.1	388.1

2 Multiple Cropping Programme:

The State Government have agreed to cover an area of 5.00 lakh acres under this programme. The crop-wise and season-wise details have not yet been made available by the State Government.

3 Short-duration Varieties Programme:

The State Government plan to cultivate an area of 65,000 acres under short-duration varieties of paddy, ragi and till between the period of the last rabi harvests and ensuing kharif sowings.

बीजों की आवश्यकता

3020. श्री क० वि० मधुकर :

श्री राजाबतार साहू :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय देश में बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की कितनी आवश्यकता है तथा वे कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को बढ़िया किस्म के बीज समय पर नहीं दिए जाते ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किसानों को समय पर बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की मालाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री अन्न-साहित्य शिन्टे) : (क) और (ख). देश में बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की आवश्यकता के बारे में प्रस्ताव नैपार करने वाले कार्यकारी दल ने कुछ चुनी हुई खाद्यान्न फसलों की वार्षिक औसत मांग का निम्न प्रकार अनुमान लगाया है :—

फसल का नाम	वार्षिक आवश्यकता (टनों में)
धान	2 25,291
गेहूं	1,94,776
ज्वार	28,944
बाजरा	6,1,684
रागी	3,103
जी	17,679
बने	67,652
सुर	3,365

सुघरे बीजों, कपास, जूट, तिलहन, धातू तथा सब्जियों की वार्षिक औसत मांग निम्न प्रकार है :—

फसल का नाम	वार्षिक आवश्यकता (मीटरी टनों में)
कपास	23,440
जूट	2,358
तिलहन :	
बासिका	112
मगफली	36,830
घग्ण्डी	743
तिल	93
राई	169
धलसी	2,196
जाफरान	600
सोयाबीन	188
धातू	2,00,000
सब्जियों के बीज	13,000

1967-68 की अवधि में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 150 लाख एकड़ के लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए बीजों की आवश्यकता निम्न प्रकार है

फसल का नाम	जितनी मात्रा की आवश्यकता है (लाख टनों में)
धान	0.750
गेहूं	1.050
मक्का	0.110
ज्वार	0.102
बाजरा	0.018

सुघरे बीजों की मांग के विषय में देश प्रायः आत्मनिर्भर है ।

(ग) और (घ). बीज समय पर बांटे जाते हैं तथा राज्य सरकारें इस वितरण को

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर संभव कदम उठाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचित भूमि

3021. श्री नं० ५० बीजित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 30 मई, 1967 के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 783 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) इस बात के बावजूद कि मध्य प्रदेश में गुजरात की तुलना में अधिक नलकूप हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में गुजरात की तुलना में कम भूमि की सिंचाई होने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. ज्ञा-साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में राजकीय नलकूप जिनमें समन्वेषी नलकूप भी शामिल हैं क्रमशः 66 तथा 649 हैं। 1965-66 के दौरान राजकीय नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र क्रमशः 8371 एकड़ और 70,475 एकड़ था। गुजरात में अधिक क्षेत्र सिंचित किया गया था क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश की अपेक्षा इसमें अधिक नलकूप हैं। अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या 783 के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) का उत्तर केवल समन्वेषी कूपों से सम्बन्धित है और गुजरात में समन्वेषी कूपों की संख्या कम थी, परन्तु कुल मिलाकर वहाँ उत्पादक नलकूपों की संख्या अधिक थी।

बिहार की ड्रिलिंग करने के बरतों को सप्ताह

3022. श्री क० वि० मधुकर :

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार को कच्चाई किसे बड़े ड्रिलिंग करने के अनेक बरतों बेकार पड़े हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इन मशीनों का प्रयोग होता रहे?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. ज्ञा-साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) और (ख) खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय की समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था ने लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए जहाँ 7 ड्रिलिंग रिग बिहार भेजी थी। समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था की कोई रिग बेकार नहीं है। संस्था ने हाल ही में एक और रिग को बिहार भेजा है।

राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम जानकारी के अनुसार इस समय 111 रिगें पीने के पानी की योजनाओं पर कार्य कर रही हैं तथा 14 रिगें कार्य के स्थान पर पढ़च गई हैं ताकि शीघ्र ही काम शुरू किया जा सके।

Tourist Centre at Gwalior

3024. श्री Atam Das: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a tourist centre at Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the venue of the Centre and the time by which the proposed centre will be set up?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No Sir. The Government of India has no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Nicobarese working as Stevedores in Andaman and Nicobar

3025. श्री R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal Nicobarese working as stevedores in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether wages and other concessions applicable to the Andaman Labour Force Stevedoring Gang are being given to them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the rates of wages and other concessions?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Nicobarese are engaged in stevedoring work only in Car Nicobar. Their number depends on the volume of work on each day. Generally one hundred to one hundred and fifty labourers are employed when a ship is in Port.

(b) and (c). Wages and other concessions agreed to by the tribal chiefs in Car Nicobar are being given to the Nicobarese stevedore workers. They do not get the pay and other concessions applicable to the Andaman Labour Force stevedore workers, as their conditions of work are different and they are not paid regular time scale of pay as drawn by the Andaman Labour Force stevedore workers.

(d) Does not arise.

Stock of Timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3026. Shri R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of timber stock piled at present in various Departments and mill-yards of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the quantity of timber shipped to the mainland during 1966-67;

(c) whether an offer was made by a private firm in October, 1966 to the Andaman Administration for the purchase of 2,000 tons of timber at f.o.b. price at Port Blair;

(d) whether the offer was accepted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A total quantity of 11,099 tons of timber was stock-piled at the end of May, 1967, in various Depots and mill yards of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) A quantity of 15,283 tons of timber was shipped to the main land during 1966-67.

(c) to (e). No offer for purchase of 2000 tons of timber at f.o.b. price at Port Blair was made by any private firm in October, 1966. However, an offer for purchase of certain species of timber, viz. Gurjan, Pandauk and a small quantity of other ply logs upto a total quantity of 2000 tons at f.o.b. rates was received in January, 1967, from Messrs. Vaid and Sons, Calcutta. Their offer was not accepted mainly on the ground that this firm is not entitled to ply logs at f.o.b. rates. The firm was informed by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman Administration to obtain its requirements, if necessary, by competing in the open auctions conducted in the Andaman Government Timber Depots at Calcutta and Madras.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूसा (बिहार)
में कीटनाशक इबाइड, का नष्ट प्रयोग

3027. श्री अर्जुन सिंह, मधेसिया :
क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बात में की कृपा
करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूसा (बिहार) में
पैदा होने वाले धान का प्रयोग बीज के
रूप में न हो कर खाद्य के रूप में किया जा
रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के
अनुसन्धान केन्द्र में संकर मक्का की बीजों
के लिये उस समय किये जा रहे कीटनाशक
इबाइडों के नष्ट प्रयोग के कारण इस वर्ष

उपलब्ध हैं बहुत अधिक कमी हुई है ;
घीर

(ग) कीटनाशक दवाइयों के गलत प्रयोग के लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Smuggled Foodgrains in Delhi

3029. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the smuggled foodgrains are available in plenty in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) if so, the result thereof, and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

एक राज्य द्वारा दूसरे राज्य से खाद्यान्नों की नीची बरीद

3030. श्री अकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अश्व कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह बदीनिया :
श्री राजाकाशर जर्ना :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शारदा :
श्री सुर्व प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री राज बोराल शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

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

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार को अपनी मांग पूरी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों से खाद्यान्न खरीदने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन राज्यों से;

(ग) क्या खाद्य की कमी वाले अन्य राज्यों को भी इसी प्रकार की सुविधा दी गई है;

(घ) इस प्रकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने से राज्यों की खाद्य समस्या कहा तक हल हो जायेगी;

(ङ) क्या अनुमति देने से पूर्व सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि उन राज्यों के पास जो कि अन्य राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों का सभरण करेंगे उनकी आवश्यकता से कम खाद्यान्न नहीं रहेगा; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि बिहार को खाद्य का आवंटन नहीं किया जा रहा है और बिहार में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने हम से यह अनुरोध किया था कि यदि वे किसी राज्य में फलतू स्टॉक विशेष कर खाद्य का स्टॉक इकट्ठे में समर्थ हो जाते हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य वह स्टॉक बिहार को देने के लिये सहमत हो जाता तो केन्द्र बिहार को उन खाद्यान्नों को भंडारण की अनुमति दे दे। बिहार सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि यदि

बहुस्तक उस राज्य द्वारा केन्द्रीय भण्डार में दी जाने वाली अवस्था में मात्रा से अधिक है तो बिहार सरकार को खरीदने की अनुमति दे दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) अधिलेख राज्यों द्वारा सुलभ की जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा उनकी केन्द्र को अवस्था में मात्रा से कोई विशेष ज्यादा नहीं होगी जिससे कमी व से राज्यों की समस्या में खाद्यान्नों की दृष्टि से सुधार हो :

(ङ) और (च) निर्यातक राज्यों द्वारा दी जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा जो कि उनकी आवश्यकता में फालतू है, के बतने के बाद ही अनुमति दी जाती है।

गन्ने से चीनी निकालना

3031. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शारदा :
 श्री प्रकाशशेखर शर्मा :
 श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा :
 श्री रामाश्वर शर्मा :
 श्री राम गोपाल शर्मा :
 श्री प्रकाश लाल शर्मा :
 डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम शर्मा :
 श्री प्रबल सिंह :

क्या यह सच है कि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक कृषि वैज्ञानिक ने गन्ने से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक चीनी निकालने की एक विधि निकाली है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बालू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Food Subsidy to States

3032. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to different States as food subsidy during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) how much has been paid so far to different States under the heads (i) bonus to farmers, and (ii) food subsidies during this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No food subsidy as such is paid to any State. Foodgrains are, however, being issued from the Central stocks to the different State Governments at subsidised rates at present.

(b) (i) No bonus has been paid to the farmers during this year so far.

(ii) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question.

Patna Airport

3033. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
 Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patna airport is still unfit for landing of Viscounts and similar other planes;

(b) whether there had been a number of breakdowns in the Fokker and Viscount service due to this;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to develop and extend the Patna airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir. Patna aerodrome is fit for operation of the Viscount type of aircraft.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). As Patna aerodrome has already been made suitable for operations by the Viscount type aircraft, there is no proposal to undertake any further development work.

Desert Development Board

3034. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Desert Development Board set up by Government has prepared any plan for the integrated development of the arid regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the Plan is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Desert Development Board which has since been set up, has not yet started functioning in the absence of the Director, Desert Development Board and the Technical Officers who have yet to be appointed. Action to appoint these officers is being taken.

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

Mink Farming

3035. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked the Government of United States of America for technical know-how for mink farming; and

(b) if so, what has been the response of the Government of U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Traffic Through Brahmaputra

3036. Shri Atam Das:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has expressed her willingness to allow traffic between West Bengal and Assam through Brahmaputra River flowing through her territory; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has offered any guarantee for the safety of the Indian traders in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India from the Government of Pakistan expressing their willingness to allow resumption of river services on the Brahmaputra between West Bengal and Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Grants to U.P.

3037. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the annual Central Grant for 1967-68 for Uttar Pradesh for fertilizer, minor irrigation and machinery and technical know-how; and

(b) how far the Central aid will meet the requirements submitted by the Uttar Pradesh Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Central grant for agricultural schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the 1967-68 has not been finalised so far.

Central Godowns for Foodgrains

3033. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Godowns for storing foodgrains exist in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to close down some of these godowns.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains in these godowns as on the 15th June, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Information is given in the statement below:

Statement

State/Union Territory	No. of Central Godowns*
Assam	8*
Andhra Pradesh	8*
Bihar	18
Delhi	3*
Goa	1
Gujarat	5
Kerala	11
Maharashtra	9
Madras	7
Madhya Pradesh	28
Mysore	1
Orissa	4
Pondichery	1
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	13
West Bengal	14
Tripura	28

(b) and (c). One hired godown in Gauhati is proposed to be given up because it has been found to be unsuitable for storage of foodgrains.

(d) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is ready.

Shipping Freight and Export Promotion

3039. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the All India Manufacturers Organisation's Study on 'Shipping Freight and Export Promotion' recently brought out by them; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps, if any, envisaged to cut or subsidise freight rates for export promotion?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). A study made by the All India Manufacturers Organisation on "Shipping Freight and Export Promotion" has been received by the Government on 17-6-67 and is under examination.

Supply of Rice by Orissa to West Bengal

3040. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri S. C. Jha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government has entered into direct agreements with the Orissa Government for the purchase of additional quantities of 30,000 tonnes of rice besides the 75,000 tonnes of rice exported earlier from Orissa to West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Orissa Government sought permission of the Central Government for selling this additional quantity to West Bengal;

*Includes godowns with the Food Corporation.

(c) the higher price which the West Bengal Government had offered for their additional quantity of rice;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the Bihar Government have decided to make direct purchases of 25,000 tonnes of paddy seeds from Orissa; and

(e) whether the Orissa Government have asked for the supply of equal quantity of wheat to Orissa as against this additional quantities of rice and paddy supplied to West Bengal and Bihar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) As far as Government of India are aware, no such direct agreement has been entered into.

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

(d) Bihar Government have been authorized by the Central Government to purchase 20,000 tonnes of seed paddy from Orissa.

(e) No, Sir.

National Cooperative College and Research Institute, Poona

3041, Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable decline in the number of persons who received training in the National Cooperative College and Research Institute, Poona during the year 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) There was a slight decrease in the total number of persons who received training in the National Cooperative College and Research Institute, Poona, during the year 1966-67 compared to the previous year. While there was

reduction in attendance in the senior officers' course, the number of participants in the seminar type of courses conducted by the Institute exceeded that of the previous year.

(b) The cooperative institutions deputed lesser number of persons for Senior Officers Course in 1966-67 than in the previous year.

बिहार में चीनी मिल

3042. श्री रामादत्तार शास्त्री :

श्री क० प्रि० मधुकर :

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

(क) बिहार में कुल कितने चीनी मिल हैं तथा उनमें से इस समय कितने मिल चल रहे हैं;

(ख) 1966-67 में इन चीनी मिलों में कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया गया तथा इन चीनी मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी किस किस राज्य को भेजी गयी; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में उत्पादित चीनी का निर्यात भी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा सरकार को उस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई थी?

साख, कृषि, सावर्दायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब सिन्हे) : (क) बिहार में 29 चीनी मिलें हैं। इन सभी मिलों ने 1966-67 के चालू वर्ष में गन्ना पेरने के मौसम में गन्ना पेटा है।

(ख) इन मिलों ने 2,11,061 टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया है। यह मात्रा बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम और

नामालूम के राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा को आर्बिट्रि की जा रही है।

(ग) 1966-67 में बिहार की मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी में से कोई मात्रा निर्यात नहीं की गयी है।

Sale of D.M.S. Milk to Private Vendors

3043. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri N. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any report that the milk at some of the depots of the D.M.S. is being sold to the private milk vendors at a higher price; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Milk is sold to customers who have been issued milk tokens by the Scheme. Complaints are sometimes received regarding unauthorised sale of milk to private milk vendors etc. at a higher price.

(b) Suitable disciplinary action including termination of service is taken against the depot staff in case the complaints are substantiated.

Desert in Rajasthan

3044. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Yellow desert' area in Rajasthan has expanded;

(b) if so, what was the extent of expansion in different regions during the last 5 years; and

(c) to what extent its expansion has been checked by the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The 'Yellow desert' mentioned by the Honourable Members, perhaps refers to desert area of Rajasthan. The desert area of Western India reckoned as arid region has a total area of about 3,12,000 sq. km., of which Rajasthan desert forms a part occupying 63 per cent of the above total area. The investigations carried out so far have not established the expansion of Rajasthan desert.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

कृषि-पदार्थ मूल्य आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

3045. श्री अश्व सिन्घे :
श्री बामेश्वर सिंह :
श्री रवि राम :
श्री एम० एम० जोशी :
श्री सेखरी :

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

(क) कृषि-पदार्थ मूल्य आयोग ने अपनी स्थापना के बाद सरकार को कितने प्रतिवेदन दिये हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने प्रतिवेदन अब तक प्रकाशित किये गये हैं तथा कितने प्रतिवेदनों में उद्धारण प्रकाशित किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ये सब प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

बाह्य, रुचि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). कृषि मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्थापना के बाद विभिन्न कृषि जिनसों के लिये मूल्य नीति पर सरकार को 14 प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इन में से दो प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किये गये और सभा के पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं, चार प्रतिवेदन प्रेस में हैं, छपी हुई प्रतियां प्राप्त होते ही संसद के पुस्तकालय में जमा दी जायेंगी।

(ग) तथा (घ). इन प्रतिवेदनों को सभा के पटल पर रखने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Sugar Factory at Kamalapur, (Mysore State)

3046. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have been recommending for the grant of a licence to a sugar factory at Kamalapur, District Bellary, Mysore State since 1961 to-date;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in according sanction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The examination of the application revealed some doubts about the availability of cane in adequate quantities. However, on receipt of representations, the matter was held over for re-examination which will be taken up as soon as it is decided to license more sugar factories.

Ration Quota to Western Railway Catering Department

3047. Shri Manubhai Patil: Shri S. A. Agadi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ration quota is allotted to the Western Railway Catering Department at Delhi for the travellers on Frontier Mail towards Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of quota allotted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As some quota had already been allotted by the Maharashtra Government, the railway authorities were requested by the Delhi Administration to clarify the position by personal discussions which they have not done.

Rice Mills from Japan

3048. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether originally not more than six rice mills were proposed to be imported from Japan during this year to augment the supply of indigenously produced units, but it has now been decided to import 24 rice mills;

(b) if so, in what circumstances the original decision has been revised;

(c) the names of the Indian rice-mills manufacturers and their total production capacity per year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Six rice mills were imported from West

Germany and Japan for purposes of evaluation of outturn and working etc. Subsequently the funds made available under the fifth yen credit were utilised for the import of 5 composite rice mills and basic components for 19 units along with spare parts to be set up by the Food Corporation of India as a part of the programme for modern rice mills. There was no question of revision of the original decision.

(c) At present there are 8 manufacturers borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development engaged in the manufacture of conventional rice mill machinery. These are as follows.

- (1) M/S Madras Standard Engg. Works Madras-2.
- (2) M/S. Modern Engg. & Moulding Co., Ahmedabad-2.
- (3) M/S G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Bhiwandi (Dt. Thana).
- (4) M/S. Bose Brothers, Howrah.
- (5) M/S. S. M. Chopra & Sons, Calcutta.
- (6) M/S. Swastik Engg. Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Baroda.
- (7) M/S Behere Industrial Works, Thana.
- (8) M/S S. C. Dass & Co. (P) Ltd. Howrah.

The reported production of equipments including spare parts for 1961 was Rs. 30 lakhs, 1962—Rs. 34 lakhs, 1963—Rs. 35 lakhs, 1964—37 lakhs, 1965—Rs. 38 lakhs and 1966—Rs. 48 lakhs. Besides these there are a few firms in the small scale sector as well, manufacturing conventional equipment and spare parts. A few manufacturers have been licensed for the manufacture of modern rice milling equipments in the country.

Price of Sugar in European Common Market

3049. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Halder:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri K. Ramani;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the price fixed for sugar in the European Common Market;

(b) the price at which U.K. is procuring sugar from India at present; and

(c) the price at which Government are selling sugar to U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasabheb Shinde): (a) This information is not available.

(b) Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the U.K. Government guarantees to buy only the Negotiated Price Quota of 25,000 tons. Its price for 1967 is £ 47-10-0 per ton, 96@ basis. In 1967, a further quantity of about 53,000 tonnes will also be exported to U.K. at the international price plus Commonwealth preference.

(c) Sale for export to the U.S.A. has been made on price fixing basis linked to spot quotations of Contract No 10 of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Inc, New York. The price will be known at the end of the pricing period in October 1967.

Mechanised Agricultural Farms

3050. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Halder:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri K. Ramani;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big mechanised agricultural farms in the country; and

(b) how many of them are in West Bengal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of India have so far set up three large scale mechanised seed farms—two in Rajasthan (at Suratgarh and Jetsar) and one in Orissa (in the foreshore periphery areas of the Hirakud Reservoir).

Wastage of Sugar in Dergaon Cooperative Sugar Mill in Assam

3051. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ten thousand quintals of sugar produced in Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill in Assam have turned liquid for want of release order from this Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the exact quantity of sugar of the above mill which was allowed to go waste?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c). The Government have no information regarding any quantity of sugar produced in Dergaon Cooperative Sugar Mill in Assam having turned liquid. Due share of this factory is being released every month.

Delhi-Gauhati Air Services

3052. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a direct flight from Delhi to Gauhati in view of the transport bottleneck in Assam; and

(b) whether a representation to the effect has been received by Government?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for operat-

ing a direct air service between Delhi and Gauhati. No representation in this regard has been received.

Freight for Food Imports

3053. Shri Bodabrata Barua:

Shri B. N. Shastri:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of freight charges paid in foreign exchange for imports of foodgrains and other goods, separately during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the likely expenditure to be incurred during 1967-68?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unloading of Foodgrains for West Bengal at Visakhapatnam

3054. Shri Bodabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipments of foodgrains for West Bengal are at present being unloaded at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the reasons for not unloading them at Calcutta Port itself; and

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of utilising the Paradeep Port for unloading the foodgrains instead of at Visakhapatnam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The allotment of imported foodgrains to West Bengal are generally made from imports at Calcutta port. Foodgrain vessels meant for Calcutta port are, however, required to lighten at Visakhapatnam or Madras ports before proceeding to Calcutta because of the limited draught in the river Hoogly.

(c) Paradeep port is at present primarily suitable for loading of iron ore vessels. Government are, however, considering the possibility of bringing into this port one or two food-grain vessels, with a view to relieve the strain on Madras or Visakhapatnam ports, for purposes of lightening of the vessels which will ultimately discharge at the Calcutta port. The berthing and other facilities at the Paradeep port, the however, at present such as not to permit intensive utilisation of this port for handling of foodgrain vessels.

Black-Marketing of Tickets for Inter-State Roadways at Delhi.

3655. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tickets for the Inter-State Roadways buses starting from Delhi are being sold in black market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Complaints have been received by the Transport Department, Delhi, about alleged blackmarketing in the sale of tickets at the U.P. Roadways counters at the Inter-State Bus Terminus in Delhi.

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

Recommendation of 'Lal Committee' and 'Shanker Team' for purchase of New Aircraft for I.A.C.

3656. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the reports of the 'Shanker

Team' and the 'Lal Committee' on the purchase of new aircraft by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether there is any basic contradictions in the two reports; and

(c) when Government are likely to take a decision on the two reports?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). A Team of three Officers of the Indian Airlines Corporation was sent abroad by the Corporation to make an assessment of the actual operation of BAC 111, DC-9-10 which were then flying, and a general assessment of DC-9-30, Boeing 737 and Caravelle 10 R, as possible replacement for Viscounts. The Team did not include any officer of the name of Shanker. On the basis of the report of this Team, the IAC recommended that a particular type of aircraft should be purchased to replace the Viscounts. While considering this recommendation, Government thought it appropriate to appoint a Committee under the chairmanship of Air Marshal P. C. Lal, *inter alia* "to advise on the best arrangement for the replacement of the Viscount Fleet of IAC, taking into account the eventual replacement of Caravelle and having regard to the economics of standardisation to the extent that may be feasible in the near future or later." There is no question of any basic contradiction in the reports of the two bodies. The first body proceeded on the assumption that the Viscounts would have to be replaced and explored the possibility of a suitable aircraft to take its place, while the second, as mentioned above, was asked to advise on the best arrangement for the replacement of the Viscounts, and was, therefore, not precluded from considering when the Viscount Fleet needed to be replaced.

Fertilizer Credit Committee

3057. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Fertilizer Credit Committee headed by Shri B. Venkatappiah;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) the circumstances prompting constitution of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

Margin of Profit in Sugar Mills

3058. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the margin of profit of the sugar mills in cooperative sector is usually higher than that of the sugar mills in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurusadaswamy): (a) No, Sir. A uniform margin of 12 per cent on capital employed is taken into account while fixing sugar prices and no distinction is made between the cooperative sugar mills and private mills.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgrains to Manipur

3059. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which the Central Government are supplying to the Government of Manipur at the Central Government's issue price during the current year; and

(b) the Central Government's issue price of foodgrains both of rice and wheat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Government of India have so far allotted 4,000 tonnes of wheat and 1,300 tonnes of rice during the year 1967.

(b)

Rice:	Issue price per quintal
Coarse	Rs. 72-00
Medium	84-00
Fine	Rs. 95-00
Superfine II	Rs. 100-00
Superfine I	Rs. 110-00
Wheat:	Rs. 55-00

कृषि ट्रैक्टर

3060. श्री रघुवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० टी०—14 बी ट्रैक्टरों की बढती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार जल्द वर्ष में बड़ी संख्या में इन ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने का है; और

(ख) क्या भारत में इसी किस्म के ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का भी विचार है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहय शिन्डे) : (क) 2000 डीटी 14 बी ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के लिये सार्जेंट्स दे दिये गये हैं तथा अन्य 4000 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) बैकोस्लोवेनिया के सहयोग से सरकारी क्षेत्र में बीटर-2011 (20 अश्व-शक्ति) के ट्रैक्टरों के विनिर्माण के विषय में

विचार किया जा रहा है। भारत में डीटी—14 बी ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Sale of Tractors by Ford Motor Company

3061. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri H. D. Tulsidas:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Ford Motor Company has offered to sell 75,000 tractors to India on a rupee payment basis; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the offer and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No such offer has been received

(b) Does not arise

Removal of Bran from Wheat for preparation of Bread

3062. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the removal of bran from whole wheat to prepare white bread reduces its nutritive value and renders it detrimental to the health of its consumers, and

(b) whether Government have directed that bran should not be removed from wheat and only brown flour should be sold whenever it is necessary to sell flour at controlled shops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Some bran has to be removed from wheat to make the resultant product acceptable to the human system. But it is true that the degree of extraction of bran etc. which is done in producing fines out of which white bread is made does result in a reduction of the nutritive value but does not render the product detrimental to health

(b) No, Sir

Sale of Rice

3063. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether whole or polished rice is sold at the Government controlled shops in the centrally administered and State areas, and

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to all areas to sell only whole and not polished rice to preserve its nutritive value for the benefit of its consumers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The degree of polish in rice varies from State to State according to the conditions in a State or Union Territory. But the degree of polish has been statutorily fixed between 3 and 4 per cent State Governments and Union Territories concerned have been requested to enforce this statutory condition

Aid for Hotel Industry

3064. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Federation of Hotels and Restaurant Association of India have urged Government for more aid to enable the hotel industry to cater to the growing tourist traffic among other demands made by them;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the recommendation of a Working Group, on which the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants was also represented, the problems facing tourist industry in general and the hotel industry in particular have been considered by Government. Certain proposals for the promotion of the tourist industry, and in particular of the hotel industry, have been included in the Budget for 1967-68 which is now before the House. In addition, Government propose to create a separate fund from which loans will be advanced to the hotel industry.

Drawing of Ration from more than one A.R.D. in the Capital

3065. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 77 on the 28th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any prosecution has since been launched against the person concerned for drawing rations from more than one A.R.D.; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay when a *prima facie* case has already been established against him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A case has been registered with the police.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Research Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3066. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central agricultural research projects in progress in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total amount spent on them so far and the amount proposed to be spent in the next two years; and

(c) the name of places where located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Central Warehouses in M.P.

3067. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central warehouses in Madhya Pradesh with their capacities;

(b) the names of places of their location;

(c) whether they are being used to their full capacity; and

(d) if not the extent to which used?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Central Warehousing Corporation has warehouses at six centres in Madhya Pradesh. Their location and capacities are given below:

Centre	Capacity in tonnes
1. Indore	4,749
2. Morena	5,000
3. Jabalpur	1,112
4. Raipur	3,365
5. Bhatapara	5,000
6. Bhopal	2,502
TOTAL	21,728

(c) and (d). Immediately after the Kharif and the Rabi harvests the warehouses are generally full for about six months. The average occupancy during the last twelve months has been 83 per cent.

Development of Horticulture and Animal Husbandry in Madhya Pradesh

3988. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is proposed to be given to Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68 for the development of (i) horticulture (ii) animal husbandry, (iii) dairy farming, (iv) Grow More Food campaign and (v) fisheries;

(b) if so, the extent thereof, separately for each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The ceiling for the Central assistance for agricultural schemes in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68 has not been finalised so far.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KILLING AND KIDNAPPING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BY ARMED MIZO REBELS IN ALJAL TOWN

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह (चिड)
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बकवास है —

“एज़न नगर में मशहूर मीजा विद्रोहियों द्वारा सरकारी अधिकारियों की हत्या करने और उनका अपहरण करने के समाचार।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information available with the Government, on the night of

the 18th June 12 persons were kidnapped by Mizo hostiles in different batches from some areas of Aljal town. The Security Forces forced on encounter with a gang of hostiles. In the exchange of fire, one hostile and one kidnapped person namely, Lalrimawia, Superintendent of Industries, were killed. One Mizo hostile was captured in the encounter. Three of the kidnapped persons were also recovered. Another among the kidnapped was released by the hostiles on 17th June. Twenty-nine M.N.F. suspects have been apprehended in this connection. The operations by the security personnel are continuing and further details are awaited.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह: क्या इस मुठभेड़ में मीजा विद्रोहियों से कोई हथियार भी प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि प्राप्त हुए हैं तो वे किस देश के बने हुए हैं तथा ये देश मीजा विद्रोहियों को हथियार सप्लाई न कर सकें, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On many occasions I have given this information that they are getting some of these weapons from Pakistan. We have raised this question with Pakistan but Pakistan has always repudiated that.

श्री शिव कु-1- शास्त्री (प्रसीगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी को से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मीजा विद्रोहियों में ऐसे कितने म्यान हैं जो भारत सरकार की पहुँच से बाहर हैं और जिनमें पाक ब चीनी अधिकारी गुप्त रूप से आकर विद्रोहियों का युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण देते हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, in some of the southern areas, particularly in the rural areas, sometimes they get more active. It is not that they have captured or occupied under their permanent control any particular area as such. Their tactic is to come, hit and run. Sometimes they leave Mizo territory and go to

Pakistan. Our information is that the special training centre is outside the Mizo area.

श्री महन्त विमिश्र नाथ (गोरखपुर) : क्या यह सच भी यह बतायेंगे कि जिन दो सुप्रीन्टेण्डेन्ट्स की हत्या की गई है, उस के कोई खास कारण हैं? यदि हैं, तो क्या आप यह बता सकेंगे कि क्या उन को पूर्व सूचना दी गई थी कि तुम्हारी हत्या की जायगी?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a very good question because we have to find out what exactly is the purpose behind it. I think it appears that they want to demoralise the district council officers there, because the officers who are kidnapped, most of them, they are in one way or other connected with the district council. Their main purpose was to demoralise the Government officers there. Naturally, there was no intimation of the killing before. If so, naturally, we would have taken some precautions. But we did suspect that some unlawful activity is being undertaken. That is why we have been able to force an encounter with them immediately after the kidnapping.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): If you had anticipated it, why did you not forestall it?

श्री रघुवीर मिश्र झांझी (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मामला काफी गंभीर है। एजल नगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का हेड-क्वार्टर है। कर्फ्यू के समय यह घटना हुई और तीन विभिन्न स्थानों पर हुई—क्या यह इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि वहाँ पर हमारा सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम इतना निकम्मा है कि कर्फ्यू के समय जब कि बहुत ज्यादा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए, उस समय बिद्रोही लोग आते हैं, नगर का नुस्तते हैं, तीन जगहों पर छापा मारते हैं, सरकार की जगहों को उठा ले जाते हैं—क्या यह

प्रमाण नहीं है कि हमारी सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम बहुत ढीला है। इसके साथ ही यह भी मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियों और हमारी सरकार की हिदायतों के कारण हमारे वहाँ पर जो सैनिक लोग नियुक्त हैं, वे भी इतने प्रभावित हैं कि कोहिमा और एजल नगर में यदि विद्रोहियों का कुत्ता भी सड़क पर सोता हो और हमारे सैनिक जीप में बैठकर जा रहे हों तो उन्हें हारने भी नहीं बजाये दिया जाता, उन्हें रुकना पड़ता है कि कुत्ते साहब कब नौद से उठेंगे और हमारा रास्ता साफ करेंगे?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the hon. Member is very unfair to the security forces there. He has not understood the nature of the problem. That is my fear. It is not as if the kidnapers come from outside the area. Sometimes they come and mix with the people, stay with the people and they are there for some time. That is the difficulty. Really speaking, we can pursue them or take up follow up action only after such things have happened. There is no comparison with Kohima. He is mixing up the situation in Kohima with that in Aizal.

श्री रामावतार दामो (ग्वासियर)

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसा प्रश्न बतलाया गया है कि तीन व्यक्तियों को छुड़ा लिया गया, क्या प्रश्न भी अप्रहृत व्यक्ति मीजो विद्रोहियों के कब्जे में है यदि है, तो क्या वे जीवित हैं या उनकी हत्या कर दी गई है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My information is that they are still alive. We have also information as to where they are. I cannot disclose that. We are certainly following up this matter.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (हिसार) : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएँ पहले भी हुई हैं अगर हुई हैं तो कितनी बार हुई हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Such type of incidents are happening in Mizo Hills for some time.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): In view of the close proximity of Aizawl to the Pakistani border and such daring raids by the armed hostiles on the Brigade Headquarters of the security forces, is the Government aware that there is a sense of insecurity among the Mizo officials in Aizawl town?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have taken necessary precautions in this matter, but, I think, this type of a thing is possibly inherent in the situation. I think, we will have to face such situations often.

Shri S. K. Taparia (Pali): In view of the increased tension between India and China as also the increase in the number of such lawless activities in the Mizo areas, does the Government anticipate a larger flare up of violence as is anticipated by larger sections of people in this country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, the hon. Member is unnecessarily increasing the canvas of the question. We are discussing the Mizo thing and I do not think there is any connection between these two things. I expect that the Mizos will certainly intensify their activities now.

श्री जय लिये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में चीन खास करके चीन और पाकिस्तान को लेकर जो बटनाएं बट रही हैं क्या इनकी रोकथाम में सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि हो सकता है 7 दिन के बाद या एक महीने के बाद अथवा दो चार महीने के बाद ऐसी कोई स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि जिसमें चीन अथवा या पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर हमला करेगा हमारा जो उत्तर पश्चिम का इलाका है काश्मीर को जोड़ने वाला और यह जो उत्तर पूर्व का इलाका है 18 मील का पट्टा है जो जोड़ता है—अगर मकायक इस इलाके पर चीन-पाकिस्तान

हमला करेंगे तो स्थिति क्या उत्पन्न हो जायगी और उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार क्या इलाज कर रही है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This question is outside the scope of the Home Ministry but even then I would like to say that these situations are constantly under the review of Government, assessment are made from day to day and, I think, the Government of India is in a position to face any situation of this type.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: (कन्नौज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आप से एक विरोध बता दू कि आज से 25 दिन पहले मैं ने बिगमुलबिलिहा के बारे में सवाल पूछा था। आप को खत भी लिखा था क्योंकि वहा पर हमारे 40 सिपाही मार दाने गये थे। उस जगह के बारे में गृह मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि 26 मई को यह इतिहास प्रसंगों में घाई भी और इस हाउस में भी दो नई भी तब मैं ने आप से कहा था कि यह स्थिति है। बिगमुलबिलिहा आप उठाने नहीं देते। आप को इस बारे में खत लिखा गया कि आप मंत्री जी से पूछ करके बतलायें कि किस प्रसंगों में यह इतिहास छपी थी? उस का कोई उत्तर है नहीं तो कमजोरियों से बचने के लिए अगर मंत्री लोग प्रत्यक्ष बोल करके अपनी बात छिपा जायेंगे तो हमारे सवाल पूछने से क्या होगा? यह सवाल खाम तौर से बिगमुलबिलिहा में हमारे 40 आदमियों के मर्तनगनों के द्वारा और बमों के द्वारा मारे जाने के बारे में था। यह मेरा विरोध आप से है। अगर आप मुझ को कुछ उत्तर दे देते हैं तो ठीक है नहीं तो जैसा आप कहें मैं अपना सवाल पूछूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it, but about this you can put some question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आज उठे करीब करीब एक महीना हो रहा है कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know; I will look into it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा यह सवाल है कि इन मित्रों विद्रोहियों को मदद देने वाले विदेशी पादरी का जिन में खास तौर से घमरोको पादरी शामिल है एक का नाम है फ्रावर माकांट कि जिन्होंने 17-18 हजार जयली बूंग, जो जंगल में जूते इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, भगाये वे विदेशों से हिन्दुस्तान में घोर मिल्बर में घमम पुमिस ने उन को पकड़ भी लिया था लेकिन फिर भी गृह मंत्रों जो के हस्तक्षेप से वे जूते कड़ा बाटे गये इन के बारे में मैं पक्का तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि वे इन विद्रोहियों में, मित्रों लोगों में गये होंगे। एक तरफ से यह विदेशी पादरी लोग इन विद्रोहियों को मारते व लैम करते हैं जो कुछ भी उनकी सामर्थ्य आदि होती है वह उनको देते हैं तो गृह मंत्री जी को एक तो इन बारे में क्या कहना है और दूसरे इसी में सवाल उठता है कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि साम्यवादियों की आफन से बचने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी ने ब्रह्म में पादरियों के घमम को इस्तेमाल करना चाहा था और अब यह पादरी और साम्यवादी दोनों के पादों के बीच में विभक्त बने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि एक तरफ तो विदेशी पादरी और खास तौर से घमरोका को मदद से कोजित कर रहे हैं कि पूर्व में एक चलन राज्य बन जाय और दूसरी तरफ साम्यवादी चीन वर्गह और पाकिस्तान कोजित कर रहे हैं कि चलन राज्य बन जाय तो यह दो बिल्कुल ठोस सवाल उठते हैं जिन का कि आप मेहरबानी करके गृह मंत्री जी से जवाब दिलवाइये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About this particular incident to which he made a mention, I have no information now. I have not got information at the present moment. But some Question came from Lok Sabha Secretariat and we have sent information to Lok Sabha Secretariat. This much infor-

mation I have got on this point. I cannot answer that question now because the information has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . जरा माफ नही हुआ। मैं भी बोड़ा सुन लू।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण मैं ने इतना ही कहा कि वह जो 40 लोगों के बहा पर मारे जाने का वाक्या था और जिसका कि माननीय सदस्य ने हवाला दिया मेरे पास इस वकन अभी उस बारे में कोई इतिला नहीं है। लेकिन लोक सभा सेक्रेटिरिएट से कोई ऐसा सवाल आया था होम मिनिस्टरी में और हम ने लोक सभा सेक्रेटिरिएट को इतिला भेज दी है। मिर्फ इतना ही मुझे अभी याद है।

About the other matter that the hon. Member mentioned in his speech now, I have not got information about it now. If he gives some details about it or I can, certainly, go through the proceedings to which he made a mention, I can find out the facts. I have no information now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेहरबानी करके आप जरा देखिये मारी तफसील मैंने बतला दी अब यह इन का काम है कि उन सारी चीजों के बारे में इतिला रखा करे।

इन सब चीजों की इतिला रखना इन का काम है अब यह तो मेरा काम नहीं है कि मैं इन को पहले से घर जाकर बतला दिया करूं कि मेरा यह सवाल है आप इस का जवाब लिखवा कर ले चलियेगा। उन्हें इतिला रखनी चाहिए जोकि नहीं रखते और उस पर गलती भी नहीं मानते। यह ठीक नहीं है। अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप का काम हो जाता है कि इन से जल्दी से जल्दी आप मेरे इस तफसील सहित सवाल का उत्तर दिलवायें। दूसरा जो सवाल

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उस से उठा था उस में कोई गफसील की बात है नहीं। मामूला पादरी और घमरोकी पादरी....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Your main question was about other weapons....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फादर मार्काट के 17-18 हजार जूने के बारे में पूछा था....

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : उस के बारे में इतिहास नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह इतिहास लेकर जल्दा दें उन्हें इन के लिए मेरे नोटिस का इन्जॉर नहा करना चाहिए।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप को भी लिख देना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह प्रश्न तरीक से साफ हो जाना चाहिए कि हम लोग न के कोई दगा-घर में नहीं रहते हैं बल्कि यह हमारे दरबारघर में है। यह इन को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिए। यह कोई मजाक नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महादय, आप अगर दवा दिलवाइये और इन लोगों का दिमाग उदा करवाइये। घाबरे सबाना का जवाब मुझे मिलेगा या नहीं?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has no information. Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जामे करेन्डीज (बम्बई-रजिज) : प्रश्नी पत्रों के कई प्रश्नों का जवाब देने हुए श्री महादय ने कहा कि यह जो घटना घटित शहर में घटा जा के बारे में कुछ तो हमारा जक था इसलिए हम पूरा तैयारी करने थे और जो लोगों को वहां में उठा कर जाने तो दगाघरों के पास कुछ हमारे मिपाहियों

ने भी लड़ाई छेड़ी। अब दो प्रश्न इस से मुझे मंत्री महादय के सामने पेश करने हैं। पहला प्रश्न यह कि जो विद्रोही उस शहर में आये उस दिन वहां कर्फ्यू था और जब कर्फ्यू रहते हुए अध्यक्ष महादय, यह विद्रोही वहां पहुंच जाते हैं और हमारे 12 घफसरो को उठा कर भाग जाते हैं तो क्या उस दिन शहर के लोगों की किसी किस्म की मदद विद्रोहियों को मिली थी? उस के बारे में कोई जानकारी मंत्री महादय के पास है क्या? दूसरा प्रश्न यह कि जो विद्रोही वहां पर आये उनका नेता साल डेगा का भाई था, जा कि चन्द दिनों पहले हो जेल में बन्द था और जेल तोड़ कर भाग गया था, ऐसा सब-बार में आया था। अगर यह बात सच है तो साल डेगा का भाई जेल से भागा था कि इन विद्रोहियों के नेतृत्व में इस शहर में आया? अगर वह 12 घफसरो को उठा कर भाग जाता है तो क्या उसे जेल से भाग जाने में जेल के अधिकारियों या शहर के वासियों से कोई मदद मिली थी?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the first aspect of the question,—I will try to answer that first—it is true that there was a curfew that evening. It is quite possible that those people who kidnapped these officers did not come from outside, possibly they were lying in the town itself for some time, it is quite possible. We have a suspicion that some other people were helping them. That is why I have said in my statement that 29 suspects have been arrested.

About the possibility of Lal Dinga's brother or brother-in-law, there were certainly one or two cases of escapes from Silchar and other places, about which there have been certain questions in this hon. House. They were involved in that. Naturally when these escapes took place, there was either some sort of negligence or some sort of sabotage.

श्री राज सेवक बाबू (बाराबकी) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोजों विद्रोही हैं उन में से जो पकड़े गये उन में किन्हीं के पास से अभी तक कोई हथियार भी बरामद हुए ? यदि बरामद हुए ना क्या अध्ययन किया गया कि वह हथियार हिन्दुस्तान के हो हैं या चीन के हैं या पाकिस्तान अथवा बर्मा के हैं या कहा के हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have answered this question on some occasions here. Even this time, certain weapons were found. Some sten guns and some ammunitions, etc., were found with these people, but there are no marks on these.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Reference was just made to security forces and our security arrangements. The Mizo Hills are being ground between two stones, the foreign vested missionaries and communist propagandists. So far as we know, Mizo Hills have never been a strong hold of communist movement of any variety. So far as these activities of these Mizo hostiles are concerned, are Government keeping a proper watch over the planters and missionaries round about Mizo Hills in Silchar and other places, so that they may not have any liaison with these people? Otherwise, how can Government explain this? This thing is going on for more than a year and they cannot control it with all the power of the Republic at their command!

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not merely the power that helps in the matter. I have said before, which I would like to repeat, that it is basically a political problem. Certainly there is some element in the people themselves which is supporting this and we cannot be forgetful of this particular fact.

Again it is not merely with military power that these things can be solved. Naturally we will have to get some

people's organisation on our side and convince the people ultimately.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Is it true that some of those Mizos who have been arrested were in plain dress and had no arms with them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; some arms were found with them.

Shri S. N. Maiti (Midnapur): Has the Government received any information from the arrested Mizos regarding any of the plans about sabotage activities?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The arrested people are being interrogated. Possibly we will get some information.

Shri A. K. Kisku (Jhargram): We have been hearing about the Mizo trouble for quite a long time. May I know whether there is any concrete proposal with the Home Ministry to win over these hostile Mizos to our side?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not the intention to start any negotiation with those people who have started an armed rebellion there. Naturally, we are in touch with the leaders of the Mizo Councils who are also the leaders of the people and who are running the district administration there.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नासदा) : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि मोजों लोगों का मवाल एक राजनीतिक मवाल है। जनवरी में गृह मंत्रालय की विज्ञप्ति निकली थी कि इसमें से संघीय व्यवस्था कायम की जायेगी। अभी हाल में एजल में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं क्या उन का इस में कोई सम्बन्ध है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I can see, there is no connection between the two.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): This Mizo trouble started some fifteen months ago. Now and then, we hear the introduction of Chinese interference and Pakistani interference and what

[Shri R. Barua]

not. But the broad fact remains that the Government of India have failed to tackle the problem confined to a certain district there with a limited population, thus creating an impression that Government are not capable of dealing with any rebellion of this type; the result is that the entire eastern region is being infected with the rebellious mentality. May I know whether some firm step will be taken in this regard?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that really speaking, it is firmness which is being discussed here. We are firm with them and we shall have to continue to be firm with them. All these problems are not solved overnight; I think we shall have to be prepared to stay with this problem for some time to come.

श्री सत्यराज केसरी (कटिहार) : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पोजों विद्रोहियों के हाथ में जो हथियार पकड़े गये हैं उन में चीन का मार्क है ?

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : इस का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): May I know whether there is any change in Government policy or whether Government policy is still to entrust the security of this area entirely to civilian authorities, and whether it is a fact that the military authorities have been forbidden to take action against actual or anticipated hostilities or public disorder?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, it is the civil authority which is functioning there, and the Army goes to the aid of the civil authority; the decision about which section of the security force should operate where is taken on the basis of the information that they have there. I do not think that there is any difficulty in the way of the military authorities functioning effectively if they want.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह हमले प्रकटमात हों जाते हैं और इनका पता पहले से नहीं चलता । फिर उन्होंने कहा कि शायद वही लोग पड़े हुए थे और इस लिये घटेक करने में उन्हें सुविधा मिली मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि (ए) क्या मंत्री जी ने कोई योजना हिल्स के लोगों का या बाहर के लोगों का गुप्तचरो का जाल वहाँ रक्खा है, और (बी) जा योजना लोग पहले गिरफ्तार किये गये थे उन लोगों से कुछ पता चला और उसके अनुसार कार्रवाई हुई ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा कि पहले हमें इस बात की कुछ इतला थी और उस इतला की वजह में ही हम कुछ कार्रवाई कर सके । गुप्तचर विभाग बड़ा काम करता है, उस की तफसील यहाँ पर देना मुश्किल है और देना भी नहीं चाहिये ।

श्री नरसिंहराव सिंह चौधरी : (होशंगाबाद) माजो क्षेत्र में सिविल प्रयागिटी बहुत घमें में चली आ रही है और सभी तक वहाँ शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो सकी है । मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि क्या वह सिविल प्रयागिटी का अधिकार फौज को दे कर वहाँ शान्ति स्थापित करने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it will be wise to have a sort of martial law or military rule there. That is not our purpose. As I said, we forget that basically this is a political question and by merely handing it over to the military authorities, it is not going to be solved usefully.

श्री कलराज बबोकर (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : जब मे देस स्वतंत्र हुआ है भारत की पृथी बीमा के विभिन्न भागों में समय समय पर इस प्रकार के विद्रोह होते रहे हैं और उन

विद्रोहों की सरकार दबा नहीं पाई है। इन विद्रोहों को दबा न पाने का जो कारण बताया जाता है, जो तक दिया जाता है वह यह दिया जाता है कि यह राजनीतिक प्रश्न है और इसको राजनीतिक ढंग से ही हल किया जाएगा ये प्रश्न लम्बे होते जा रहे हैं। यदि इसी प्रकार के और विद्रोह जैसे कि आसार खिख रहे हैं नेफा में, त्रिपु में तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू हो जायें और यह कह कर कि ये पोलिटिकल क्वेश्चन हैं ठीक से सेंट्रल हम न कर पायें और जो परिस्थितियाँ बन रही हैं चीन के साथ और पाकिस्तान के साथ और उन्होंने गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया और इसमें यह हल्ला हुआ गया तो फिर क्या सरकार यह कह कर कि ये राजनीतिक प्रश्न हैं, हम इनको दबा नहीं पाएँ, हम सकती नहीं बरत पाये हैं, अपना पल्ला छुड़ायेगी। क्या यह जा स्थिति बनती जा रही है, इस में आप इसको राजनीतिक प्रश्न कहेंगे या रिलीजेशन कहेंगे? इट्स इव ए चेंज टू दी प्रायोरिटी आफ द इंडियन रिपब्लिक इनके पीछे जो विदेशी तत्व है, जो पादरी हैं या अन्य लोग हैं, इन कारंबाइयों की रिबलियम कारंबाइया समझ कर, उन तत्वों को हमें खरन करना ही होता यदि एक जगह पर इनका कामयाबी हासिल हो जाती है तो उससे भारी का एनकरेजमेंट मिलता है एनी ही कारंबाइया करने के लिए। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि एक ही बार में हमेशा के लिए हम इन कारंबाइयों को बन्द कर दें?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is making a mistake in his assessment. Certainly, it is true that those who are taking to arms will have to be treated as rebels, but those who are with us and want to function will also have to be treated politically. It is not merely a question where some section of the people having risen in rebellion, for that reason you treat the entire people as rebels and deal with them militarily. You can-

not do that. That will be wrong.

I quite agree that in the eastern region, certainly there are some problems like this. Therefore, we will have to be very cautious in this matter and very wise in our treatment of them. The reason is that before independence, all through the pre-independence period, these people were kept completely outside the mainstream of the political and cultural life of India. The Britishers completely kept them as excluded areas.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये मड़का रहे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Therefore, we will have to be very careful in dealing with them.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Since by now the diabolical hand of China is all too evident from facts like (a) Peking Radio encouraging the Mizo rebels against India through its broadcast of 29 May and supplying arms and ammunition to the Mizo rebels, and (b) the visit of the Chinese First Secretary stationed in Delhi to Calcutta when he gave encouragement to the Mizo hostiles by indirect contact with them, and since the Government's security operation measures have not yielded any results so far, and since Government have failed to enlist the sympathy of the loyal Mizos—which the Home Minister wanted to do—may I know whether Government propose to change this attitude and go in for a political settlement of the problem, although the Home Minister, in reply to a question, said that he is not ready to go in for a political settlement with a group of rebels, in spite of the fact that there is evidence of his having tried to have a political settlement with the group of rebels in Nagaland?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Where is the head and tail of the question?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The problem of the entire eastern region, particularly

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Assam, is a problem full of difficulties and complexities. As the hon. Member is himself aware, we are trying to hold discussions with the representatives of Assam sometime next month about the general question of Assam etc. which includes the Mizo question.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not mean that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I come to the basic question, he says he does not mean it.

Shri Hem Barua: I mean a political settlement with the Mizo rebels as he is trying to have a political settlement with the Naga rebels.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I say it is not the intention to negotiate with the Mizo rebels.

Shri J. Ahmed (Dhubri): I understand when this kidnapping was taking place, curfew was in force in the town of Aijal. During the curfew, I suppose our police were moving about on patrolling duty. So how was it possible for these rebels to kidnap when our police was constantly moving about during the curfew hours? Secondly, I would like to know whether our police were in collusion with those kidnappers.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to answer the latter part first. The policemen were not in league with the people. The difficulty of this area has to be taken into account—hilly areas, scattered population. When they kidnap people, they do not go to places where people are making noises but they quietly show the arms and take the people away. That is how they do it.

Shri Hem Barua: They kidnapped some people from the bazar area also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The bazar area, in the evening, is no longer bazar area.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The mizos have been called the mizo rebels; it is written so here. Now, the rebellion requires some kind of ideology. May I know what their ideology is and how the Government is going to counteract and change that ideology. Secondly, all rebels require arms and the Government of India has discovered arms without any mark about their make. Has the Government found that these arms are being manufactured there. Thirdly, the rebellion requires some kind of money. May I know whether the Government has found the source from which the money for backing this so-called rebellion comes?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know whether they have got any ideology. But the main cause with which they organise these people is that they want Mizo as a sovereign state, outside the Indian Constitution. It is their ideology, if you can call it an ideology. They get arms from other countries also; sometimes they make raids on our own police stations and collect arms. They compulsorily collect money from the people. Besides they are getting money from foreign countries too.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I asked whether you do anything to counteract their ideology. Are there any arms factories there?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The arms factories are not within the mizo hills. Naturally, when I said it was a political question, we will have to deal with it as such. Those of the Mizos who are loyal to the Indian Union will have to be strengthened and supported.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha (Barh): The hon. Minister replying to a question said that they might be getting funds from outside. We have

to consider the news that has appeared in the newspapers. Pakistan has been playing a very active role in the entire area and the Chinese guerilla forces have come to Pakistan for giving them training. They give strength to the Mizos and some other tribals of this area. In Pakistan that is going on for months. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has any plans to counteract that because all these things happen as a plan for guerilla warfare and guerilla tactics. The hon. Minister now says that there is only the civilian authority which has taken charge of every thing. The civilian authority is not expected to know the techniques of the guerilla activities. What does he propose to do in order to see that the entire area is prepared to meet this kind of guerilla tactics and to reply to them effectively? Secondly, he must realise that when they bring money, they must be having some kind of exchange where this money is exchanged. Has he been able to locate those spots where they get the money exchanged because we cannot believe that all their money can be got from the local people.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to explain to the hon. Member, because she has raised many important points. When I said that the civil authorities function there, it does not mean that the security forces are not functioning in guerilla tactics to meet the guerilla tactics. When I mentioned that the civil authorities are there, I said so because some Members here asked, "Why not hand over this entire area to the military? Martial law."

We cannot function that way, but certainly we have quite enough armed forces also there who are meeting this guerilla tactics, with guerilla tactics as well. They are training some local people also. But the major tactics of the MNF, the rebels, were to collect funds out of terror from the people, and try to instil into the people themselves a fear complex, and infiltrate from the other side. It was thought better that they should be

concentrated in certain areas. Therefore, this regrouping programme was undertaken. It is exactly this, that hurt the rebels very effectively, and that is why they are intensifying their activities, now to terrorise the people who are in the administration and the people who are loyal to the district council organisation.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): While one would welcome a political solution to this problem, what has been resorted to at present understandably is a military and administrative solution, and it is necessary to know the position: whether for political reasons, this military and administrative solution could be avoided any way. I think the Government should enquire about it. In that context, the question of regrouping arises; I mean the regrouping of villages; this is actually a part of an anti-insurgent warfare or anti-insurgent military action, and it has to be tackled that way. In the regrouping of villages, may I know, for example, whether the primary objective has been achieved, namely, to starve out the insurgents and to cut them off from the supply of essential commodities, and to keep away the Indian currency from going into their pockets? In Nagaland, 10,000 soldiers require Rs. 1 lakh every day, I am told. We know how that money goes to them. Even from the government expenditure, a share goes to the insurgents. It is this position that the Government has to prevent if the insurgent military action is to be brought to a successful conclusion.

May, I therefore, know whether the Government is actually taking such measures to prevent money from going into their pocket? Pakistan or Burma could not have supplied food to them. How is it possible that food is taken from outside? Aijal is practically a blank in regard to food; how is food going to them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This regrouping measure was the only method that was thought possible and which might

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help the Government activities in this matter, because the people were scattered in the small villages, in an isolated way, and in the hilly areas, and naturally, when they had no security of their own lives and properties, these rebels used to go there and compel them to part with their funds, supplies, etc. By this regrouping method, we hope that we will deny them these supplies—both finance and essential supplies.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Chavan, the Home Minister, in his statement today, has created more questions than he has answered. It has raised new doubts instead of eliminating those which we entertained before he rose. The fact that the outrage was carried on when curfew was in force shows that the rebels have achieved new strength and gained new confidence because of Government's failure either to subdue them or to pacify them. When Mr. Chavan is asked, "Why are you not firm?", he answered: "Of course they are our people; we cannot use force." But when it suits him, he says they are after all rebels and we have to use force. I do not know what exactly is the method he has in mind to subdue this rebellion, whether a political solution or a military solution. But it is a fact that he has failed in both. This is an important question which has risen. He says it is not possible to pacify them overnight. It is 485 nights since the rebellion began. Certainly, it is a little more than overnight. It is 485 days since Mr. Nanda first told this House that there is a rebellion in the Mizoland. It is not a short enough period, to pacify these rebels who challenge the authority of the Centre. Then, Mr. Chavan says, "We anticipated this attack and therefore we intercepted them." If you anticipated it, why did you not forestall and prevent them? They came and kidnapped and then you followed it; with action; good; but if you knew that they were coming, when the curfew was in force,

why did not your men succeed in forestalling, preventing, apprehending them, before the outrage was carried on? May I ask whether this is a declaration of pessimism and failure when he says, "We shall have to face such incidents often. The Mizos will intensify their struggle. We do not know how long this will take." What are we to make out? I know, it is easy for me to ask, how long will it take? But the Home Minister owes it to the country to explain this. This is a small area which is threatening to defy the authority of the country. How long are we to wait? 16 long months are not enough?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish I were able to say that we will stop it tomorrow. But I will be deceiving myself and the country. I know that 16 long months have passed. But he must also realise at the same time that for these 16 months, our security force was working under difficult conditions. We must have some appreciation for their work. We should not merely say that 16 months have passed, as if they are not doing anything. The problem is difficult. I do not deny that. So far as the kidnapping is concerned, our intimation was that they might start some sort of action against these people. I am sorry I will have to give out all the plans in this matter. I do not mind it; I want the country and the Parliament to know about it. We had some intimation that they would start this type of activity against the loyal people. Therefore, we had to lay an ambush round about Aijal and important towns. It is this method that helped us to get into touch with them.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I had to go through all these 36 names and if I add another 36 names now, it will be tomorrow by the time we finish it. Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री राम चरण (बुर्जा) : मेरा पायंट ब्रक आर्डर है। मैंने आप को नियम 377 के मातहत लिखा है। मेरे क्षेत्र में मिलिटरी की छावनी में एक जमीन है, जो 500 रुपये सालाना के लीज पर दी हुई है, जब कि उस की मौजूदा कीमत 30,000 रुपये है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है। मैंने इस के बारे में क्वैस्चनर दिये हैं, कानिग एजेंशन नोटिस भेजे हैं और मंत्री महोदय का डी० प्रो० लेंटर भी लिखा है, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: I know it is something about Hyderabad. I have disallowed it. It is about some land dispute in Hyderabad or Secunderabad. He cannot raise it here.

श्री राम चरण : मैं आप की मदद चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे रास्ता बताइये कि इस का किस तरह डीन किया जाय।

श्री नाथ पाई : माननीय सदस्य आप से मार्ग-दर्शन चाहते हैं कि इस प्रश्न का किस तरह उठाया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He cannot bring it up like this. Even if it is important, whatever I have disallowed inside, you cannot raise it here. He is a new member and therefore, I heard him. There is no point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek some information from you, Sir? Yesterday you directed the External Affairs Minister to make a comprehensive statement on the Sino-Indian relations. At that time the statement of the minister did not embrace the question of the Chinese going in for a hydrogen bomb. That is yet to be replied to by the minister concerned or by Government.

Mr. Speaker: I think we are getting another statement tomorrow at 5 P.M. More details will be given then.

Shri Nath Pai: You have admitted the call attention notice. Perhaps of can be answered today.

Mr. Speaker: If the minister is ready, I have no objection.

Shri Hem Barua: We have submitted not only a call attention notice, but also an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with you. The statement is fixed for tomorrow. The minister can take it up today also if he is ready. But notice must be given to the hon. members on an important matter like that.

Shri Hem Barua: They should advance it.

Mr. Speaker: They have noted the feeling of the House and naturally they will consider it.

Shri Hem Barua: 5 P.M. tomorrow will be too late.

Mr. Speaker: It has already exploded. There is nothing late or early. I do not think by delaying it by 24 hours, anything will happen.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL), 1967

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Commercial), 1967, under article 15(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-711/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of

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certified Seeds) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 898 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

- (2) The Foodgrains Movement Restriction (Exemption to Food Corporation of India) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G S R 899 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-710/67]

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य का इस समय न लिया जाये, क्योंकि मैं इस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि चाहे मैं कितना ही मञ्च पर क्यों न बोल, घाट दस मिनट तो लग ही जायेंगे। इस समय 1 बजे गया है। इसलिए इस वक्तव्य को 2 बजे सदन के पुनः मितन पर लिया जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: प्रश्नी होने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्नी कैसे होगा ? मुझ को बोलना है। मैं एनराज कर रहा हूँ इन के बयान पर।

Mr. Speaker: All right we shall adjourn for lunch

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGATION AGAINST CERTAIN CENTRAL MINISTERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister will now make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मुझे इस पर सख्त एतराज है।

श्री बन्धजीत यादव (भाजमगढ़) : क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेन्ट देने का अधिकार नहीं है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यही प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के द्वारा... व्यवस्था...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please keep quiet. Let her make the statement. Have you any objection to her making the statement? If so, under what rule?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय .

Shri Vikram Chand (Chamba) Sir, I rise on a point of order

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पहले खड़ा हूँ, आप बीच में कैसे टपकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the hon Member later. Now, let me hear his point of order

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बता रहा हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। माधारणतया मैं पहले व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा नहीं होता, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री को बयान देने की इजाजत दी जानी है तो यह हमारी प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ काम होगा, परम्परा के खिलाफ होगा और अध्यक्ष महोदय के द्वारा जो निर्णय यहां पर 31 मई को दिया गया था उसकी ध्वस्तता होगी, उस में बिसेबाधिकार का भग होगा।

श्री बन्धजीत यादव : किस नियम में ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम मैं जानता हूँ, आप कौन हैं....

श्री चन्द्रजीत बाबू : आप चिल्लाते क्यों हैं, तोर क्यों मचाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : आप कौन हैं मैं अध्यक्ष से बात कर रहा हूँ। आप अध्यक्ष से बात करिये मुझ से क्यों बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत बाबू : लेकिन इस तरह से बुली नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बयान दिया जाता है 372 के मातहत, लेकिन यह 372 के मातहत नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि मैंने जो बिरोधाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया था और उस पर जो अध्यक्ष ने निर्णय दिया था, उसी को लेकर यह बयान आ रहा है इस पर मुझे एतराज है। अगर यह 372 के मातहत नहीं है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस नियम के अन्तर्गत यह बयान दे रही हैं। यदि 372 के मातहत दे रही हैं, तो उसके मातहत यह बयान नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि मैंने जो बिरोधाधिकार का प्रश्न उपस्थित किया था और उस पर अध्यक्ष के द्वारा जो निर्णय दिया गया था, उस में कुछ जुमलों को मैं पढ़ना। अगर इन का इजाजत दी जाती है बयान करने की तो अध्यक्ष ने जो निर्णय दिया है, और इस सदन की जो परिपाटी है, जो परम्परा है, उस की अवहेलना हो जायेगी। इसलिये आप मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुनिये, क्योंकि इन का बयान आने पर वह कार्यवाही में आ जायेगा और फिर उस में बड़ा नुकसान होगा...

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, on a point of order. Why should you allow him to shout and bully like this? This is not the way in which...

श्री मधु लिखड़े : किस धारा के अन्तर, किस नियम के अन्तर ?

is within her rights to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : इसी पर मेरा एतराज है कि यह नहीं हो सकता। मुन लीजिये कि क्यों नहीं हो सकता....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you objecting to her making a statement? Under rule 372 she is perfectly within her rights to do that. It is for the Chair to decide.

श्री मधु लिखड़े : आपका कहना है कि 372 के मातहत होना है, लेकिन उन को तो पूछिये कि वह किस धारा के मातहत कर रही हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The points of procedure are to be determined by the Chair. This is in the order paper of the day

श्री मधु लिखड़े : इस में कुछ लिखा नहीं है, आप बताइये कि यह नोटिस किस धारा में आया है। मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ कि किस धारा के मातहत इन्होंने यह नोटिस दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under rule 372

श्री मधु लिखड़े : मेरा एतराज है यह नहीं हो सकता है। अब मुन लीजिये कि क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। आप 372 को देख लीजिये...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has a right to make a statement.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is any substance in his point of order then it will arise. If I rule it out, there is no question of a point of order. Let him develop it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Can there be a point of order in a vacuum?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have listened to him. I think the Prime Minister

Shri S. Kandappa (Mettur): There is no vacuum.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : धारा 372 इस प्रकार है :—

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

अब मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो बयान है, जैसा 372 के मानहान माधारण बयान होता है, वैसा नहीं है। इसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who is to decide? The Chair is to decide.

श्री मधु सिन्घे पढ़ने मेरी बात मुनिये बाद में आप निर्णय दीजिये। मैं आपका अधिकार नहीं छीन रहा हूँ, आप अवश्य निर्णय दीजिये लेकिन पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ultimately I am to decide whether under this rule she can make a statement or not. As you have rightly read out:—

"matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker",

I have given consent and therefore it is on the Order Paper.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है कि आपने 372 के मानहान अनुमति दी है, और यह कार्य सूची में आया है। अब मैं यह निवेदन करने जा रहा हूँ कि इस की कार्य सूची में रखना नियम के विपरीत है.....

Shri Randhir Singh: He is challenging the ruling of the Chair. When you have allowed it, this does not arise.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या कहूँ जहाँसत अगर बिसेषता बन जाती है कुछ लोगों की तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Is it questionable?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : वह क्या है ? आप प्रक्रिया जानते हैं ?

Shri Randhir Singh: We can teach you. He knows everything, he is omniscient. I have put in 30 years' practice in a court of law. What does he know?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : यह अदालत नहीं है, लोक सभा है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह जगल का लो नही है जो आप हमेशा पढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us give him a patient hearing.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): But a point of order must conform to the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him make his point of order. He has just raised it; he has not developed it. He has not shown what substance is there in it.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : यही तो मैं बता रहा हूँ। यह बयान माधारण बयान नहीं है.....

Shri Randhir Singh: It is mandatory. Your ruling is final. He cannot be allowed to rake up your ruling. Rule 372 says "may". Here "may" has the force of "shall".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see if he can make out a case.

Shri Randhir Singh: How can he make out a case when you have given your ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His contention is that it is against the Rules of Procedure.

Shri Randhir Singh: Please do not encourage his contention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see if he can prove it; otherwise, I will rule it out of order. Just have a little patience.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): They do not allow even the Chair to speak.

श्री मधु सिनये 31 मई को इस सम्बन्ध में एक ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस अध्यक्ष के द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था। उसी समय मैंने विशेषाधिकार का मदान उठाया था कि अब यह ध्यान आकर्षण का मामला नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य के बाद यह मदन का मामला हो जाता है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों या निजी मामला नहीं रहता। उस के बाद अध्यक्ष ने निर्णय दिया था। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसे मामलों के बारे में एक प्रक्रिया है और जब लोक सभा बनने के पहले हमारी पार्लियामेंट थी जिस को हरम्यानी घर में की पार्लियामेंट कहते थे उसमें एक मुद्गल कांड आया था, उस सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रक्रिया को अपनाया गया, वही प्रक्रिया इस वक्त भी हम अपनायेंगे। उस में उन्होंने कहा है आप वह निर्णय सामने रखिये

"Anyone who has reasonable belief that a Member of Parliament has acted in a manner which, in his opinion, is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of a Member of Parliament may inform the Leader of the House (Prime Minister) or the Speaker about it.....He should be careful in sifting and arranging facts because, if the allegations are proved to be frivolous, worthless or based on personal jealousy or animosity, directly or indirectly, he will himself be liable to a

charge of the breach of privilege of the House. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that allegations are based on solid, tested and checked acts."

उस के बाद उन्होंने प्रक्रिया बतलाई है। अब यह प्रक्रिया है। आप ठीक तरह देखिये :

"When information regarding the alleged misconduct on the part of a Member of Parliament is received, the usual practice is that the Prime Minister examines the whole evidence and if he is satisfied that the matter should be "proceeded with, he should give a full and fair opportunity to the Member to state his own version of the case, to disprove the allegations against him and to place before the Prime Minister such information as may assist him to come to a conclusion. After the Member's explanation, oral or written, is received by the Prime Minister, he shifts the evidence critically...."

और उस के बाद क्या होता है ? मदन नेता मामला अध्यक्ष के सामने रखते हैं और उसके बाद यह होता है कि प्रिमा फेंसी कैस है या नहीं यह प्रक्रिया दी गई है और मेरा यह कहना है कि अभी जो बयान प्रधान मंत्री देने जा रही हैं वह इस प्रक्रिया के समुचित विरुद्ध है। कैस ? मैं आज राज्य सभा में गया था। राज्य सभा में इसी विषय पर उन्होंने बयान दिया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई का मैं घाम तौर पर उल्लेख नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन हमारे नियमों में यह बात है कि अगर कोई विशेषाधिकार का मामला हो, तो अध्यक्ष को इत्तला देकर कर सकते हैं। मैंने इत्तला दी है। मैं नियमानुसार चल रहा हूँ। अब उन्होंने क्या बयान दिया है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Regarding Rule 354, you are not correct. I would give my ruling on that. Rule 354 says:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House .

Provided that the Speaker may, on a request "

It is a question of referring to a speech made in the Council. When the Prime Minister is making a statement here, this rule does not apply at all. She is within her right to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिखये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात समझे नहीं। मैंने जो राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई का उल्लेख किया है उस का कारण बतलाया है। अब यहां पर एक प्रक्रिया दी गई है। उस के विपरीत जा कर प्रधान मंत्री बयान देने वाली है। आप कहते हैं कि बयान के बाद आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे। लेकिन उस के घाने में नुकसान हो जायेगा। उस के नियम क्या इलाज है ?

Mr Deputy Speaker: After the Prime Minister makes a statement (Interruptions) Please resume your seats. After the Prime Minister makes a statement, if you have something to say on the basis of the Speaker's ruling pointing out that there was some *prima facie* case.

श्री मधु लिखये यही मैं कह रहा हूँ प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Not now, after her statement.

श्री मधु लिखये उस में नुकसान तो हो जायेगा। क्या आप उस का कार्रवाई में निकाल देंगे, अगर मेरी बात आप मान लेंगे तो ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is within her right to make a statement. After her statement, if you have anything to say, I will permit you. Let her first make the statement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North Eastern): There was a Call

Attention notice in regard to this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not ruled out any Member from raising that issue. But he has taken a preliminary objection to making a statement which I have ruled out. Let her now make the statement.

श्री मधु लिखये यह धारणा मेरा नहीं था। मेरा धारणा यह था कि यह 372 के मातहत नहीं हो सकता। आप समझ लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: She can make a statement under rule 354. I have ruled that. After her statement, I will listen to you, not before that.

श्री मधु लिखये इस तरह का बयान आप मेरी बात सुनिये तो आप का ही पता चल जायेगा कि यह कितना नियम के विपरीत है।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Some time back, Shri Arjun Arora, while addressing a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party, made a general statement to the effect that some Central Ministers were in the pay of the Birlas. This statement naturally attracted the attention of the House. I requested Shri Arora to specify the allegations and the evidence bearing on them. He told me that the Ministers he had in mind were Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and Shri K. C. Pant. Subsequently, he sent me some notes concerning them.

I have gone into this material in consultation with my colleagues, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Chagla. They have carefully examined the material made available to me together with the written statements of Shri Sinha and Shri Pant.

The Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and Shri Chagla have come to the conclusion that the allegations made have not been substantiated. They are convinced that their examination of the material has revealed nothing relating to the conduct of Shri Sinha and Shri Pant which can be regarded as inconsistent with their integrity and honour as Ministers of Government. I am in entire agreement with this conclusion.

I only want to say this. In the Rajya Sabha I did not make a statement; it was in reply to a question during Question Hour.

Some hon. Members: No questions.

Shri Shoo Narain (Basti): He is not the master of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No member will put questions regarding the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस का खनामा होना चाहिये ।

Shri Vikram Chand: On a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले मेरा है । मेरा मुनने के बाद अन्य लोग बोल सकने हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen 4 points of order, but no questions regarding the statement will be permitted.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Why should we not be allowed? I have already written to you. We should be allowed to seek a few clarifications from the Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will permit members to raise points of order, but no questions regarding the statement will be permitted.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): It has been a convention to allow. That is the practice.

श्री राजसेवक दादव (बाराबकी)
मैं श्री अर्जुन प्रसाद के खिलाफ बिरोधाधिकार प्रस्ताव की मूचना देना हूँ । उन्होंने इस मदन के माननीय सदस्यों के खिलाफ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not fair. I will call all the members who want to raise any point of order. If there is substance, they can develop; otherwise, it will be ruled out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: A call attention notice in regard to this matter was sent by me and that was rejected only on account of this thing coming up. We have more than one precedent in recent weeks on this: when a call-attention notice comes, and then a statement is made, then those who have given notice of the call-attention are given an opportunity of asking questions, and the recent practice has been followed consistently by Mr. Speaker that representatives of different groups, whenever a statement of this character comes before the House, are entitled to ask questions seeking clarification. (Interruptions).

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: I am on my legs.

Shri Hem Barua: We have established a convention in this House.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): He is standing on a point of order. You are allowing others to intervene.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Mukerjee has raised a question. Whenever there was a call-attention and it had been kept pending, then the Speaker (then) when Ministers made statements, allowed some questions (Interruption). But now I am told that the call-attention was rejected by the Speaker. So, the question of reviving the call-attention and putting some questions does not arise.

Shri Umanath: It is not a question of reviving. The other day the hon. Minister for Commerce made a statement on a question of joint the

[Shri Umanath.]

Economic Community; he made the statement on his own and we were all allowed to put questions seeking clarifications. It had nothing to do with any call-attention notice. Irrespective of any call-attention notice, the Minister made a statement on his own on the floor of the House regarding joining the Economic Community. I have given you an instance.

श्री मधु लिमये : वैसे भी बयान पर प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

Shri Umanath: When a Minister makes a statement on the floor of this House on his own, even if it is not connected with any call-attention notice, we members, as a convention and practice, are allowed to put questions seeking clarifications. We are allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree to this extent that some clarifications may be asked for, but no questions should be asked on the basis of the calling-attention-notice.

Shri Umanath: We only want to seek some clarifications.

Shri Randhir Singh: You have no option and the House has no option. No questions shall be asked at the time a statement like this is made. You have no option and the House has no option. No questions should be permitted.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: On a point of order....

Shri Thirumala Rao: Here is an hon. Member who is wanting to raise a point of order. You had allowed all the others to raise points of order, but you have not allowed this Member any opportunity.

Shri Randhir Singh: The rule must be checked before you permit questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First, I shall dispose of the point of order. Time permitting, I shall see whether I could permit questions to seek certain clarifications. Now, I am listening to points of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Randhir Singh: All these proceedings will be redundant if you allow them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This being a matter where some Ministers of the Cabinet are concerned, you cannot deprive us of the right to put questions. So, questions should be permitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Madhu Limaye may raise his point of order. I shall listen to him first.

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is not fair. You had called Shri Vikram Chand before to raise his point of order, but you have not permitted him to speak. You have allowed all the other Members but you have not permitted him. He has a right to be heard before you move on to the next point. He has got a genuine point of order and he should be allowed. You had called him before, and, therefore, he should be allowed.

Shri Randhir Singh: A moral view is not to be taken. But it is a legal view which has to be taken according to the rules. So, if questions are allowed, it is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is forgetting the sequence of events. When I told him that I would not allow him to raise a point of order, immediately I added that after the statement was made I would permit him and also others to raise points of order. Therefore, I am allowing Shri Madhu Limaye now. There is a sequence of events to be remembered.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): On a point of order. When the Prime Minister has made a statement under rule 372, you cannot allow any questions on it.

Shri Randhir Singh: Please do not throw the procedure to the winds. It is something which is very sanctified.

श्री मधु लिखते : सभी जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है वह इतना प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ और अन्यायमूलक है कि अब उसके बारे में आपको जरूर कुछ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। अध्यक्ष का जो निर्णय है उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जो शिकायत है या जो आरोप है वे या तो सदस्य नेता के पास, प्रधान मंत्री के पास या अध्यक्ष के पास पहुंचें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making a mistake. The point is that is 'after a *prima facie* case is made out'.

श्री मधु लिखते : ऐसा नहीं है। आप जरा सामने रखिये।

"When information regarding the alleged misconduct on the part of a Member of Parliament is received..."

मंत्री भी इसमें आते हैं।

"...the usual practice is that the Prime Minister examines the whole evidence and if he is satisfied that the matter should be proceeded with, he should give a full and fair opportunity to the Member to state his own version of the case to disprove the allegations against him and to place before the Prime Minister such information as may assist him to come to a conclusion. After the Member's explanation, oral and written is received by the Prime Minister, he sifts the evidence critically."

यह जो आरोप है वे भेजने चाहिये प्रधान मंत्री के पास। प्रधान मंत्री जो सबूत दिया जाए उसको कठिनाती सिफ्ट करेंगी,

स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री करेंगी। अब आप प्रधान मंत्री का बयान लीजिये। उसमें भी साबित होना है कि इस प्रक्रिया का भंग होता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या किया है? अपने जो तीन सहयोगी हैं उन के कंधे पर उन्होंने यह भार सौंप दिया। यह स्वयं कहती है।

"They have carefully examined the material made available to me together with the written statements of Shri Sinha and Shri Pant. The Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and Shri Chagla have come to the conclusion that the allegations made have not been substantiated".

निराकरण निकाला तीन सहयोगियों ने।

"They are convinced that their examination of the material has revealed nothing relating to the conduct of Shri Sinha and Shri Pant which can be regarded as inconsistent with their integrity and honour as Ministers of Government. I am in entire agreement with this conclusion".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are a logician. You follow the logic. If I am to decide a matter and if as a matter of second opinion, I consult my colleagues, have I done something wrong and against procedure?

श्री मधु लिखते : अध्यक्षीय बान पर निर्णय न दें। मैं चार आरोप उठा रहा हूँ। उनको सुन लीजिये, उसके बाद अपना निर्णय दीजिये।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not permit anyone now.

श्री मधु लिखते : चार बातें सुन लीजिये। अध्यक्ष ने निर्णय किया था कि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं जांच करेंगी, कठिनाती सिफ्ट दी एबीडेंट। यह काम उन्होंने दूसरों पर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सौंप दिया। उन्होंने खुद लिखा है कि जांच करने का काम सहयोगियों ने किया है, निष्कर्ष उनके सहयोगियों ने निकाले हैं और केवल उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। अध्यक्ष के निर्णय का एक तो यह सग हुआ है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सारा मामला अध्यक्ष के सामने रखना चाहिये था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारा मामला सदन के सामने लाने के पहले क्या अध्यक्ष के सामने रखा गया था क्या अध्यक्ष ने इसके लिए इजाजत दी थी?

नीमरा मेरा बुनियादी आक्षेप है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very clear that if a *prima facie* case is made out, then alone it is referred to the Chair. When she is convinced that there is no such case made out not only convinced but doubly convinced by consulting her colleagues, where is the question of referring the matter to the Chair? Where is the logic in it? There is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने जांच ही नहीं की है। कर्तव्य होना का मतलब ही क्या है, कर्तव्य हुए उन के सहयोगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not mean that she has not applied her mind to the issue. She did apply her mind and she has also consulted her colleagues.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह खुद कहती है कि उनके तीन सहयोगियों ने जांच की है और वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं। यह उन्होंने खुद कहा है।

कृष्ण बामर्नाय सवरय आप बैठिये।

श्री राज सेवक बाबू : बैठिये कहने का अधिकार क्या उनको है या आपको है? वे अध्यक्ष है या आप है?

Shri Shoo Narain: After your ruling, why is he speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : चौथी और आखिरी बात यह है कि चूँकि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मधु लिमये *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not be on record. If you bring in any extraneous matter, it will not go on record.

Some hon. Members rose —

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish and then I will call others.

As I have already told him if he brings in any extraneous matter or argument not pertaining to this case, it will not be allowed to go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में शुरू से आखिर तक अध्यक्ष की राय से काम करना इसलिए जरूरी था क्यों कि:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order.

श्री मधु लिमये

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not go on record.

You are bringing in matters which are extraneous and not at all relevant to the point of order. So, it will not go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बता रहा हूँ कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही क्यों हो गई ।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : इन को पायट आफ चार्जर के नाम से गाली देने का लाइसेंस क्यों दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस बारे में दिलचस्पी रख रही थी, इस लिए अध्यक्ष की राय से यह सारा काम होना चाहिये था, जो नहीं हुआ है । इस लिए हमारे सदन की प्रक्रिया का भंग हुआ है और यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न बन गया है । आप इस बारे में निर्णय दीजिए ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो : (बम्बई दक्षिण) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have never heard an argument so illogical. You have no substance in your point of order whatsoever. Shri Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिए । जब मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, तब आप किसी दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को कैसे बुला सकते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the same question, he already approached the Speaker and he had written. Please resume your seat. I have promised to give him a hearing.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a lot of noise in the House. You may raise your voice so that all can hear you.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: A statement was made by the Prime Minister regarding allegations against two Ministers. Can any other allega-

tion be made against any other Member of the treasury benches and can those proceedings be allowed to stand? My submission is that they should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already ruled them out of order and they have not been recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रिकार्ड नहीं हुआ है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They were extraneous matters; hence they were not recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के लिए जरूरी था । मैं ने कोई कालनू बात नहीं कही है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस तरह अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल न कीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have made it quite clear that no extraneous matter will be allowed to go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह का कोई नियम नहीं है कि आप किसी बात को इस प्रकार रिकार्ड में निकाल दें । यह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होने जा रही है । मैं आप से बड़े प्रेमपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह की कार्यवाही न कीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रेम का मवान नहीं है ।—श्री विक्रम चन्द ।

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan: My second point of order is this. When any statement is made by the Prime Minister or any other minister in the House, can any questions or clarifications be sought? My answer is no, as rule 372 is clear which says that a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made. That is what the rule says. There is no other rule which entitles any Member to ask any question or clarification. In the past a Minister may have made a statement

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan.]

and a question might have been allowed to be put, but it is not the right of the Member. This may be an acquiescence on the part of a Minister. There may be exceptional cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already ruled that normally no questions are permissible and will not be permitted. If some clarification is sought on some statements by the Minister, it is within the discretion of the Chair to permit such clarifications. Beyond that there is no latitude.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 370 के मान्यता में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये ।

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): I want to make one submission.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seats Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है, जिस का आधार श्री अजय अराड़ा द्वारा लगाए गए आरोप है । मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ उन आरोपों की तरफ, जो इस सदन में इस सदन के एक सदस्य श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी, द्वारा लगाए गए थे । प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में श्री बनर्जी के आरोपों का काट उल्लेख नहीं किया । न उन्होंने इन बातों पर प्रकाश डाला कि उन्होंने अपना निर्णय देने में पहले श्री बनर्जी को अपने आरोप प्रमाणित करने का अवसर दिया या नहीं । प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य इस बारे में चुप है । इस का यह अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है कि श्री बनर्जी से इस बारे में पूछा नहीं गया है और उन को अपने आरोप प्रमाणित करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है । अगर यह बात सच है, तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य अधूरा है । मैं चाहूंगा

कि आप प्रधान मंत्री को यह स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहें—मैं उन से पूछना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह कर्नरिफिकेशन या क्वेश्चन के अन्तर्गत आयेगा—कि इस सदन के एक सदस्य द्वारा अन्य सदस्यों पर जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, उन का क्या होगा । मैं ने एक नोटिस दिया है कि श्री बनर्जी के आरोप और प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य, ये दोनों प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दिये जायें । या तो श्री बनर्जी को अपने आरोप वापस लेने होंगे और या उन का प्रमाणित करना होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When Mr. Banerjee made certain allegations, I was present in the House.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): It is on record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I was present in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप बेयर में हाने, तो आप उन का श्री रिक्वैस्ट में निबान देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And I thought his allegations were baseless—allegations on certain reports appearing in the press. Now, as you have raised the issue and as the Prime Minister has made a clear statement, I would say here and now—it is not a question of privilege—either Mr. Banerjee will have to produce evidence to substantiate those allegations, show that evidence to the Chair or the Committee of Privileges, and in that case, if there is a *prima facie* evidence with him, we will deal with it and if he has not, he will have to apologise to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह निर्णय आप ने कहा मे दे दिया ? चकि आप ने श्री बनर्जी का सवाल उठाया है, इस लिए अब मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री अजय अराड़ा के द्वारा जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, व सदन के पटल पर रखे जायें ।

आप ने तो ऐसे ही बहिष्कार के बारे में फैसला दे दिया है। यह जो अर्जुन अरोड़ा का आरोपण है, मैं आप का इजाजत में उस को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं रख सकते।

Mr. Vajpayee raised a pertinent point, and another Member of the House has made certain allegations, and he wanted to raise a question of privilege (श्री मधु लिमये : वह जब आयेगा, तब आयेगा। आप पहले ही क्यों कह रहे हैं ?) I told him ... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कहा है कि सम्बद्ध सदस्य को माफी मागनी चाहिए। काहे को माफी मागनी चाहिए ? वह सदन में भीतर नहीं है और आप कहते हैं कि उन को माफी मागना चाहिए। मैं इस आरोपण का सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ, ताकि सदन को इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी मिले।

श्री राजमोहन यादव उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से निवेदन है कि ये सब आरोपण अर्जुन अरोड़ा द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों में सम्बन्धित हैं। आप इस को अलग क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Mr. Banerjee did say something that day, but it was disposed of by the Speaker's ruling at that time, and later on, the same day, both the Ministers made statements about what he had said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to clarify a point regarding my ruling, because Mr. Vajpayee later, even after the statement, wanted to raise a question of privilege, and again he wanted to raise it just now. Therefore, I have said that after this statement and clarification by the Ministers, if the hon. Member is in a position to substantiate his allegations, if it is a *prima facie*

case, then alone it could be looked into. That was my point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you have given a ruling and before you go over to other things I want to make our position clear because Shri Banerjee does happen to be on this side and in his absence it is being suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges. I am here to say that if the matter goes to the Committee of Privileges or to any other reputable and acceptable tribunal where that kind of allegation can be sifted and the truth found out we are certainly ready. I say this because we all wish to believe that the ministers, however politically perverse or insignificant, are personally incorrupt. We wish to believe it. That is why we want the allegations, when they are made against them, are cleared entirely without any kind of hush-hush about it. That is why when Shri Limaye pointed out that the Speaker had laid down a certain procedure of investigation where the primary responsibility of the Prime Minister in regard to personally conducting the investigation was specifically stressed, and it has not happened, it leaves a very bad taste in the mouth. We want our ministers to be honest. We want to believe they are honest. We want them to be exonerated properly but not in a hush-hush manner. That is why we ask, when a Member of the other House has made certain allegations, are steps being taken, are these ministers 'he-men' and 'she-women', coming forward to take their stand on parliamentary right and seeing to it that those who have made those allegations are punished in a parliamentary sense as well as challenged to reproduce what they have said outside? They do not do it. In the meantime you are shifting the responsibility ... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Sir, what does he mean by 'he-men' and 'she-women'—I do not understand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope Shri Mukerjee has gone very carefully through the ruling of the Speaker. He never challenged that ruling. That ruling is very clear. There is no question of any hush-hush in this. The allegations and the evidence were referred to the Prime Minister. She looked into them and she also consulted some of her colleagues. Finally, if she found that there is no *prima facie* case, where is the question of referring it to the Chair or to the Committee of Privileges?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय का निर्णय आप पढ़ने नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने एक चीज भी नहीं रखी गई। (व्यवधान) ... मैं कह रहा हूँ स्पीकर के सामने एक चीज भी नहीं आई है। बिल्कुल नतीजा नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must realise that unless there is a *prima facie* case it need not be referred to the Chair. No frivolous charge would go to the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं तो मैं फिर दूँगा हूँ, य. दख लीजिए इस में क्या लिखा है :

"The Prime Minister shifts the evidence critically and together with his conclusions places the whole matter before the Speaker."

तो कहा गया : 'आपें स्पीकर साहब यहाँ पर। आप डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं, स्पीकर नहीं हैं। स्पीकर साहब आपें यहाँ पर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So long I am here sitting in the Chair you will have to abide by my ruling

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं स्पीकर के निर्णय का पालन करता हूँ। आप उस का अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) ... मैं आप की आज्ञा कहा भग कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन जो मही बात

है वह रख रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में स्पीकर को बार्ड-पास कर दिया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On this question the ruling is very clear so far as I am concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन आप नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not the only party spokesman concerned with the dignity and decorum of the House. There are other hon. Members sitting on this side.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप का बोलने का कोई प्रावश्यकता नहीं है। मैं स्पीकर के निर्णय पर बोल रहा था। कहा गया है 'ऊँ ?' मुझे भी अपने अधिकार होते हैं और लोक सभा के हर सदस्य का अपने अधिकार है। आप क्या लड़ना चाहते हैं हम लोगों को ?

श्री जार्ज करनेगीड : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान)

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi): Sir, on a point of order. Shri Limaye, during the course of his argument, said that you are not the Speaker. Sir, he has no right to say that you are not the Speaker. He should not have said that... (Interruptions). As long as you are in the Chair, you have all the rights of the Speaker.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said this earlier without quoting the rule. But, for the benefit of Shri Limaye I will read the rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इतना टकनिकन न बोलिए। यह मैं समझ रहा हूँ। इतना तो मैं जानता हूँ। (व्यवधान) यह मैं जानता हूँ कि जांचयन में बैठता है उसको सब अधिकार होते हैं।

Shri Manubhai Patel: Sir, before he proceeds further, he should be asked to withdraw those words.

श्री जार्ज करमेन्डीख : नियम 370 की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 370 में ऐसा लिखा है :

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by an other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना बयान दिया तो बयान देने हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि कैबिनेट की एक सब-गमेटो बनाई गई थी उस में प्रधान मंत्री..... (व्यवधान) चट्वाण साहब का भी नाम है..... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय तीन मंत्रियों में जिन में उा-प्रधान मंत्री का भी नाम लिया गया है इन लोगों ने जांच किया और मंत्री का भी उस में नाम लगा गया था और उन की जांच की रपट के आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि मंत्रियों के बारे में कोई भी आरोप करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।..... अब अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है..... (व्यवधान) मैं जानता हूँ आप मुझे यह कहना चाहते हैं कि..... (व्यवधान)..... अध्यक्ष महोदय इन दोनों के बारे में इन नियमों में कोई भी डेफिनिशन नहीं दिया गया है। जब कोई भी बयान प्रधान मंत्री यहां करें या कोई भी मंत्री बयान करें और उस बयान के ऊपर इस सदन के अन्दर बहस चलती हो तो उसको डिबेट करके माना जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिया है। उस बयान के ऊपर..... यहां बहस चल रही है..... (व्यवधान) जब प्रधान मंत्री यह कहती हैं..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री मधु लिखड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय जरा शान्ति तो स्थापित करिए।..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री जार्ज करमेन्डीख : आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये। मेरी बात आप सुनते नहीं हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जो इनकी मलाह के आधार पर इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हैं कि श्री के० सी० पंत और श्री सिन्हा दोनों के ऊपर किये हुए आरोप गलत हैं तो सदन के मामले उसका सबूत प्रदान चाहिये और वह सबूत तभी आ सकता है जब कि 370 नियम के अन्दर रपट को इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाएगा वरना प्रधान मंत्री की बात एक तरफ और हम लोगों की बात दूसरी तरफ रहेगी और हमें प्रधान मंत्री के किसी भी वाक्य पर विश्वास रखना असम्भव हो जायगा।

जब तक वह सदन के पटल पर नहीं आती है तब तक वह बात पूरी नहीं होती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are reading the rule partially. In the same rule it has been said:—

"any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority".

If she had consulted any one outside, other than her colleagues who are members of the Cabinet and who are not officers of the Government or an outside authority this would have arisen. Therefore, it is out of order... (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to it. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): On a point of order Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will sit down. Your party member is standing up. You must discipline your people.

जी मधु लिमये : घरे बहु क्या कह रहे हैं। वे लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Chair to the point mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, in which he had referred to the Speaker's ruling. The Speaker's ruling had only reiterated the practice in the Mudgal case and it related to the procedure to be followed for making or dealing with complaints against a Member of this House. Mudgal's case was different from this case. Mudgal's case was a case of a non-official Member and not of a minister. Secondly, the House was not seized of this particular matter in the beginning. Neither a motion was moved in the House nor an allegation was made in the House.

Shri Umanath: Shri Banerjee made it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No motion or complaint was made in this House, either to the Prime Minister or to the Speaker. The only thing on which a call-attention notice was given was some statement made by Shri Arjun Arora at a party meeting which was referred to in the call-attention notice which Shri Banerjee and others gave. That statement of Shri Arora was made at a party meeting and the Prime Minister while answering the call-attention notice voluntarily, without even a motion to the Prime Minister or the Speaker, made a statement in the House that she would inquire into the statement which was made at the party meeting.

जी मधु लिमये : क्या कह रही है, आप। गलती की है या सच्चा किया है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Therefore, technically the House was not seized of the matter. On the other hand, the Prime Minister was only

informing or apprising the House of what had happened at the party meeting. The procedure that the Speaker had adopted by quoting the previous practice in Mudgal's case, as you have mentioned time and again just now, had clearly pointed out that it required the Prime Minister to establish a *prima facie* case about the allegation that may have been made. Here it is a case of not even an allegation made in the House. This only refers to a speech made by Shri Arora at the party meeting, outside the House on which the Prime Minister so graciously announced that she will inquire into it. (Interruption).

जी मधु लिमये : खूब ताना मार रही है। हम को खुशी है और बोली।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Therefore, the Prime Minister is competent to judge whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. If the Prime Minister, in her wisdom, would have judged that there was a *prima facie* case, she would have been under the obligation to refer the entire matter to the Speaker and to request the Speaker to satisfy himself whether this matter can be proceeded with further. But when the Prime Minister herself was not convinced that there was a *prima facie* case there was no need for her to refer this matter to the Speaker.

Secondly, this is not the first precedent in the House. Time and again, when any allegation is made, it is for the Prime Minister to satisfy herself whether there is any *prima facie* case in the allegation made against a Minister or her Government—it is her hundred per cent discretion and judgment—and if the Prime Minister feels that there is something improper, it is the Prime Minister who first makes a move that the matter may be referred either to a judge or to have a judicial inquiry. When the Prime Minister is clearly satisfied that there is no *prima facie* case, there is no need for moving any motion for any further deliberation in the House.

Then, Mr. Vajpayee raised a matter of breach of privilege against the hon. Member. This is also not a question of privilege against the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee. Mr. Banerjee did not make an allegation in the House on his own. He gave a Call Attention notice in which he mentioned what Mr. Arora had said in the party meeting. Therefore, I do not think there is any question of privilege against the hon. Member, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Hem Barua: I have a submission to make. I shall be very brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken nearly an hour. I want to proceed to the other business at 3 O'Clock. You may take two or three minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a previous occasion, when allegations of corruption were made against certain Minister on the floor of the House, the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, was seized of these allegations and in order to satisfy himself, he sent them to a judge of the Supreme Court for his opinion. The judge, in his own capacity, summoned evidences and on the basis of the evidences, he formulated certain conclusions which he sent to Mr. Nehru and Mr. Nehru acted on those conclusions. Everyone knows about it. In this particular case, Mr. Arora has made certain allegations. The Prime Minister did not follow the path that was laid down by her illustrious father.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not correct.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को कहने का अधिकार है। आपको जो बात अच्छी नहीं लगती है, वह सदन में नहीं कही जायगी, यह कैसे हो सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was a Member of the House then. It was when the Prime Minister felt that there was some substance in that, that he consulted the judicial opinion.

Shri Hem Barua: I know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here, when there was no substance, that question did not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: The judge summoned evidences and on the basis of those evidences he formulated certain opinions and he sent them to the Prime Minister. In this particular case, what has happened is that Mr. Arora has made certain allegations, the Prime Minister has examined those allegations and comes to the conclusion that there is no *prima facie* case . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : जो बातें आपको अच्छी नहीं लगती हैं, उन को सुना तो कीजिये।

Shri Hem Barua: She comes to that conclusion without asking Mr. Arora to supply evidences. How can she come to a conclusion like this? Whenever there are charges of corruption against a Minister or against a Member, I think, in order to enthrust health into our democracy, there should be a thorough inquiry into the matter and all the provisions of law must be gone into. In this case, the provision of law were violated and, as Mr. Mukerjee said, that might rather create a bad precedent in this country and I am afraid these allegations and counter-allegations are going to undermine the roots of our democracy.

15 hrs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are interested in getting two things clear. One is that when allegations are made against Ministers they should be properly enquired into, and the other is that when Members of this House or the other House indulge in gratuitous character assassination and behave in a manner which is not worthy of membership of this House then they also are brought to book. These two things must go together, if we have to function in any kind of parliamentary atmosphere; otherwise,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

many of us would be absolutely unable to function here. I am ready and willing to give a clean chit to the Ministry only on condition that the Ministers also behave in a manner which is above suspicion. The Prime Minister in this cases has evaded her direct personal responsibility which was posited by the Speaker of direct examination and sifting of evidences, and shunted it to three of her esteemed colleagues...
...*Interruptions*....these three biological specimens....(*Interruptions*). Relying upon their judgment is something different from a direct examination. Therefore, I want to be absolutely clear about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first part of what he has said is correct. So far as the members are concerned, some of them are in the habit of making all sorts of wild allegations....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Not only non-official members but Ministers also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the second portion is concerned, she has strictly followed the ruling given by the Speaker. So, there is no question.

Now we shall proceed to the next item.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I want to have a clarification.....

श्री मधु लिम्बये : आप ने पहले जो कहा है, वह होना चाहिये। वह ठीक कह रहे हैं

Shri K. Lakkappa: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You permitted us to seek clarifications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have missed that opportunity. (*Interruptions*)
Order, order.

Shri K. Lakkappa: You cannot evade a point of order like this. I am raising on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am rising on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me hear the point of order.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Under rules 370 and 372, the Prime Minister has taken a shelter with a premeditated conspiracy to exonerate her colleagues.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a speech and not a point of order.

Shri K. Lakkappa: She should not have made any statement. Rules 370 and 372 will not apply. She has created a very bad precedent. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिम्बये : आप ने इजाजत दी थी स्पष्टीकरण कागने की।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The business before the House is Passport Bill.

Mr. Masani.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am on my legs. Please listen to me.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : आप ने क्लैरिफिकेशन की इजाजत दी थी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is left to the discretion of the Speaker. We have already spent one hour and five minutes on this and I do not want to go further. It is left to the discretion of the Speaker who would take the decision.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am on a point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : इसका मतलब यह है कि जो आदमी शान्ति से बैठा रहता है, झगड़ा नहीं करता और रूल के मुताबिक चलना चाहता है उसको आप मजबूर करते हैं कि वह भी शोर मचाये।

Shri K. Lakkappa: On a point of order. The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption has made it very clear.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. R. Masani is now on his legs. Nothing else will be recorded except Shri M. R. Masani's speech.

Shri K. Lakkappa: **

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not be recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर उनको भी नहीं सुना जायेगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने पहले कहा है कि इजाजत देंगे क्लैरिफिकेशन्स की।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is within my discretion.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : हमें सुन तो लीजिये। आप ने कहा था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can raise that point tomorrow, not now.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): On a point of clarification....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall listen to him later and not now. If there is any point of order regarding the Passports Bill, then I am prepared to hear.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : वह बाद में आयेगा। आप ने कहा है कि हम लोग इस पर क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछ सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said that it is within the discretion of the Chair.

श्री दशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मार्शल का इस्तेमाल कीजिये। वह कब काम आयेगा ?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: On a point of order. The Prime Minister is going away from the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन की अवहेलना है। प्रधान मंत्री चली गई।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken up the next item and we are now discussing the Passports Bill. So, she is perfectly within her right to leave the House. (Interruptions).

Order, order. None of these interruptions will go on record.

(Interruptions). * *

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसकी पूर्ति आपने नहीं की, इस लिये हम सदन का त्याग करते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is on record. I have followed the procedure.

(Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Madhu Limaye and some other Members left the House)

15.09 hrs.

PASSPORTS BILL—contd.

Clause II —contd.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): When I started moving my amendments yesterday, the House adjourned. We were then on clause 11 of the Passports Bill. Clause 11 has some very objectionable features. Clause 11

[Shri M. R. Masani]

makes appeals against the refusal of a passport inadmissible (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him. It is a very important measure and he is making a good contribution.

श्री रामसेवक यादव, (बाराबंकी) : बिड़ला के मामले में तो बहुत अच्छा कान्ट्री-व्यूशन किया है। किसी को बोलने नहीं दिया। जब आप वहां बैठते हैं तो इसी तरह के शंशट करते हैं।

Shri M. R. Masani: There are two aspects to clause 11 which are highly objectionable. It is a very bad feature that appeals to courts of law are ruled out.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी वाक आउट कर गई हैं?

आपने अपने आश्वासन की पूर्ति नहीं की है, इसलिये मैं सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

(*Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left House*)

Shri M. R. Masani: If you read clause 11, there are two passages to which I take exception. At one point, clause 11 says:

"Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order made by the Central Government".

On page 8 there is another sub-clause which says:

"Every order of the appellate authority confirming, modifying or reversing the order appealed against shall be final".

It is very clear from this that this Bill seeks to undo the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had held that it was the fun-

damental right of the citizen or part of his personal liberty to be able to travel abroad and return to the country whenever he likes and that this fundamental right should not be made subject to the arbitrary discretion of the executive. That was why they gave a passport to a man who had been denied it.

The Government come and say, 'In order to bow to the decision of the Supreme Court, we have come forward with a Bill because the Supreme Court said, let there be a law on the subject'. But what kind of law is this? This, as I have said, is a lawless law. Having brought it in, they now say; 'We may again at our discretion deny a passport and you shall not go to a court of law'. Without perhaps meaning it, the Supreme Court has by its judgment made the Government do something which has actually lessened the liberty of the subject. Upto now, at least, if a man was refused a passport, he could go to a court of law, and as we know, he was given a passport in Bombay, and other places. Now if this Bill were passed the courts are barred from interfering. In other words, the very purpose of the Supreme Court judgment is sought to be defeated by this Bill. This is not a behaviour that any government worth its name should indulge in.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): The High Courts and the Supreme Court can still interfere.

Shri M. R. Masani: Then why do they want to put in these two sub-clauses?

Shri Govinda Menon: Other courts cannot interfere. If there are constitutional rights violated, it is open to the High Court under art. 226 and the Supreme Court under art. 136 can step in.

Shri M. R. Masani: No.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Then why not make it explicit in the Bill itself.

Shri M. R. Masani: Then with your permission I will move an amendment to the effect that there shall be no appeal except to the High Courts and the Supreme Court so that my hon. friend will accept it. Will he?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is not necessary because the Constitution is there.

Shri M. R. Masani: Let them be honest with the House. I say he is misleading the House.

Shri Govinda Menon: Under art. 136, there can be an appeal from the ruling of any tribunal. Here it is a tribunal.

Shri M. R. Masani: The language of the clause is very clear:

"Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order made by the Central Government" and

Every order of the appellate authority confirming, modifying or reversing the order appealed against shall be final".

If the hon. Minister intends to be honest with the House, he should accept the amendment I am proposing to the effect that appeals are barred except to the High Court and the Supreme Court. If he does not, I say that he is trying to mislead and fool the House. It is a not very honest plea he is making to the House.

I say this Bill is a violation of not only the judgment of the Supreme Court but also of articles 14 and 21. The Supreme Court had said in another judgment that this Parliament is not competent to take away or truncate the fundamental rights of the citizen. It is very historic and wonderful judgment of which we are proud, that we have an independent judiciary which can control both the legislature and the executive. We have no sovereign Parliament in this country; we have no sovereign ex-

ecutive. Only the Constitution is supreme and this Parliament has to subject itself to the Constitution and the Supreme Court. But here is a Government that comes with a law which, while pretending that the appeal will remain, is trying to stop the courts from interfering. I do hope that if Bill is passed against our votes—we shall certainly vote against it—the Supreme Court will strike down this clause of the Bill as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. This is a shameful act indulged in by them. Therefore, I press my two amendments, Nos. 34 and 36. The first amendment seeks to delete lines 34 and 35 and my second amendment seeks to omit lines 13 and 14. If these amendments are accepted, the effect is that an appeal will be open to the courts of law. If these amendments are defeated, the Supreme Court's judgment would be defeated. Therefore, I press my amendments. If the Minister meant what he said, let him accept my amendment that 'no appeal shall lie except to the Supreme Court and the High Court' I shall be happy and satisfied.

Shri Govinda Menon: The objection to accept the amendment is this. Under article 136 an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court but only with the leave of the Supreme Court.

Shri M. R. Masani: Why not say so?

Shri Govinda Menon: When it is in the Constitution, why should it be reported.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am sure the Supreme Court would not mind your saying so in this clause.

Shri Govinda Menon: It is usual; you will find it in many statutes. Because of the constitutional right under article 136 it is open to a party to go to the Supreme Court with the leave of the Supreme Court.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Why not give a specific right here?

Shri Govinda Menon: Hon. Members are aware that certain decrees and orders are said to be final; still there is the right of interference by the High Court because these are constitutional rights under article 226 and 227 . . . (Interruptions) An appeal can go before the Supreme Court under article 136. Articles 226 and 227 will come in only if there are certain mistakes regarding jurisdiction. For the information of the House I will read article 136 which says: Notwithstanding anything contained in this chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. The tribunal contemplated by clause 10 is a tribunal which will come under article 136. There is no tribunal in India whose decree or order will be final on account of this constitutional provision. So, 'final' means that it is final according to the statute but subject to the supreme law of the land, namely, the Constitution. There are many statutes like this where decrees and orders are said to be final. You say that the order of the High Court is final in certain matters, you say that the order of a judge is final; you say the order of a tribunal is final. But in spite of this finality, there is this right given under article 136 to the Supreme Court to interfere in its discretion and what the party will have to do is to apply to the Supreme Court for special leave under this article. Thousands of appeals are being heard by the Supreme Court under article 136. I said so much because Mr. Masani's objection appeared to be that no appeal is provided and he told me that if Government would agree to an appeal, he would withdraw his objection. The objection to agree to that amendment is that the words which he wants to introduce are not usually used. I am prepared to sit and discuss this matter with Mr. Masani and I can show him half a dozen Acts where finality is given to certain

orders made under certain Acts which are still appealable by virtue of the provisions of the constitution. It is stated herein that the decision of a tribunal will be final but still, where there has been an aberration of justice, failure of justice or breach of the statute, the Supreme Court will interfere under article 136 and where there is infraction from the rules of jurisdiction, the high court also can interfere under articles 226 and 227.

Listen, for example, to the wording of article 227.

An hon. Member: We know that.

Shri Govinda Menon: You know, but all do not know, and some who know pretend not to know. Article 227 says:

"Every High Court shall have Superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction."

Therefore, this tribunal sought to be constituted under clause 11 of the Bill before the House is a tribunal which will come under the all-pervasive jurisdiction of the high court under articles 226 and 227, and of the Supreme Court under article 136.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, the whole contention of the hon. Minister seems to be that what we are trying to press on them is already provided in the Constitution. The Government in its wisdom thinks that this is justifiable and the provisions governing these are there in the Constitution. But unfortunately we in our innocence think that if this clause is retained in the Bill as it is, there is scope for mischief by the executive. I say this because the hon. Minister, Mr. Chagla, who piloted the Bill in the Rajya Sabha, when this matter was specifically taken up, gave quite a different answer, different from the

explanation given by our hon. Law Minister here. He is very eminent; I do agree, but Mr. Chagla is an equally eminent lawyer I suppose. He pleaded that by making it justiciable and referring it to court, there will be undue delay and in order to avoid that he has provided an appellate tribunal. That is what he pleaded. He never even remotely, hinted at the possibility of this being covered by the existing Constitutional provisions. You can then very well imagine the mischief that is likely to arise.

I would like to pose one question to the hon. Minister. Does it in any way contravene the articles of the Constitution granting that the articles cover these things? Does it in anyway contravene any articles or the spirit of the Constitution if it is made explicit in the Bill?

Shri Govinda Menon: It will be redundant.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is not going to be so. Since we do have our suspicion in spite of the explanation given, I would like to submit this. I will be very brief. In the judgment given by the court, I would like particularly to refer to one important sentence. I quote:

"While in the case of an enacted law, one knows where he stands, in the case of the un-channelled arbitrary discretion, discrimination is writ large on the face of it."

In this Bill, do we know where we stand? Is there not enough discrimination and enough vague terms clubbed there and all kinds of words like integrity, security, public interest and all these terms are coupled together and they have been made sufficient grounds or refusing a passport? All kinds of ill-defined grounds are there. Naturally, there is genuine fear that unless it is made justiciable, there is no room for justice and anybody can be refused passport on

political grounds, and we will be in an utter disadvantage, and ~~definitely~~ we will be at the mercy of the executive.

There is another point, I quote Mr. Chagla, from his reply to the debate in the Rajya Sabha. He said:

"I say that in the administration of this Act as far as I am concerned, as far as my Ministry is concerned, to the extent that I am responsible, I will not permit any discrimination between party and party, between individual and individual."

What is the explanation? I cannot understand this. Are we going to put this Act under the mercy of these people? I do not deny the genuineness or the bona fides of Mr. Chagla or any other Minister for that matter. But are they going to remain there forever? Perhaps even the DMK may come to power one day. It is not impossible in these Days of political upheaval.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Constitution will remain after the DMK also comes there.

Shri S. Kandappan: That is why I am saying, make it perfect. Do not give room for the discretion of the individual concerned. That would be a very dangerous precedent to follow. This kind of argument would lead us nowhere.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to accept this quite reasonable, moderate and constructive amendment moved by my hon. friend, Shri Masani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to know how many hon. Members would like to take part in this discussion so that I may ration the time accordingly.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to conclude this early. Hon. Members may take five minutes each—Shri Nayar—

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): Sir yesterday I was called. I would have got ten minutes then but I gave the chance to another hon. Member. So I may be given ten minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see. We have got a quiet House now. I would like to make one observation a sort of an obiter dicta. The leaders of the Opposition are sitting here. Shri Ramamurti is well versed in Mahabharata. There you will find that because Bheeshma at a crucial moment kept mum and did not say the right word tragedy followed. In this House, I find that senior leaders of parties keep mum and something else follows. So I hope they would draw inspiration, men like Shri Ramamurti and Shri Masani, from Mahabharata at least.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): He draws his inspiration from Zend Avasta and not Mahabharata.

Shri K. K. Nayar. Sir, I want to make some observations of a basic character regarding this Bill. I do not want to go into the various clauses of this Bill, I am attacking the very basis of this enactment.

15.28 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA** in the Chair]

This enactment was devised and it is being piloted with the definite object of circumventing the legal consequences which follow from the judgment of the Supreme Court. Yesterday, one of the hon. Members of this House, who was himself a distinguished judge of a High Court, Shri A. N. Mulla, supported this Bill. He is the retired judge of a High Court. In the course of his speech he made certain observations which, I believe in my humble opinion, require correction. First of all, he said that that judgment did not appeal to a great majority of the people in this country. That point, in my humble opinion, is utterly irrelevant. A pronouncement of the Supreme Court is

sacrosanct in the legal sense. Whether the citizens of this country approve of it or not it is inviolable and it is the last pronouncement on the subject. There is an attempt to interpret that judgment as creating law. It is not so. It is merely an interpretation of the law as laid down in the Constitution. That judgment has not created a charter of rights. It has merely interpreted the charter in the Constitution.

How does the present Bill propose to alter the consequences of that judgment? The consequences of that judgment cannot be altered as long as the relevant provisions exist in the Constitution because the judgment is merely an interpretation, the construction, of what the Constitution has laid down.

In this enactment an attempt is being made to pass a law without any corresponding attempt or parallel effort to change the Constitutional provisions. How would it affect eventually the fate of this Bill? This is the simple topic on which I want to make any observations.

In article 19 and other articles of the Constitution certain fundamental rights have been granted. In article 19(d) the right granted is that all citizens shall have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. Article 21 says

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law"

It is in the context of these provisions that the Supreme Court held that any attempt to interfere at the executive level with the right of a person either to move about in this country or to take a passport for leaving the country would be against the spirit of the Constitution. Today you are bringing a law to secure the same power to the Government in a certain manner. I would not go into the various provi-

sions. But, what would be the consequences? Article 19(5) says:

"Nothing in sub-clauses (d)".

—that is, the right to move freely throughout the territory of India—

"(e) and (f) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing reasonable restrictions"

—I emphasize the term "reasonable restrictions...."

"On the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe."

This freedom of movement, which includes movement within India and, in the present context, include also the right to depart from India for certain reasons, is something that can be taken away, abrogated or modified in accordance with the provisions of article 19(5), only by a law. But what kind of law would it be? A law which would impose reasonable restrictions on two grounds—either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. Obviously, this is not a case in which the enactment is being put through for the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. That is obvious. The only alternative purpose is the interest of the general public. If you go through the Bill, you will find that the words "interests of the general public" are not mentioned anywhere in the Bill; it speaks only of the security of the country, sovereignty of the State and so on. But for what of the prime purposes for which the Constitution permits reasonable restrictions, namely, the interests of the general public? These words are not there in the Bill. The question will arise in a future context whether the words used in the enactment duly represent the protection of the general interests of the public.

Secondly, the restrictions have to be reasonable. In the present case, restrictions have been imposed in a manner which you cannot accept as reasonable, according to the principles of natural justice. What is reasonable is that which gives a person who is likely to suffer, or the person who is likely to be amerced or mulcted of his right to travel, an opportunity to be heard. In the present case, the passport authority carries out an inquiry. The person who applies is not associated with the inquiry. He does not know what the evidence is on the basis of which the order is going to be passed against him. He is given no right or opportunity to question the prospective decision, which is likely to be adverse to him.

In this context, I apprehend that the provisions here, under which the inquiry is carried out, are not likely to be considered reasonable. We are merely putting off the evil day. The judgment of the Supreme Court has irked the Government. They were so far, for years, exercising an executive power in their unfettered discretion until the Supreme Court held that this was a denial of a fundamental right granted to a citizen. They are bringing now an enactment which is not in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution. And the criterion on which the Supreme Court delivered the judgment remains unaltered, and unaffected; but there is no attempt here to change the Constitution. Unfortunately, in the present constitution of the House and in the present context and temper any attempt to change the Constitution is unlikely to be successful. That is why,....

Mr. Chairman: Unless the opposition consents.

Shri K. K. Nayar: Exactly. The opposition stands not only to oppose but also to secure to the citizen elementary rights granted by the Constitution, in the making of which the opposition also had a part. With the Constitution unaltered, with the provisions unabrogated and with this clause 19(5) unmodified, the question

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

will again be raised before the Supreme Court whether these restrictions are reasonable and I apprehend that there may be only one answer, this will have to be struck down, because, again, the essence of reasonability, namely, an opportunity to the person likely to be affected adversely by the decision is totally denied. He is not associated with the inquiry and he has no chance of knowing the reasons for which the passport is rejected. In certain cases, the reasons are given and in others they are not given.

So, I apprehend that the ultimate fate of this will be a decision by the Supreme Court saying that the restrictions imposed are not reasonable and that this enactment cannot be conceded, or accepted, or recognised as an enactment within the meaning of the Constitution. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Law, who is certainly a brilliant exponent of his point of view, to reconsider this matter and to look at it from this point of view, whether he has really neutralised, whether he has rendered the judgment of the Supreme Court nugatory through the enactment or he has merely put off the evil day until another unfortunate person has to take it up again to the Supreme Court to secure recognition of his right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Shri P. Ramamurti Sir, yesterday they made much of the fact that they have provided for an appeal and that there would not be any arbitrary decision and today Shri Govinda Menon was giving us a homily on the Constitutional provision of articles 226 and 136. We know that. We also know the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. After all, we go in a writ appeal only when we feel that there is constitutional infringement of certain fundamental rights. Only on that narrow question we can go to the Supreme Court or to the High Court on a writ petition, that is, either under article 136 or under article 226. We are aware of all that.

But here what is the position? This provision in clause 11 is supposed to provide for an appeal against the decision of a passport authority, whoever he might be, in order to guard against the arbitrary use of that power. I am not now going into the question of the fraudulent nature of the appeal, I talked about it yesterday, but even that limited appeal you are trying to take away today.

What does this clause 11 say? It says

'Any person aggrieved by an order of the passport authority under clause (b) or clause (c) may prefer an appeal against that order to such authority and within such period as may be prescribed

So ostensibly you want to say that there is a provision for an appeal not on the constitutional issue but on the question of facts on the question whether the authority has exercised his jurisdiction properly within the provisions of this Act. You want to proclaim to the whole world that you are not acting arbitrarily but that you are providing for an appeal on facts on the merits of the case against the decision of the passport authority. But then under the definition clause what have you provided for? It is this

"'passport authority' means an officer or authority empowered under rules made under this Act to issue passports or travel documents and includes the Central Government."

Therefore the Central Government is an authority of original jurisdiction. Here the Central Government is not an appellate authority, it is a passport authority acting in its original jurisdiction to refuse a passport. When a passport is refused to me by the Central Government, have I got a right to make an appeal to anybody on the facts of the case, on the question whether the Central Government has actually exercised that authority in an

arbitrary way on account of the political bias against particular person? Where is that provision? Are we to understand that the Central Government is such a wonderful government that it has no prejudice? We know how the Central Government has acted. I have been a victim of this Government. For example, under the Preventive Detention Act I was detained. When the grounds of detention were given, I went to the High Court and those grounds were overthrown; they were not accepted. So, we know how they acted.

Therefore with the proviso to clause 11 that is now made, namely,—

“Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order made by the Central Government.”,

the crux of the problem is whether I have a right to appeal to anybody against the arbitrary exercise of power by the Central Government, to test it before some other appellate authority and point out that the Central Government has exercised its authority in an arbitrary way. No, until I can show that in some distant way my fundamental right has been infringed by this. Then under article 226 or 136 I can go. If it is that there is the Supreme Court's jurisdiction under article 136 and the High Court's jurisdiction under article 226, then why this provision at all under clause 11? Even if you do not provide for it, there is an appeal under the Constitution. Are we here concerned with a constitutional right? Certainly not; we are not concerned with a constitutional right.

Therefore, if the Central Government is really anxious to exercise this right not in an arbitrary manner, they must accept that their action also can be questioned before a tribunal. If you do not want to do that, it means that the Central Government is suspect. Under the guise of the Passport Act all they want to have is absolute arbitrary powers in their hands to refuse passports to certain individuals and they

need not give any reason for that. They may say, “The Central Government can refuse passport and you have no right of appeal.” What is the use of giving reason or no reason. That question does not arise at all. If the Central Government is really anxious not to abuse the powers, then they must accept Mr. Masani's amendment. In that case, even against the Central Government which comes under this definition, there will be the right of appeal. Otherwise, I say, you come out and say openly, “We do not want to have our actions questioned.” You say, “Our decision is the obiter dicta; as far as passport is concerned, we are the Supreme Court, much above the Supreme Court.” I can understand that position. Under the guise of providing all this, I am absolutely certain that in all those cases where they want to deny passport—the passport authorities will not deny that—they will refer the matter to the Central Government and the Central Government will pass an order saying, “Your passport is denied” and there is, no right to appeal. That is what is going to happen.

Even today, I have got cases—I do not want to mention names in the House—where passport has been denied. After all, even before this Bill is passed, the Ordinance is in vogue today and this Bill only embodies the provisions of the Ordinance which is already in vogue. I know two cases where the passport authority sitting here referred the matter to the Central Government, to the Ministry of External Affairs and to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I have got these cases. In order to avoid this trouble of having arbitrary exercise of powers being exposed, they would, hereafter, see that all these refusals are done by the Central Government and there is no right of appeal. Therefore, I say, don't try to fool people, let the Central Government come out openly to say, “We want to have absolute and unfettered right to refuse passport to anybody who is *persona non grata* with us.” That is the only thing they

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

want. Say it openly, don't have a camouflage, don't talk humbug. Let us be plain and honest to ourselves. Be honest to yourselves, be honest to the country and be honest to the people.

I Say, "We want to have the power, we are not bothered about anything." Say that openly. Don't try to give this reason or that reason.

15 42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Shri D C Sharma

श्री रामाक्षर शर्मा (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नदिन में काम नहीं है।
इसकी व्यवस्था कर्जिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, we see democracy all over the world and the struggle, the fight, that democracy makes on several fronts, on several occasions, to serve its cause. No one can deny that democracy has always been very jealous of the arbitrary powers of the executive. Democracy has always seen to it that the executive power, in every country, works within limits and does not overflow its banks or over-trespass its limits. I believe that Mr Masani is absolutely right when he wants that the executive should not be saddled with too much of power. I think it is in the interest of the Executive that they should not have such unlimited powers, if they have, they will get into trouble today, or tomorrow or the day after. After all, the Supreme Court gave the judgment so that the rules of passport should be liberalised, so that getting a passport should become almost the birth right of every citizen of India. I think, it should be the happy privilege of every citizen of India to get a passport for travel anywhere with reasonable res-

trictions. Regarding the provision which Mr Masani has referred to. I think, you are taking away with one hand what you are giving with the other hand. Therefore, I think, this is a very painful provision of the Bill.

It has been said that an applicant for passport can appeal to the Central Government. I could not find any difference between what Mr Masani said and what the Law Minister said. If I have understood him correctly, Mr. Masani wanted to make explicit what was implicit in the

Shri S. Kandappan: It is the contention of the Minister that it is implicit, but we do not agree.

Shri D. C. Sharma. Please hear me. Mr Masani wanted to make explicit what was thought to be implicit by the Law Minister. What is the harm in making that explicit, so that everybody can feel happy about it. As you know very well the Supreme Court and the High Courts have stood as a bulwark against the despotic power of the executive. I have seen sub-inspectors of police going to High Courts when their promotions had not been done according to rules. I have seen tehsildars going to High Courts or Supreme Court when their rights have been curtailed one way or the other. If you give such rights to the persons even when it is a question of a departmental promotion, I do not see any reason why we should take away the rights of any citizen of India to appeal when he has been deprived of his right by the executive to get the passport.

I, therefore, wholeheartedly support the amendment of Mr Masani.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba) I formally move the amendment:

Page 7, lines 32 and 33,—

for "and within such period as may be prescribed", substitute "within thirty days from the receipt of the order." (5)

I am really surprised that, while framing this clause, Government had thought it fit to say, "and within such period as may be prescribed." I do not know why the period should not be laid down in the clause itself.

Coming to the other part of the clause, the hon. Law Minister was pleased to advise us in detail, as regards the authority which a citizen of India has under Art. 136 and he further said that Art. 227 conferred jurisdiction to the High Court over such a tribunal. I am afraid, the Minister of Law has not applied his mind to the matter. First of all, when he was saying that an aggrieved individual has a right to appeal to the Supreme Court, though he read it, he did not understand it because Art. 136 says that a person has to obtain the special leave of the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is not an automatic appeal that he could file. First of all, he should make a request to the Supreme Court for special leave saying that he wants to appeal against such and such a decision and whether he would be allowed to appeal. Therefore, he does not have an automatic right to appeal.

The second point is this. When he referred to Art. 227, he said that all those courts and tribunals would be amenable to the jurisdiction of the High Court. To what extent? The High Court can supervise the procedure. In this particular matter, it has been clearly laid down that the procedure to be followed by the appellate authority will be such as may be prescribed. This takes away the authority given to the High Court under Art. 227. I am really glad that he did not say that there is article 226 under which a writ petition can be filed before the High Court and there is also another article under which you can file a writ petition before the Supreme Court, and, therefore, the right to appeal is there.

I would submit here that we have to read the clause as a whole to understand the meaning of the term 'such

authority'. The term 'such authority' denotes the authority first referred to. Which is that authority?

Clause 11 (1) reads thus:

"Any person aggrieved by an order of the passport authority under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 5 or clause (b) of the proviso to section 7 or sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) of section 10 or by an order under sub-section (6) of section 10 of the authority to whom the passport authority is subordinate, may prefer an appeal against that order to such authority..".

Which is that 'such authority'? That 'such authority' is the authority referred to under clause 10 (6). That is the meaning of the term. Clause 10 (6) reads thus:

"The authority to whom the passport authority is subordinate may by order in writing impound or cause to be impounded or revoke a passport...and the foregoing provisions of this section shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the impounding or revocation of a passport or travel document by such authority."

Therefore, the authority to whom the passport authority is subordinate is the authority which will under clause 10 (6) impound my passport and that will also be the appellate authority to whom an appeal must lie. I really do not know whether an appeal could lie to the same authority, because the term 'such authority' refers to the authority which is referred to in the previous sentence, and the authority referred to in the previous sentence is the authority laid down in clause 10(6). If that is the authority, then it is not a tribunal. Article 227 comes in only if it is a tribunal. The framers of this draft legislation have been careful to use the term 'appellate authority' and they have not called it a

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

tribunal. They want to hedge all these things. The appellate authority is 'such authority' which is there, and that 'such authority' is called as the appellate authority by the use of the words 'hereinafter referred to as the appellate authority'; that 'such authority' is the authority to whom the passport authority is subordinate

As pointed out by Shri P Ramamurti, even the Central Government can be a passport authority

Shri Govinda Menon: Then, it will be a tribunal

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The hon Minister will have his turn later on. When the Central Government themselves become the passport authority, to whom shall an appeal lie, according to the hon Law Minister?

Shri P Ramamurti: Then, there is no appeal

Shri Govinda Menon: Then, there is no appeal under the statute

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Therefore, he wants to take away the right of the people, so, when he was trying to assure Shri M R Masani that the Constitution provided for the right of appeal under articles 136 and 227 and that all these tribunals were subordinate to the jurisdiction of the High Court, it was just an eye-wash and it had no bearing on the articles of the Constitution at all

Therefore, I would say that if Government were—if I could use that phrase—honest enough to allow a judicial authority to look into cases of appeal, then they should have readily agreed to allow such appeal to judicial tribunals or to the High Court or the Supreme Court

This Bill has been drafted so as to satisfy the letter of the Supreme Court decision but not the spirit of it, because the Supreme Court wants that a law should be framed so that it

shall be judiciously administered and whether it is being administered judiciously or not will be judicially examined. That is exactly what has been proposed in Shri M R Masani's amendment. So, that amendment ought to be accepted, and similarly my amendment which seeks to prescribe the time-limit for appeal should also be accepted.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): Shri Masani and other hon Members who have spoken after him in support of his amendments have expressed a fear

Shri R D Bhandare (Bombay Central) Is the Minister replying? I thought I would be called before that. The legal position must be made clear before he replies

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have now called him. The Law Minister is also here

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I was saying that Shri Masani and other hon Members who have spoken after him have expressed one fear that if their amendments are not accepted, Government are likely to act in a very arbitrary manner in regard to the issuance of passports and since no appeal is provided for against their order, their action will always be arbitrary and discriminatory. In this connection, may I say that even before the judgment of the Court, Government were issuing passports on their own executive authority and even then, as is evident from the figures, I quoted yesterday, the rejections were very few. Therefore, nobody can say that Government would act arbitrarily

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Discrimination might have been in that small number

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This power given to the Central Government will be exercised at a very high

level, of an officer of not less than the status of joint secretary.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Where is it laid down?

An hon. Member: Political level.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: It is not laid down.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The power to refuse will be exercised in very rare cases, as I said yesterday and only when the integrity or security of the country is involved, but not in the ordinary course

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Even if there is one case of injustice, the whole Bill will fall

Shri P. Ramamurti: May I point out that all applications for passports from members of our party are always referred to the Central Government here. Thereby, you make a discrimination that way

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As I said, the decision will be taken at a very high level, and in many cases the joint secretary or secretary will also consult the Minister concerned before coming to a decision. So I do not see why Members are so apprehensive as to think that the high officials will act in an arbitrary manner. There is no ground whatsoever to think that this power will be exercised arbitrarily or in a *mala fide* manner.

Shri Umanath: Then this law is not necessary.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In the atmosphere prevailing in the country, this power is necessary.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: That is something different.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Because when the security of the country is involved, this precaution has to be taken.

Shri Umanath: Everytime you take advantage of this when the question of democratic liberty is raised.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: On these grounds, I am not prepared to accept any of these amendments.

As regards Shri Kunte's amendment, the period of 30 days is already laid down in the rules which have already been framed. He may please refer to those rules laid on the Table.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: As long as this Bill is not passed, there can be no rules under it. There may be rules under the Ordinance. Therefore, it is wrong to say that I should refer to the rules under the Bill

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The rules are the same.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: That is immaterial. Rules under the Bill must be laid before the House. Then only we can take them as rules under the Bill.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: On these grounds, I am not prepared to accept any of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments first to vote. You may choose one or two and have division on that. The rest we shall put to a voice vote.

16 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): We press our amendments. Whoever has moved the other amendments, if they want a division on that also, where is the objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is one amendment of Mr. Kunte. Do you want a division on it?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I will answer you at the stage when it is before the House. If all amendments are put together, how can a discretion be exercised properly? I should know what I am voting on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On clause 11, there are four amendments. Should I put one by one?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Massani's amendment may be put to the vote first.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Masani does not seem to be serious; he is not present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has moved it; he has made a speech. Now, the question is:

Page 7, line 27, after "section 5" insert—

"or section 6". (33)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Several hon. Members: The light is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we follow the old method? Shall we divide in the traditional way? Something is wrong with the machine, even the total is wrong.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): We are prepared to accept the decision as shown by the Board, with the corrections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you accept it with the corrections, it is all right.

Division No. 5]

AYES

[16.07 hrs.]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Bansh Narain Singh,
Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bharat Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Dipa, Shri A.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri

Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.

Nihal Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri
Sharma, Shri B. S.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Umanath, Shri
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Kamala Kumari,	Ram Kishan, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashib-	Kumari	Randhir Singh, Shri
bhushan	Kinder Lal, Shri	Rane, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Dhar	Kripalani, Shrimati	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Barua, Shri R.	Sucheta	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Rohatgi, Shrimati
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Sushila
K.	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Bhola Nath, Shri	Mahadevappa, Shri	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Buta Singh, Shri	Rampur	Savitri Shyam,
Chanda, Shrimati	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Shrimati
Jyotsna	Malimariyappa, Shri	Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.	Sethuramae, Shri N.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Choudhary, Shri	Prasad	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Valmiki	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sheo Narain, Shri
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Mishra, Shri G. S.	Shinkre, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Mondal, Shri J. K.	Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Deshmukh, Shri Shiva-	Murti, Shri M. S.	Shri
jirao S.	Nageshwar, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati
Devinder Singh, Shri	Naghnor, Shri M. N.	Tarkeshwari
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Naidu, Shri Chengal-	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Ering, Shri D.	raya	Surendra Pal Singh,
Gandhi, Shrimati	Oraon, Shri Kartik	Shri
Indira	Pahadia, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri	Partap Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandra
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Raju, Shri D. B.	Jeet

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After correction, the final figures giving the result is: of the division are:

Ayes*—73 Noes—83†

The motion was negatived.

Division No. 6]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram
Singh
Bansh Narain Singh,
Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bharat Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri A. K.

AYES

Gopalan, Shri P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath
Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam
Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Koushik, Shri K. M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

Page 7,—

omit lines 34 and 35. (34)

The Lok Sabha divided.

[16.15 hrs.

Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwa-
natha
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Mohammed Sheriff,
Shri
Molabu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.

*Ayes: Name of one Member could not be recorded.

†Noes: Names of eleven Members could not be recorded.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Paswan Shri Kedar
Patel Shri J. H.
Patil Shri N. R.
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Eswara
Sait, Shri Ebrahim
Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh,
Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri
Sharma, Shri B. S.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somasundaram, Shri
S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswanatham, Shri
Tenneti
Yadav, Shri
Ram Sevak

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shash-
bhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri
C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bisfa Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati
Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Choudhary, Shri
Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Kamala Kumari,
Kumari
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripalani, Shrimati
Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna
Prasad
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mondal, Shri J. K.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nageshwar, Shri
Naghnor, Shri M. N.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kishan, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rohatgi, Shrimati
Sushila
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethuramae, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri
Sinha, Shrimati
Tarkeshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Surendra Pal Singh,
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri K. N.
Yadav, Shri Chandra
Jeet

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With all the
corrections, the result of the division
is: Ayes 66; Noes 84*.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now
put amendment Nos. 36 and 51 to the
vote of the House

Amendments Nos 36 and 51 were put
and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That clause 11 stand part of
the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 27 were added to the Bill.

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

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पासपोर्ट बिल, जिसकी दूसरी रीडिंग अभी पास की गई है, हो सकता है कि यह तीसरी रीडिंग में भी बहुमत से पास हो जाय, अगर मैं एक बार फिर सरकार से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में जो अमेन्डमेंट हमने मूव किये हैं वह ऐसे हैं कि यदि उनको मान लिया जाय तो यह बिल कानून का रूप धारण करके पहले से बेहतर हो जायेगा। वह बिल लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? इसलिये कि एक पासपोर्ट देने से इनकार किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास मामला गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आज जो पासपोर्ट देने के नियम हैं उन में कमी देखी और उसके ऊपर अपनी रूलिंग दी। चाहिये तो यह था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो देश की सबसे उच्च प्रदासलत है उसके फैसले को माना जाता और उसी को कानून का रूप दिया जाता अगर यहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को बाई पास कर ले की कोशिश की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मैं एक लोकतंत्र हूँ। हमारा संविधान माबरेन है और संविधान क्या कहता है? संविधान का क्या मतलब है, इस को इंटर प्रोट करने की शक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट की है। इस दृष्टि से कानून बनाने वालों से भी और इम्प्लीमेंट करने वालों से भी यह बड़ा है। इसलिये आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक बात कहता है तो उस पर अमल होना चाहिये। और मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि यह जो हमारा अमेन्डमेंट है कि यदि किसी को पासपोर्ट न दें और उसको ऐसा लगे कि उस को जो पासपोर्ट इन्कार

किया गया है उसकी कोई वजह नहीं है। तो उसको हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट से अपील करने की इजाजत हो। यह लोकतंत्र के अधिकारों के अनुसार होगा। और हमारे मालिक अधिकारों के अनुसार होगा। इसलिये मैं फिर से अपील करूंगा कि कि पेश्वर इसके कि यह बिल पास हो, सरकार इस बात को स्वयं इस के अन्दर जाँच दे तो ज़ादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri C. C. Desai: Sir, we are opposing the third reading of the Bill. Government, in its wisdom has decided to rush through this Bill knowing fully well that it is ill-digested, ill conceived and, if I may also say, ill-drafted. I say nothing against those people who drafted the Bill because they had to do the work overnight. As you know the history of the Bill, the Supreme Court passed the judgment on the 25th April and on the 5th May, that is within ten days, an Ordinance was promulgated and that Ordinance is now sought to be enacted into law. So, within ten days they had to frame this Bill. That is the reason why the Bill has been ill-drafted and the Government should have been well advised to agree with the demand of the Opposition to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. Their contention that there was not enough time is untenable. The Ordinance will expire sometime in July. If the Select Committee could have met and thought over all the problems, the various amendments and so on, then the Bill could have come before the House in an agreed form which the House might have supported unanimously. But they are conscious of their majority and they did not decide to do so, particularly, when some of the Congress Members speaking from the other side, supported many of the amendments proposed by the Opposition.

We want to assert one right—this is not a favour—that is, right to possess a passport is a fundamental right and it can only be denied pro-

[Shri C. C. Desai]

vided that the person concerned, the applicant concerned, comes within the mischief of any of the disqualification mentioned in clause 6 of the Bill. Otherwise, the person is entitled to a passport and should be given a passport. The hon. Minister has given an assurance that political complexion will not come in the way of issue of a passport. But these are assurances, the speeches made on the floor of the House. When it comes to be translated into action, when the secretariat functions—under their very nose, they issue different instructions and act in a different manner—they may not be implemented. We hold these two assurances particularly to be very valuable, one which the Deputy Minister gave that no passport will be denied on political complexion and the second which the Law Minister gave that there is no denial of right of appeal to the Supreme Court provided the Supreme Court's permission is obtained. These two assurances will be on record and the Committee on Assurances will go into them and then only we will be sure that they will be given effect to by the secretariat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shri C. C. Desai: This is the last time that we will be able to challenge the Bill and, therefore, we claim the right to speak as long as we like. We will not get any further opportunity to improve upon the Bill or challenge the provisions of the Bill. I do not want to make much time but, at the same time, you must allow us a little more freedom to speak.

We do not see eye to eye with our friends on the other side, Mr. Ramamurti particularly, in political matters. But we see no justification for what he complained of, that is, whenever any person belonging to the Communist Party applies for a passport, he is denied the passport. If that is so, this is absolutely a disgraceful conduct. The Minister has not denied

that. It seems that it may be so. I hope this will not happen in future. We may not agree with them but they have the right, as citizens of India, to have a passport. To say that they will go outside and do something unfriendly to India is to doubt their patriotism. There is no justification for that. They are as patriotic as any other citizen of India. Then, I am told, the members of the D.M.K. party are also given the same treatment. There is no justification, in any case, for this arrogant exercise of power.

Then, the right to have a passport should be unconnected with any desire to travel. This is an important point. Generally, people think that it is only when you want to go abroad, you should have a passport. No, Sir. The possession of a passport is a fundamental right which every person is entitled to have. I may want to go abroad next year but if and when I apply for a passport and if I do not come within the mischief of any disqualification under the Act, there is no reason why Government should ask me, "where are you going? When are you going? We will give you a passport when you actually go." The issue of passport must be unconnected with any desire or intention to travel abroad. If these things are borne in mind, well, I think some of the mischiefs done by the present Bill might be undone.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Sir, this is a Bill which is going to be on the statute book only because of the Supreme Court judgment which made it compulsory for the executive to come before the House with this sort of a Bill and to get it passed into an Act. But I must say, as I said yesterday, this is just a mockery of the decision of the Supreme Court. When the Supreme Court has laid down that a citizen of this country has a fundamental right to go abroad, this House, the majority of this House has not even shown care to those salient amendments, which pointed out very

clearly the lacuna and the draw-backs in the legislation. For instance, if there is any summon for a court case, even for committing nuisance in the street, then a passport shall be denied. That is what the clause says. This is what is going into the Statute Book. With all deference to my hon. friend, Shri Desai—because he referred to the assurances given by the Minister on the floor of the House—I must say that the wording of the statute will be on the Statute Book and all those assurances will have no meaning in a court of law when the interpretation of the statute is made. That is precisely why I asked yesterday, and I again ask today, how those assurances are going to be converted into statutes if they are honest about it; if they are not, they need not have given the assurances because they are just *obiter dicta* without even the meaning of *obiter dicta*; they are just statements made in this House just to pacify some Members. He told us that this would be administered in a judicious way. The Minister, while replying to the debate on clause 11, said that there were a few cases. Does he want to suggest that if justice is denied even in one case, they have acted judiciously? The dictum says that there shall not be injustice done even in one case; the law shall be properly administered in all the cases. Therefore, with all humility, I must go on record in opposing this Bill because it is a mockery of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Pee-made): We deem it necessary even at this stage to record our vehement opposition to this Bill. Then hon. Minister for External Affairs—he is not here now,—while he was introducing the Bill, himself had to admit that the past experience of the Government was not very good and he advised us, when we expressed our doubt that the provision reserving the right to deny passports to certain people under certain circumstances will be misused, not to go by past experience; that im-

plies that the past experience was very bitter as far as certain sections of the people of this country are concerned. So many cases can be quoted; I can multiply instances. There was an instance of a person like Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, an ex-Chief Minister, being prevented—at least an attempt was made to prevent—from going abroad in 1963. Of course, they made use of the 'P' form business for this purpose; he had a passport but making use of the 'P' form business, they tried to prevent him from going abroad. Then, late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had to intervene in the matter and then they told him that he could go abroad. With all that experience, we can never entrust this Government with the special power to deny passports to certain sections of the people. That power will be misused and that power will be used for narrow, political and partisan interests. We thought that the Government would at least try to accept some of the amendments moved by the Opposition, but they were not prepared to do it and they have tried to legalise the injustice that was done all the while. This is a Bill to legalise injustice, to legalise partisanship in politics, and we want at this stage also to record our strong opposition to this measure.

श्री जार्ज फ़ार्नेन्डीज (वम्बई दक्षिण) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा अफ़सोस है कि सरकार यह कानून लोक सभा के सामने लाई और इस सदन के सभी दलों की ओर से, केवल सरकारी दल को छोड़ कर, विरोध होने के बावजूद भी उसको आज यहां पर मंजूर कराने के लिये सख्ती की गई है। इस कानून को यहां पर पेश करते हुए सरकार की ओर से यह कहने में आया था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय का जिक्र करते हुए जो एक्सलैनेटरी मेमो-रेण्डम हम लोगों को दिया गया था उसमें

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

कहा गया था कि चूँकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा है—

'The right to travel abroad is a part of a person's personal liberty of which he could not be deprived except according to procedure established by law in terms of article 21 of the Constitution.

आगे बढ़ कर इसमें यह भी कहा गया है—
अदालत का सबूत देते हुए—कि—

The Court also held that Government's claim for an absolute discretion in the matter of issuance of passports would also be violative of article 14 of the Constitution.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मुल्क के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की ओर से इस किस्म का फैसला आ जाता है कि सरकार का सविधान की 14 नम्बर की कलम और 21 नम्बर की कलम के मातहत कोई भी ऐसा अधिकार नहीं है कि व्यक्ति का किसी भी मुल्क में आने जाने का अधिकार छीन ले, तो आज सरकार ने जो बिल हमारे सामने पेश किया है मन्जूर कराने के लिये, उस से यह समझा जाना है कि सरकार ने जानबूझ कर उस अधिकार को अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की है।

अगर गौर से देखा जाय, तो तीन बातें इस बिल के जरिये हमारे सामने आई हैं। पहली तो यह—सरकार ने अपने हाथ में यह अधिकार रखा है कि अगर वह किसी को पासपोर्ट न देना चाहे, तो उसको पासपोर्ट न दे और तब कोर्ट बज बनाये हुए उसको पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार कर दे। दूसरी बात यह कि जिसको सरकार पासपोर्ट न देने के बारे में फैसला करेगी, उस फैसले के खिलाफ अदालत में जाकर अपील करने का जो अधिकार था, उस अधिकार को सरकार ने छीन कर रखा मिया। तीसरा अधिकार सरकार ने जो

अपने हाथ में रखा है, वह यह है कि किसी भी मामले में, जैसे कुण्डे साहब ने कहा कि किसी भी छोटी अदालत में अगर किसी भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ किसी मामूली मामले को लेकर भी सम्मन पेश होता है, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को चाहे कितने मतों के काम से इस मुल्क से विदेश जाना हो, उस के पासपोर्ट को छीन लेने का अधिकार सरकार ने अपने हाथ में रखा है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले से हर व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार प्राप्त था कि वह कहीं भी जा सकता था, लेकिन इस बिल के मन्जूर कराने से पासपोर्ट देने का अधिकार सरकार ने अपने हाथ में रखा है, दूसरे पासपोर्ट देने से इन्कार करने का अधिकार रखा, तीसरे उस पर कोई अपील करना चाहे तो उसके अपील के अधिकार को छीन लिया, चौथे अगर आपको किसी वक्त पासपोर्ट मिला हो तो उस पासपोर्ट को आपके हाथ से छीन कर आपको जाने से रोकने का अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखा है। इसके बारे में मैं यही कहूँगा कि जिस दिमाग से प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन जैसा कानून हमारे सामने आया, डिफेंस आफ इण्डिया क्लब हमारे सामने आये, उसी किस्म का व्यक्ति म्यानव्य को छीन लेने वाला यह कानून हमारे सामने आया है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आने के बाद यह अधिकार इस पासपोर्ट बिल के जरिये सरकार ने अपने हाथ में हासिल करने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते भी यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई इस मुल्क का नागरिक, जैसे पहले एक व्यक्ति ने उच्च न्यायालय में जाकर अपने अधिकार को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया, उसी ढंग से जरूर निकलेगा जो कि आपके इस कानून को, अपने बहुमत के आधार पर हाकिमशाही को कायम करने वाले इस कानून को, जल्द से जल्द अवैधानिक घोषित कराते हुए अपने मौलिक अधिकार को फिर एक बार हासिल करने के लिये आगे बढ़ेगा।

अपने इतने विचारों को व्यक्त करते हुए मैं इसबिल का हर तरह से विरोध करता हूँ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): At this stage I do not want to go into the provisions of the Bill because we are at the stage of third reading.

One point which has again been urged is that there was a decision of the Supreme Court and that by bringing forward this Bill we were showing disrespect to the Supreme Court. Farthest from it; in fact the main point that came to light in the Supreme Court judgment was that there was no law to regulate the issue of passports and the grounds on which a decision was taken by the administration or by the executive to refuse a passport were not known. It is really in deference to the points that were thrown up as result of the Supreme Court decision that for the first time we have brought forward a legislation so that any person who applies for the issue of a passport would know that normally he will have the right to the grant of the passport; further, the grounds on which the passport can be refused or should be refused are also enunciated in this Bill so that he knows that it is only when it comes within any of those prohibitory clauses that the passport would be refused.

Shri Ranga: Then why do they keep out appeal to the courts?

Shri Swaran Singh: So this is a matter in which we have always shown the highest consideration not only to the operative parts of the Supreme Court judgment but even the obiter dicta. We will be failing in our duty if as a result of the Court's judgment we do not bring forward legislation to regulate the issue of passport and lay down the conditions for its refusal.

Another point raised is that this is likely to be used for political reasons,

that the executive is likely to utilise this authority in an arbitrary manner. I would like most respectfully to point out that the grounds upon which the passport is to be refused are clearly mentioned there. Although my hon. friend, Shri Kunte, was waxing eloquent on the point that the assurances that are given are of not any great value, the assurances are inherent in the scheme of the Act itself. The grounds for refusal of a passport are set out and there is no mention of any political consideration there. Surely no political party has got as its objective any of the grounds specified in clause 8 which will entitle the authority to refuse passport. I do not know of any political party which has as its principle any of the grounds upon which the passport will be refused. So I do not see how a passport can be refused on.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the past also, they never said that they discriminated on political grounds. But they did it. Did they ever say then that it was discrimination on political grounds?

Shri Swaran Singh: There was no legislation at that time.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Unless refusal is made justiciable and the citizen is enabled to approach the High Court or the Supreme Court, the citizen will be denied of his right. Here the opinion of the Government is final and refusal is made non-justiciable.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member thinks that he is raising a very novel point. But all this was thrashed out during the clause-by-clause discussion stage and replies have been given. In this particular case, the right of appeal is there to the appellate authority.

Shri Ranga: Right of appeal has been kept out.

Shri Swaran Singh: It was explained by the Law Minister. The Minister

[Shri Swaran Singh]

ter of External Affairs, Shri Chagla, also said that the intention is that the appellate authority constituted to hear appeals will also have a legal background and legal knowledge. So it is not going to be arbitrarily exercised.

For all these reasons, I submit that the Bill should be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1967-68**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1967-68, for which 8 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44, 53,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

**DEMAND No. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,48,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

**DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,45,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

**DEMAND No. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,24,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

**DEMAND No. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,39,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

**DEMAND No. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,37,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

**DEMAND No. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—
APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,99,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND No. 11—A WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,03,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,55,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,34,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,57,79,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 17—REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES FUND AND INTEREST THEREON—DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 18—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 20—WITHDRAWAL FROM
REVENUE RESERVE FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund'."

The Demands are now before the House

Dr. Ranan Sen (Barasat): Before speeches are made, it is the custom here that people who had tabled cut motions should be allowed to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can send slips indicating the number of the cut motions which you want to move and they will be treated as moved. I made that announcement just now.

Shri Chittiyababu: He wanted to leave today.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): There is plenty of time, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to leave today.

Shri Ranga: This should not be the rule but an exception.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of rules; it is recognised this is an exception. Let us look to the convenience of the Member.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): We have also the Extra Demands for Grants. Can we not discuss them together to save time? If the House agrees, we can take them up together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Eight hours are allotted. They are put down separately; let them be taken up separately. **Mr. Chittiyababu.**

Shri C. Chittiyababu (Chingleput): Sir, one of the reasons advanced by the Hon'ble Minister for the increase in the passenger fares and freight rates is the increasing cost of steel. Let us understand why the steel prices are going up. This, in my view, is due to the fact that the present steel plants are not producing enough so as to meet the needs of our country. If that is the position, I would again appeal to the Hon'ble Minister and through him to the Central Cabinet that it should immediately go ahead with starting the steel plant in Salem in our State of Madras. So many promises were made by the ex-Ministers from my State that the Salem Steel Plant would be started in the near future. But nothing has been done, and nobody seems to take any interest in this regard. Our leader Shri C. N. Annadurai the Chief Minister of Madras, in his first Budget, which is a novel budget to adopt by other States, has emphasised the necessity of having the Steel Plant at Salem. With vast natural resources round about, I can assure the Government that if they start a Steel Plant in Salem, it will be the most economical units in the public sector. There should be no delay in implementing the past promises.

Another important aspect I wish to mention is the necessity of taking immediate measures to expand the Tuticorin Harbour. If this Harbour is sufficiently expanded, I might tell the House that it will reduce the load on the Railways in the matter of Goods Transport. This issue is also hanging fire for a long time and steps should be taken immediately. The expansion of the Tuticorin harbour has a direct bearing on the economy of the Railways.

It is a well known fact that the people of Madras State are neglected in every walk of life. My people feel that there is no effective representation in the Central Cabinet from my State in the past and present also. In the past the Ministers from the State did not take interest in looking into

[Shri C. Chittybabu]

the grievances of the people. This neglect is on the increase since my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazagam has taken over the rule of the Madras State.

I propose to bring it, to the kind attention of the Hon'ble Speaker the Ministers and the Members of Parliament about the ineffectiveness of the Southern Railway in Madras State.

16.49 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

There are over crowding in the trains. There are no seats in the carriages, no lights and the doors are not in good condition. The trains are always not running in time.

Sir, you know I am elected to this House from Chingleput Constituency of Madras State, which was for a long time one of the backward areas. Now this area is trying to assume importance as a business as well as an Industrial Centre because of its proximity to Madras City.

It is the Chingleput district which meets the important requirements of Madras City and other places by providing milk, vegetables Rice, cloth etc. But the pity is that there is no adequate trains from various important centres of this district to Madras City and other places. This district has only metre Gauge single line track. The members of Parliament will be surprised to know that a passenger train from Arakonam to Chingleput via Kancheepuram takes 5 hours to cover 35 miles. This is the efficiency of the Southern Railway. The business people of this area are put to a lot of difficulty because of the inefficiency and the non-availability of quick railway transport. The Railway authorities are also fully aware that the private lorry and bus transport owners make a huge profit from this district.

The Government of India is setting up an Atomic Energy Plant at Kal-

pakkam which is also situated in Chingleput District. There is no Train Line facility to this place from various centres of this district.

For the development of railway transport in Chingleput district, various surveys have been conducted during the Congress regime and after the recent general election it appears most of them have been given up by the Railway authorities because my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazagam has taken over the administration of Madras State.

I quote certain examples for the kind attention of the House:—

A survey was conducted about the laying of railway line between Kancheepuram and Vellore before 1957. I also came to know that all the materials for laying railway track was brought to the site at certain places before the general election of 1962. But to my surprise after the election that work had not been undertaken. May I ask the Hon'ble Railway Minister about the position of this survey and I want to know whether this work will be carried out or stands cancelled. If it stands cancelled, may I know the reason?

There was a proposal about the laying of railway track connecting Chingleput-Uttramerur-Chinna Salem. A survey was conducted by establishing a big office at Uttramerur by the Railway authorities. Now this also appears to have been given up by the Railway authorities. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to furnish the details of this survey and the necessary steps taken by the Railway authorities for the implementation of this scheme.

There was another survey conducted by the Railway authorities for laying Broad Gauge track between Arakonam and Tiruchirapalli via Kancheepuram. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister for the details of this survey and the progress of its

implementation. I want to know whether this work will be carried out or stands cancelled and if stands cancelled, may I know the reason.

I give below certain recommendations and suggestions, which I am sure, the Hon'ble Railway Minister will give due consideration and try to implement them as early as possible.

These suggestions and recommendations would not only benefit the people of Madras State but also it will increase the revenue of the railway.

The Railway authorities recent scheme of changing old railway gates into up-lifting railway gates appears to be fanciful, costly and physically weak as compared to old ones. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to keep this scheme in abeyance and use these resources for the construction of railway tracks in Madras State.

The existing Chingleput Railway Station is very small in area and has a few platforms. As you know it is a district headquarters as well as a business centre. It is also a junction. The present railway station is unable to meet the increased passenger and goods traffic. This station is all the time crowded with people and goods.

I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister for re-modelling and expansion of this railway junction.

Most of the railway platforms in Madras State are small as compared to the length of the trains. The platforms are also not having sufficient height. Many railway stations are without shelter and I request the Railway Minister to have a trip to Madras Egmore then to Chingleput I am sure, he will come to know how the southern people are deprived of all the facilities which are offered in North India.

During the last 15 years the area between Chingleput and Tambaram

has been occupied by various industries. There is a great pressure in passenger and goods traffic. As stated by me earlier, these places were having only metre gauge single line track. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to put double-line track between Tambaram and Chingleput.

As you know that Madras City and Tambaram were having more population and are struggling to meet the requirements of the people. There is also a proposal to make Madras City as a Metropolitan City. In these circumstances it is unfair to maintain the Electric Railway Shed at Tambaram. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to shift the Electric Trains shed from Tambaram to Chingleput to avoid congestion.

As you know the famous tourist centres such as Mahabalipuram, Tirukhazukundram, Tirupurur, Kancheepuram are in Chingleput District. These places are situated with a gap of 15 to 20 miles. It will be a great help to the tourist as well as the people of these places, if these places are connected by means of a circular railway. I am confident this scheme will greatly increase the revenue of the railway.

I hope the Hon'ble Railway Minister will make a careful study of this proposal and try to implement this scheme at an early date.

While I was in Chingleput District I personally saw how the railway employees are faced with various problems. I quote certain instances which requires the immediate attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister.

At Tambaram there are more than 500 railway quarters for their employees. These employees are not having adequate medical facilities near their quarters. It is all the time impossible to expect the employees to go to the railway hospital which is far off from their quarters. Moreover, it is all the time crowded. I request the hon. Railway Minister to provide medical facilities to them near their houses.

[Shri C. Chittababu]

For marketing, shopping and going to school, the railway employees, their wives and children every day have to cross eight to twelve railway lines. There is no over-bridge near to their quarters. Because of the non-availability of the over-bridge they have to walk about three miles from their quarters without crossing the Railway lines. Due to frequent plying of electric and other trains in these areas several accidents are happening every year. It appears the employees living in these quarters had made several representations to the Southern Railway authorities and they have yet to decide about the over-bridge. I request the hon. Railway Minister at least to arrange for immediate construction of wooden over-bridge for these railway employees.

A large number of khalasis in Southern Railway who have put in ten to twelve years of service are not made permanent as yet. It is the practice of the railway authorities to make them permanent after the completion of five years' service. They also made several representations to the railway authorities and no steps have been taken by them to make these khalasis permanent. May I ask the hon. Railway Minister whether he has any knowledge about their grievances? If not, I request him to pass immediate orders to make them permanent.

Shri Senavane (Pandharpur): Sir, the hon. Member is reading his speech.

बी कार्ड कारेण्ड्रीव (दलिय बम्बई) :

प्रधान मंत्री जैसे वह बी पढ़ रहे हैं।

बी मधु लिखने (मुंबेर) : प्राप तामिल

में बोलने नहीं देते हैं इनको। इस बास्ते इनको अंग्रेजी में बोलना पड़ रहा है।

तामिल में यह जरूर बोलते अगर प्राप इजाजत दे दें, और प्राप लोगों से बढ़िया।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member continue.

Shri C. Chittababu: For the typists in the Southern Railway and Grade II clerks in the Accounts Department, the Railway authorities have not done anything. Those who have put in more than 15 to 25 years of loyal service to the railway still remain in that cadre and they do not get their increments in their salary because they have completed their grades or reached the maximum in their grades. It is a pity that the railway authorities who recruit thousands of persons for supervisory posts could not absorb some of these typists and grade II clerks in the Accounts Department. If that is not possible, cannot the railway authorities give them special increments.

Seniormost departmental promotees having long years of satisfactory service are being reverted to lower grades just to protect the juniormost directly recruited candidates in the Southern Railway. This is anomalous. I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter and do justice to the seniormost departmental promotees.

I, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to go through the grievances of the railway typists and grade II clerks in the Accounts Department and do the needful immediately.

In the end, I would like to bring to the kind attention of the House as well as the hon. Railway Minister the difficulties met by me in trying to contact the senior railway officials of the Southern Railway. I wrote several letters on several subjects to the General Manager and the Chief Operating Superintendent. I frankly admit in this House that it is easy to meet a Minister and to get a quick reply from him but it is really difficult to meet the high-ranking officials of the railways. My letters were followed by reminders but I regret to mention that none of these letters has been acknowledged. Finding no reply, I tried several times to meet the

General Manager as well as the Chief Operating Superintendent of the Southern Railway. All the time I was informed that either they were out of station or they were busy. Sir, it is my earnest belief that an official who refuses to give interview to the representatives of the public—Members of Parliament or Members of Legislative Assemblies—cannot serve the common man effectively in that area. I request the hon. Minister to make a note of my charges and punish those concerned after due inquiry.

17 hrs.

The General Manager, Southern Railway has in an article "Southern Railways Decade of Progress" published on the eve of Railway Week celebrations has, *inter alia*, the following to say:—

"The Southern Railway has been handling an ever-growing volume of traffic on the electrified suburban section from Madras Beach to Tambaram. Sixty three million passengers were carried in 1965-66 compared to only 33 millions in 1956-57. The AC EMU service has commenced from January 15, 1967 with 22 four-coach units manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory with 300 seats in each unit against 198 in the old unit. When the full fleet of 49 units begins to run, substantial relief will be available, as not only frequency can be increased but trains with three units can also be run. The work of extending the platforms to hold three unit trains at the suburban station has been approved and will be taken up shortly."

In keeping with our present Government's policy of promising heaven in the future and ensuring hell in the meanwhile, he assures us of three-unit long trains and that too, at shorter intervals than now—all in the grand distant future.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now. His time is up.

883 (A) LSD—9.

Shri C. Chittibabu: I will conclude by saying that the people of my area feel that they have been neglected all the time. My people want that they should have double line track between Tambaram and Chingleput, which is about 16 kilometres in distance. They are greatly agitated and threaten to resort to agitation. They tell me that they will have a big demonstration to show their agitation towards railways by pulling alarm chains. I have asked them to remain quiet till I voice their genuine grievances before the House. For the last twenty years have they provided a mile length to make double track? No. Why? This is the question of our people. After the British regime, there is no such idea by our beloved rulers to improve the Egmore line towards the South.

I, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to take necessary steps to provide double line track between Tambaram and Chingleput to satisfy the real demand of the people. If this is not done, I will be left with no other alternative except to join in their agitation.

17.03 hrs.

REPORTED CHINESE PROPOSAL TO SEND AN AIRCRAFT TO EVACUATE THEIR DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL

श्री मधु सिन्हा : (मुंबई) : सम्पादन महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। बताया जाता है कि चीन ने भारत को सूचित किया है कि वे यह "निर्णय" ले चुके हैं कि वे कल यहाँ पर एक हवाई जहाज भेजेंगे—जैसे यह भूमि उन के बाप की है। वे निर्णय लेने वाले कौन हैं? उन्होंने हवाई जहाज के घाने की तारीख और समय की केवल सूचना दी है और इसके लिये इजाजत तक नहीं मांगी है मुझे अभी पता चला है कि भारत के द्वारा इस बारे में चीनियों को एक विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है। मेरे पास यह नोट है। आप इस को पढ़ लीजिये।

[श्री मनु लिये]

यह एक बहुत आवश्यक और राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई बयान देने जा रहे हैं।

Mr. Chairman: This will be communicated to the Minister concerned.

17.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAYS, 1967-68—Contd.

Shri P. N. Solanki (Kaira): Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Railways. In the beginning, I would like to raise my voice of protest against the increase in fares. As we know, the prices of every conceivable articles of common use are rising, causing hardships to the common people. The rise in railway fares has affected the common man the most. I will explain why I say so. In my own State the road transport has increased the fares and the reason why they have done it is because the railways have increased the fares.

The third class passengers are receiving no facilities at all from the railways. In most of the trains they are travelling like cattle. Can the Railway Minister give an assurance of at least seating arrangements to the thousands and thousands of people who are travelling by third class coaches? Now they are not able to get even a seat. Then, facilities of waiting rooms are not provided in the stations and, in some cases, not even drinking water. The Government talks of socialism and concern for the common man. This is a glaring example of their taxing the common man higher and higher without giving any facilities whatsoever to the poor third class passengers. I would not have objected to it if the Railway Minister had increased the fare of air-conditioned coaches by Rs. 100 or even the

fare of first class or second class. But the common man is not able to pay from his pocket anything further. Therefore, I raise my voice of protest against this increase in third class fares.

Then I come to the other demands. I hope the Railway Minister will bear with me when I say that some decision was taken earlier that the narrow gauge lines are not economic. Therefore some narrow gauge lines were to be closed down. I would request the hon. Minister not to take such a step in any area unless they are ready to provide those areas with either metre gauge or broad gauge.

Here is one example which I would like to give because there was a big agitation in the State of Gujarat. In the Broach District there is the port of Dahej. It is a sea port and a narrow gauge line is linking this port with the hinterland. They are trying to close this narrow gauge line. I will request the Minister not to do this unless some other means of transport is provided because the result will be a disaster for this sea port. It is a developing area and there is no other mode of transport. Therefore, before closing down the narrow gauge line the Railway Minister should take a decision for providing either a metre gauge or a broad gauge line.

Coming to a few demands which I have made in the form of cut motions, I would like to remind the Railway Minister that there is already a broad gauge line existing in my constituency from Savaliya to Balasinor. This broad gauge line is at present used by a private company and this line could easily furnish the same facilities for the general public also. The broad gauge line is there from Savaliya to Balasinor but it is not for the public use; it is only for the use of the company. I shall give the details later on if the Minister requires, but I would request the Minister to see if this line from Savaliya to Balasinor could be used by the general public.

I had also mentioned in my last speech on the interim railway budget about a metre gauge line from Kapadvanj to Modasa and I was given the reply that the Railway Ministry and the Government were not interested in narrow gauge lines any more. My suggestion was not for a narrow gauge line; it was for a metre gauge line. If this line could be extended only a distance of ten miles it can be linked with Udaipur and other places which have got a metre gauge. Therefore I had put forward the proposal for a line from Kapadvanj to Modasa in the metre gauge section.

Then, there is another thing which has recently appeared in all the newspapers. As you know, we have a big electricity project of Dhuvaran in Gujarat State. Now it is a very big concern. *Thousands of labourers and workers are coming and going daily to their homes from this station.* They have to travel quite a distance to get the railway facility. If Dhuvaran railway station was made a flag station, they can go and come from the same place instead of walking to a nearby railway station. Therefore, my request is that the Dhuvaran electricity project must be provided with a flag station.

Now I come to some matters concerning the railway staff. I have always said that the railway officers and staff should have better coordination; otherwise, there will be gheraos in this department too. As there are gheraos in other departments and in industry, the railways will also face the same problem. At present an efficient railway unit is working but the growing dissatisfaction among the staff will bring upon us the gherao and unwanted activities. Therefore I request that there should be better understanding between the superior staff and the lower staff.

I have brought up in this House several times the question of the commercial clerks. Even today the railway administration is not prepared to recognise the commercial clerks who

are dealing in booking, parcels and goods, as essential staff. I am surprised to know this. I do not know whether a guard or an engine driver or somebody else is going to deal with tickets, goods, parcels etc. We are thinking that we can do without the commercial clerks. The railway is a commercial concern and we cannot get away from it that it deals with passengers and goods and these are the people who have to do that. Thousands and thousands of them are working in this department and till today they are not regarded as essential staff. They are regarded as non-essential staff. I will request the Railway Minister to have a look into the case of these people and give the right place that they deserve. They are also working under those rules and regulations. All the railway rules apply to them as they apply to other workers. *Then, why should they not be regarded as essential staff?* The time has come to do that because the railways are expanding. There is a growth of economy in our country. These people are in service for 11 or 12 years and still they are not recognised; I am surprised when the day will come when they will take their due place. The commercial clerks should get that place and should be recognised as essential staff.

Then, though they are working on the railways, they are not provided with uniforms. In some zones they are provided with uniforms but in the Western Zone they are not provided with uniforms. The senior officers demand that they should appear in good clothes, that they should look smart and that they should not look shabby. But if the Railways do not provide the uniforms, they will look shabby. Therefore, the uniforms should be provided to them.

There are pay-scales fixed by the Railways for commercial staff; there are higher grades for the commercial staff. But upto date, not a single member of the commercial staff has

[Shri. P. N. Salanki]

reached that grade. What is the use of having a grade of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 when no member of the commercial staff reaches that grade? There should be promotions for these people; they should be given incentives.

Then, there are sometimes irregular transfers and whenever transfers take place, the whole family life, domestic life, of the workers is upset. They do not get admissions for their children; they do not get accommodation. I had put it before the then Railway Minister, Mr. Patil and I put it now to Mr. Poonacha. I would say that less and less transfers should take place. The Kripalani Commission has suggested transfers to avoid corruption. But here, in the form of transfers, there is corruption. For not being transferred, the members of the staff offer their salaries to the senior officers, they indulge in flattery and they do the donkey-work in private capacity to avoid transfers. Corruption has taken deeper roots here. Therefore, I say, you regard the honesty of the workers, the efficiency of the workers, and let them be there where they are and have minimum of transfers.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that when the time comes for these clerks to be promoted to a higher grade, it is the outsiders who get the promotions. The promotions which the commercial staff deserve are not given to them. It is the outsiders who get them. There are three or four cases before me. I had written to the General Manager about two cases and there is the third one that I am going to produce soon before the Railway Minister for his kind consideration. They are the people who deserve promotions and not the outsiders.

Regarding the punctuality of trains, the Railway Minister has given us a punctuality ratio. The ratio is high. Is it so in the case of fast trains? Is

it high in the case of longer-route trains? I may give you the examples of Southern Express and Grand Trunk Express. Can you say that they have ever come in time. The punctuality ratio, as a whole, gives a beautiful picture. But there are a few trains which are not at all punctual. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has ever appointed an inquiry committee to find out the reasons why trains do not go on time, why they do not reach on time and what are the faults. Are they the faults of the persons who are running trains or are they the technical faults? There should be an inquiry made into the late running of trains at least to find out whether trains are running late on natural grounds or on other grounds. Only then you can improve the efficiency and the punctuality of trains. When the trains are not run on time, not only passengers are harassed on this side but also the other passengers who are on the other side—many people go back and many people miss their connections. There are a lot of hazards. Therefore, if punctuality is a "must" for the Railways, and the Railways claim that they are improving upon that, they should look to the faster trains, long-distance trains, and do away with these small hazards.

Another thing that I want to bring to your notice is the utilisation of surplus staff. The Railway administration says they have got surplus staff. If the surplus staff is there and we are not having any more recruitment, we could utilise the surplus staff which is already existing in the Railways for many other things. For example, there is the problem of ticketless travel, the problem of sanitation at the railway stations and there are many other jobs waiting for the surplus staff where we can employ them, take the maximum work from them and use them efficiently, thereby improving the efficiency of the Railways.

Coming to other matters relating to complaints of subordinate officers, many times, as the hon. Member who spoke before me pointed out, the senior officers do not listen to them. Do the senior officers look into these matters? When the subordinate officers are held responsible for their faults, the senior officers should also be made responsible for the faults of their subordinates. Only then, there will be more vigilance and improved efficiency. Otherwise, the senior officers will always think that the blame is not going to be put on their heads and let the subordinate officers suffer. There should be machinery to find out the exact faults and the senior officers should also be held responsible for the mistakes that subordinate officers commit. Only then there will be proper coordination.

Another thing which my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, often voices, is luxurious travel in railways. Last time he mentioned the figure of 900 coaches. Later on, I found out that there were more than 900 saloons for the senior railway officers. These coaches are used for the luxurious travel of these people; I do not think that this is a necessity.

I will give you a very small example. An officer came to a trouble-spot in my area which has a narrow gauge. He had to come from a distance of 19 miles and he had to come by a narrow gauge. He did not have a saloon car by the narrow gauge track. So, he came upto the broad gauge junction and then travelled by car. He took the whole day. He could have performed that journey of covering 19 miles within one hour, but he took the whole day. All the paraphernalia was there.

The same thing happens in many cases. For small and petty matters, the whole family, cooks, chaprasis, butlers, etc., travel in the saloon and they waste thousands and thousands of rupees of the public exchequer. If you want to give them privacy, if

you want to give them more facilities, give them a compartment, but do away with saloons. We do not want to have these saloons. We have done away with 600 Rajas and Maharajas. Why are you still carrying on with these new Rajas and Maharajas? (Interruptions). I will give an example for the information of the House. The Chairman of the Railway Board, for his personal facility, got a bath-room constructed in the saloon, costing Rs. 7,000. A bath-room was constructed in the saloon, costing Rs. 7,000! An inter-com. telephone was established at cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs! Is this the way socialism is going to come in this country, the democratic socialism which the Congressmen preach? Is this the way in which you are going to care for the common man? Is this the way you are going to lift up the masses? Unless you set an example of simplicity and economy, how are you going to tell the common man of economy and simplicity? A common man or woman or child cannot find a seat in the railway compartment, but a bath room costing Rs 7000 is being constructed in the saloon! Refrigerator is put into the saloon, they smoke cigars and all that. We talk of simplicity and economy. I am sorry to say that this is not the way in which we can satisfy the common people. In Railways there is room for economy. We should do away with all these luxuries, all these paraphernalia, and try to be simple and travel as thousands and thousands of our brothers and sisters are travelling.

This is all I have to say.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज):
सभापति जी, रेलवे बोर्ड रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सब से उच्च अधिकारी है और वह पालिसी मेकिंग बाडी भी है और हार्डिस्ट एग्जीक्यूटिव भी है। कभी कभी मैं सोचता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड के रहते हुए रेलवे मिनिस्टर की जरूरत है या नहीं? और कभी मैं ने सुना कि रेलवे

[श्री डा० ना० तिबारी]

बोर्ड में भी यह बातें चल रही हैं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर की तो कोई जरूरत है नहीं। कुछ वहां के ऐसे रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं जो आपस में बातें करते हैं कि पालिसी वह बनाते हैं हाईवेस्ट एंजोक्विटिव वह हैं, सारी जवाबदेही उन पर है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर क्या करते हैं? रेलवे में तो कोई ऐसी पालिसी नहीं बनानी है कि कहीं विदेश नीति हों या धीर कोई चीज हो, इतना बड़ा रेलवे है, उस को चलाना है, कहीं लीक बना देनी हैं। तो वह लॉग सोच रहे हैं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर की क्या जरूरत है? मैं भी सोचना हूं कि आज 1952 से लेकर 1967 तक मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में हूं, धीर देख रहा हूं कि रेलवे बोर्ड के मामले रेलवे मिनिस्टर की चलती नहीं। माफ करोगे पुनाचा साहब या धोण साहब उन के पीछे एबनपॉजिग्रेस होगा, आप कोई सजेशन भी दीजिए जो मेम्बरों के माफत जाय तो इतना रेजिस्टेंस उस का होगा, जायज बात भी हो तो वह करने को तैयार नहीं होंगे। वह अपने मन से चाहे 50 काम ऐसे कर दें जिसको जस्टिफाई नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन हम लोगो ने कोई सजेशन दिया तो उस को करने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं होते। मैं समझता हूं कि बावजूद हम के कि मिनिस्टर है—यहां मिनिस्टर की जरूरत है या नहीं, यहीं सांचना है धीर उन लोगो को ममूची पावर दे दी जाय या नहीं—
—I am the monarch of all I survey.—
यह भी इस सदन को सांचना होगा।

अब सभापति जी, मैं कुछ अन्य बातों की ओर आता हूं। चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना तो फजूल है, अगर मुझे कोई काम कराना है तो रेलवे बोर्ड के किसी मेम्बर साहब से दोस्ती कर लू तो जल्दी हो जाता है। बनिस्वत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहताक) : हमारी भी दोस्ती किसी मेम्बर साहब के करा दीजिए।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : रेलवे बोर्ड रेलवे-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने के लिये सर्कुलर ईशू करता है। उन सर्कुलरज का पालन कैसे होता है—रेलवे के जूनरल मैनेजर्स और अधिकारी लोग अपने मन के मुताबिक उस का अर्थ लगा लेते हैं। यदि कोई छोटा आदमी या एम्पलाई उन के मन के मुताबिक मिल जाता है, तब इस सर्कुलर को लागू करते हैं, यदि वह उन के मन का नहीं होता है तो वह सर्कुलर लागू नहीं होता। पचासों ऐसे सर्कुलर हैं जो ईशू किये गये हैं, कुछ लागू होते हैं और कुछ लागू नहीं होते हैं। मेरे हाथ में एक सर्कुलर है—सर्कुलर नं० IX 265-15 ता० 15-4-1967 इस में कहा गया है कि किसी भी एम्पलाई का सम्पेन्शन चार महीने में अधिक नहीं चलना चाहिये, यदि चार महीने में अधिक हो तो वहां का जो हैड अफसर है, वह उस को गुरन्त सम्पेन्शन से हटा ले, हां यदि यह भ्रष्ट हो कि वह रिकार्ड में कोई गोलमाल कर देगा, उसी हासल में एक्सेप्शन की जा सकती है। मेरे सामने ऐसे पचासों मामले हैं, जिन में बरसों-बरस से सम्पेन्शन चल रहा है। महरमा में एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ था, जिस में फायरमेन और ड्राइवर दोनों इन्वाल्ड थे दोनों बमूरवार थे, लेकिन सम्पेन्शन हुआ ड्राइवर का, फायरमेन का नहीं हुआ। इस लिये नहीं हुआ कि उस का डिस्ट्रिक्ट ट्रैफिक सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के आफिस में कोई दोस्त है। लेकिन उस ड्राइवर का सम्पेन्शन बरसों से चल रहा है, इस सर्कुलर के बाद भी चल रहा है। वह रिप्रेजेन्टेशन देता है, लेकिन कोई सुनाई नहीं होती। इस सर्कुलर का ईशू करना धीर फिर उस का पालन न करना—एक अजीब तमाशा है।

मुझे धीर सर्कुलर देखने का भी मौका मिला था। वैसेजैसे साहबस के सम्बन्ध में सर्कुलर देखा, जिस में था कि किस कैटेगरी में उन को रखना चाहिये, कुछ को रख लिया, कुछ को छोड़ दिया। वे बेचारे दीड़ले फिरोले

हैं ग्रन्थ-ग्रन्थ कुछ भी जवाब दे दिया जाता है। आप चाहते हैं कि आप का स्टाफ ठीक से काम करे, लेकिन आप उन के साथ पार्शियेलिटी करें आप का व्यवहार उन के साथ ऐसा हो कि वे यह समझें कि उन के साथ कोईमानी हो रही है, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि आप का स्टाफ ठीक से काम कर सकेगा? मैं आप को यह बताना दूँ—आप के स्टाफ के साथ आप का व्यवहार ठीक हुआ, यदि पांच रुपये आप उन को कम भी देंगे तो भी वे मन से काम करेंगे, लेकिन 10 रु० महीना उन को अधिक दीजिये और आप का व्यवहार उन के साथ ठीक न हुआ उन के दिल को ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि आप पार्शियेलिटी करते हैं, डिप्रिजिमेंशन करते हैं, तो वह काम ठीक से नहीं करेंगे, प्रोबेबल ग्रेमी, डिसवन्टेन्टेड होगा और इसी में वाम बिगड़ता है। रेलवे और पुलिस में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ महीने की, तनदवाह की कोई परवाह नहीं करता है जैसे हमारे वाजपेयी जी स्टेशन मास्टरो के प्रेजिडेंट है—वह जग देखेंगे कि स्टेशन मास्टरो की बितनी घामदनी होती है—तो उन को पांच रुपये बढ़ाने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है...

बी छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : हमारे तो छोटी तनदवाह बामे है और बच्चे छोटे छोटे ही मरते हैं।

बी 110 सा० सिबारी : हमारे एक आई ने कमिश्नल बलक की बात बही कमिश्नल बलक की घामदनी देखिये बितनी हो जाती है—
Do they care for your increments?
But they care too much for your behaviour, how you deal with them.

आप का बिहेवियर पार्शियल या इम्पार्शियल होता है, वह इस को देखते हैं। हम रेलवे बोर्ड को हाईएस्ट अक्वायिटी मान लेने को तैयार हैं, हम मिनिस्टर्स को कहेंगे कि आप स्टेप-डाउन कर जायें, लेकिन वे उस लायक हों भी कि अपने सलूनर्स का ठीक से पालन करा सकें, उस के अन्धकार को ठीक देख सकें,

यदि जैनरल मैनेजर के खिलाफ कोई आता है तो उस के साथ इन्फार्म कर सकें, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता।

दूसरी बात मैं आपको विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में बताना चाहता हूँ। आप उनको 3-4 वर्ष के लिये डिपुटेशन पर भेजते हैं, वे कौन होते हैं—तीन-चार सौ रुपये पाने वाले लोग, फिर बाद में लौट कर उनको उन्हीं अफसरों के ग्रन्थर में जाना पड़ता है जिनके खिलाफ कि उनको रिपोर्ट करना होता है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ वे लोग रिपोर्ट कर सकते हैं—हर बे मारे कोई रिपोर्ट कर ही नहीं सकता। बहुत से ऐसे बेसेज होते हैं जिनमें ए० टी० एम० या एसिस्टेंट मकीनीबल इंजीनियर्स इन्वाल्ड होते हैं कारखानों में, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर किसी ने रिपोर्ट कर भी दी, तो उसको इस तरह से पेंग जाता है कि घागे के लिये उसकी हिम्मत टूट जाती है और फिर तीन वर्ष के बाद आप उन्हीं लोगों के ग्रन्थर में रखने के लिये उनको बला लेते हैं। अगर विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट आपको रखना है तो उसको इन्वीपेन्डेन्ट रखिये, अगर किसी डिपार्टमेंट से प्रादमियो को लेते हैं तो फिर उनके ग्रन्थर में दोबारा उनको भत जाने दीजिये। यदि फिर से बाध के मुह में जाने दीजियेगा तो वे कैसे काम कर सकेंगे। कहा जाता है कि दूसरों को भी चान्स दिया जाता है—क्या चान्स दिया जाता है, जिन काम के लिए आप भेजते हैं, वह हो नहीं सकता आपका गस्त बिजिलेंस होता है, हर के मारे कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं करता है—इस तरह के डिपार्टमेंट से क्या फायदा है?

सैलून और एयर-कन्डीशन्ड गाड़ियों के बारे में हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर कहा है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि सैलून और एयरकन्डीशन्ड गाड़ियाँ उठा दी जाय, इनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। गरीब हिन्दुस्तान देश में एयरकन्डीशन्ड गाड़ियों की क्या जरूरत है। इस दिल्ली की लू में हम काम कर सकते हैं,

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

घर में रह सकते हैं तो फिर बन्द घण्टो के लिये गाड़ी में बिना एयरकन्डीशन्ड गल नहीं जायेंगे। इनके होने से पैसेन्जर कोचेज के लिये बहुत रुकावट होती है, ज्यादा कोचेज नहीं लगाई जा सकती हैं। एक सैलून के हटाने से आप दो धीरे कोचेज लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए जिन लोगो ने इनके हटाने का सजेसन दिया है, वह ठीक है, इन दोनों को हटा दीजिये। एयर कन्डीशन में कोई सरकारी अधिकारी तो पाच-र-रुपया देकर चला जाता है, लेकिन हम मदम्यो को पचासो रुपया देना पड़ता है, इसलिए हम सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं कि हम उममे गफर करें।

एक बान में धार रहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके सकुलर व मनमार हर घादमी जो 55 वर्ष पूरा कर सका है, उसका घाटा-मेटिकली तीन वर्ष तक आप धीरे रखते हैं—एक-एक वर्ष का एक्स्पेंशन देकर, बशर्ते कि उनका धाचरण अच्छा हो। लेकिन यह सब के केमेज में नहीं है। मेरा एक मित्र ने मेरे पास एक बम रफर किया था जो महारमा क्षेत्र के एक अमिस्टेंट इंजीनियर का था। उसमें पचपन वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद वह धार तीन चार महीने तक काम करना रहा। उसको कोई नाटिम नहीं मिली। किसी बजट से उससे लाग नाखुश हो गये। उसको केवल छ महीने का एक्स्पेंशन मिला जा कि बिल्कुल ही अनफंडेड धाफ बाँज है। एक्स्पेंशन हमेशा एक वर्ष का दिया जाता है, उसमें कम का नहीं, लेकिन उसको छ महीने का ही दिया गया। छ महीने का एक्स्पेंशन देने के बाद उसका नोटिस भी नहीं दिया, जो अन्डर्लीव प्रेपरेटरी टु रिटायर-मेंट था, उस का भी अवेन नहीं करने दिया, धीरे हटा दिया गया। इस तरह से उस के साथ ज्यादानी हा रहा है। वह पना नहीं हार्ड कोर्ट या कहा वहाँ दीड़ रहा है। धाकि

यहाँ उसने रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया लेकिन कोई उसको सुनने वाला, नहीं है।
Don't let this idea grow in their minds that you favour somebody and do not favour somebody.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य जब कही जाते हैं तो यह नहीं देखते कि ट्रेक की कंडिशन कैसी है। इसकी तरफ उनका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता। धाज इतना एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, लेकिन उनको कुछ परवाह ही नहीं है। पहले हम देखते थे कि कुछ मजदूर ठक ठक करने लाइनो पर जाते थे, लाइन पर लोहे में पट पट करने रहते थे। धाज वह सब खरम हो गया है। धाज हम लोग यह भी देखते हैं कि स्टेशनों पर जो पानी पिलाने वाले होते हैं वह एक विस्म से स्टेशन मास्टरो के नोकर हो गये हैं। धाघा समय वह उन लागा के धगे पर काम करत हैं। जब ट्रेन धाती है तब वह बास्टी लेकर धागते हैं। वैसे ही जो ट्रेक वाले होते हैं वे जो लाइन के इन्चार्ज हात हैं उनमें नोकर हा गये हैं। कभी कभी लाइन पर चले जाते हैं बाका समय वह उनका काम करत हैं। इसलिये इम्पेक्शन धीरे सुपरवाइजन कम हो गया है। धाज वह लाइने पुगनी हा चूकी हैं, जिनका इम्पेक्शन धीरे सुपरवाइजन बहुत जरूरी हो गया है।

इसके बाद मैं लेंट रनिंग धाफ ट्रेन्स पर धाता हूँ। मुझे तो सब से ज्यादा धाधधय हाता है कि जो धार्गर्जनेटिंग स्टेशन है वहाँ से दो दो घंटे गाड़ी लेंट चलती है। अगर कोई गाड़ी चार बजे चलन धानी है वह साढ़े पाच या छ बजे बधनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा इन्तजाम क्या नहीं किया जाता कि कम से कम वहाँ से ट्रेन ठीक समय में चले। दूसरी जगह से बह दो या ढाई घण्टे लेंट हो जाये तो वहाँ बात नहीं, कभी कोई एक्सीडेंट्स हो सकते हैं,

कोई धीर बात हो सकती है, लेकिन जहाँ से चलती है वहाँ से लेट होना आश्चर्य की बात है। इस के माने यह है कि कोई इसको देखने वाला नहीं है कि ठीक समय पर गाड़ियाँ चले पैसेन्जरों की सुविधा के लिये। वहाँ लोग दो दो घण्टे पहले आ जाते हैं और उनका समय नष्ट होता है। अगर इनकी देर वह अपने घर पर होते तो कोई दूसरा काम करने। कितने मैन भ्रवर्स का लास होता है इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। किसी फैंक्ट्री में स्ट्राइक हो जाता है तो हिमाचल लगाया जाता है कि कितने मैन भ्रवर्स का लास हो गया, लेकिन पैसेन्जरों के कितने मैन भ्रवर्स का लास होता है इसकी कोई गिनती नहीं है। रेलवे स्टाफ को इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं है कि पैसेन्जरों को कोई सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। पैसेन्जरों को भी कोई राहत चाहिये इसको कभी कोई मोचना नहीं है।

एक बान मेरी स्टेट की है। हम लोगो में बहुत प्रयत्न किया कि बिहार में एक रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन हो पटना में। कलकत्ता में इन्स्टन् रेलवे और साउथ इन्स्टन् रेलवे का रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन आफिस है। दूसरा इलाहाबाद में है। हम सोचते थे कि अगर आप इन्स्टन् और साउथ इन्स्टन् रेलवे के सर्विस कमीशन को हटा कर पटना में कर देते तो वहाँ के लोग सैटिस्फाइड हो जाते। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस स्टेट में किसी और स्टेट से कम रेलवे लाइंस है। बिहार में जितना माइलेज है रेलवे का और बिहार की जितनी पापुलेशन है उस का महत्व है और इसको देख कर एक रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन वहाँ बनाया जाना चाहिये। मैं आपको यह भी बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम लोगों ने पहले रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के लिये प्रयत्न किया था तो श्री पाटिल ने कहा था कि वहाँ पर एक एग्जामिनेशन सेंटर खोल देंगे और वहाँ लोगों की इंटरव्यू भी होगी। बानापुर में एक खोला भी गया है, लेकिन वह

रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन की मांग का कोई जवाब नहीं हो सकता है। वहाँ के लोगों की अपनी दिक्कतें हैं। चूंकि वहाँ अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा सातवें क्लास से शुरू होती है और दूसरी जगहों पर चौथे क्लास में शुरू होती है इसलिये भ्रवर्स वहाँ के विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी में ठीक जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं और अनुत्तीर्ण रहते हैं। वहाँ के लोगों की बड़ी हानि होती है। या तो आप बिहार के लिये कोटा फिक्स कर दीजिये कि इनकी नौकरियाँ वहाँ दी जायेंगी या फिर आप वहाँ के लिये एक सर्विस कमीशन दीजिये और जिस तरह से वहाँ हम बच्चों को शिक्षा देते हैं उसी तरह से वहाँ पर परीक्षा भी हो और इंटरव्यू भी नाकि हमारे यहां के लोगों को क्षति न हो।

अन्त में मैं एक विनती जरूर करना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें होती हैं जो कि बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक हैं। ऐसा होता है कि लड़का परीक्षा में पाम कर गया, इंटरव्यू भी हो गई, चिट्ठी चली गई कि तुमको फला जगह बहाल किया जायेगा। लेकिन जबवहाँ वह जाता है तो नौकरी नहीं मिलती। मैंने एक केस रेलवे मिनिस्टर को लिखा है कि ऐसा केस है, ज़िम्मे इंटरव्यू हो गया, प्रोरल हो गया, चिट्ठी मिली नौकरी की, लेकिन जाता है तो वहाँ नौकरी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है और लड़का वापस आ जाता है। चिट्ठी लिखना है तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो केस भेजा है उसको मिनिस्टर साहब एग्जामिन करेंगे।

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): Mr. Chairman Sir, I can understand that as the tax increases, the ultimate burden falls on the consumer. At the cost of the increase in wages, etc., due to the recommendations of several committees, naturally that has to be compensated by an increase in the rates of passenger and other traffic. Therefore, the Railway Minister has

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

to come before Parliament for getting the sanction for increasing the railway fares. At the same time, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is also a limit to what the consumer can pay. There should be something done for the consumer also. He should know what is being done for him, for improvement in the facilities offered to him.

In this regard, I would like to quote an instance from the N.E. Railway. I shall cite a specific line, which goes from Gorakhpur to Siwan and also to the Chhitauni Ghat, especially the loop line. The sanitary facilities there are very poor; the place is so dirty that nobody can go to the bathroom. Also, the berths are so rotten that one cannot sleep over them. These are the conditions. I do not know whether some supervision is kept over these things or not. So, I want to urge upon the Railway Minister that whatever demand he has put before the House—we are ready to accept it and he should be allowed to increase the railway fares also—at the same time, the consumers also expect something from him. He should give more and more attention to the consumers.

After all, it is the Railway Minister who comes before the House. Mr. D. N. Tiwary was saying something about the functioning of the Board as well as the Ministers, regarding the difference between the Railway Board and the Minister, as such. Whatever be the Railway Board, it cannot come before the House to plead the case of the railways. It is the Railway Minister who is elected as a Member and who has the right to come before the House and plead the case of the railways. This is the difference between the two, and that being the case, the Minister will be required to see to the convenience of the travelling public. He is the representative of the public, and it is he who is responsible to look after the facilities and also the

conveniences of the travelling public, before demanding anything from them.

There are so many railways. Some are developed areas, some are undeveloped areas and some are backward areas. I represent an area which is called a backward Area. There a line goes from Gorakhpur to Chhitauni Ghat. This Chhitauni Ghat is situated on the border of U.P. and Bihar where there is the bad Gandak river which is very dangerous. Sometimes back there was a bridge on the river but that was ruined by floods. After that no bridge has been erected. There is no railway line also from Chhitauni to Chhitauni Ghat. In the recent floods some portion of the railway line was also washed away. The Railways have not taken any care to see that that portion of the railway line is at least repaired so that the passengers going up to that point may go as usual. The danger from the river is there still on the railway line. When there are floods in the river the Railway start doing repair work. Why do they not take notice of such a thing before the floods start so that the railway line can be repaired in time and the passengers may not be put to any difficulty? I would request the hon. Minister to see that this line, where it has been damaged by floods, is repaired as soon as possible, at least before the rainy season starts.

We are talking too much of socialism. One way to achieve socialism or to bring in social equality is to form co-operatives. I am giving the instance of Kanpur railway station where the porters used to be engaged by contractors. The contractors always exploited the workers. The porters represented their case to the higher authorities and they suggested that they should form a co-operative. The co-operative was formed. At that time, when this change-over was taking place, the contractor himself

was ready to increase the rates of porters, but as the handling of parcels was transferred to the co-operative, the increase was not given. That increase was not given to the porters. Sir, during these days when the prices have gone up so high these porters are getting Rs. 1.50 per day. Can you expect a man to live in these days, when the prices have gone so high, with only Rs. 1.50 a day? No care is taken by the railway authorities. I have written several letters to the Railway Board. Even recently I have sent a letter to the Chairman of the Railway Board. I do not know why they have all gone on deaf ears. They do not find time even to hear the difficulties of these people. If that is the attitude of the officials towards co-operatives, how can co-operatives be encouraged in this country? We are hoping to have co-operative farming in this country. If this is not successful in a small area, how can you expect co-operative farming to come about in this country? I would urge upon the Railway Minister to see that something is done in this connection. Even a cultivator is paying not less than Rs. 2 per day to a worker. The Railways are paying Rs. 1.50. It is a matter of shame for the railway authorities and also for us, Members of Parliament because we are voting for the increase in fares and other things in the hope that more facilities will be granted to the people. I request that this matter may be looked into and the needful is done as early as possible.

I want to say a word about air-conditioned coaches and saloons. This is, no doubt a sign of luxury. But, sometimes, luxuries become very necessary for people who are put in such situations. Now, if you go in a first class compartment and all the other berths in that compartment are occupied, would you be able to do any work in that compartment? Naturally, if an officer has to do some work while travelling, he has got to

get a separate compartment, a coach. It is necessary that such facilities are provided to the officers. I do not know why sentimental objections are raised against this every now and then. If these coaches are used by them, I do not think the heavens will fall on earth. I tell you that if you want them to work you will have to provide them with certain facilities and conveniences. You cannot just cut these facilities by one stroke of the pen.

About industrial relations, I agree with the other hon. Members that some machinery is required. I know that there is a machinery where the representatives of the Railway Board and the unions sit together and try to resolve the disputes. But there are cases where people have to remain suspended for more than one year. Let us think as to how these people are passing their days. So, some period should be prescribed within which a dispute should be resolved. Because, if these disputes linger and prolong, naturally, it causes a lot of difficulties to the affected people.

Then, I agree with Shri Tiwary that some inquiry should be made to see that there is punctuality in the running of trains. It has now become usual for a train to be late by 2 or 3 hours. Rather, it is unusual for a train to be in time. There is no machinery to check why there is delay or late running of trains. This delay should not be there in every case. That shows that there is something wrong somewhere. I hope the Railway Minister will kindly look into it and see that some machinery is provided for ensuring punctuality in the running of trains so that people are not made to waste their time waiting for trains.

श्री बृज बृज साह (बरेली) : मैं अपनी कट मोर्चा पेन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक रेलवे बजट का सम्बन्ध है, पहिले यह बजट सरपस रह जा करता था और

[श्री वृज भूषण लाल]

हमारे सैटल बजट का एक अच्छा सोर्स आफ इनकम था। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब कई सालों से इसकी हालत दिन-ब-दिन गिरती चली जा रही है। इसकी आमदनी घटती चली जा रही है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसकी खास वजह यह है कि रेल अधिकारी इस और ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं कि रेलवे की इनकम कहां घट रही है। मेरे विचार में जो इनकम घट रही है वह गुड्र फ्रेट में घट रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि पब्लिक जो सामान बुक कराती है वह सुरक्षित गन्तव्य स्थान पर नहीं पहुंचता है। बम्बई, कलकता, मद्रास आदि के लिए जो सामान बुक कराया जाता है उस में सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि वह सुरक्षित नहीं रहता है, वह महफूज नहीं पहुंचता है और दूसरी बात यह है डैमेज बहुत होता है और तीसरी बात यह है कि बहुत देरी से वह पहुंचता है। एक तो देर से सामान पहुंचता है, दूसरे खराब हालत में पहुंचता है और तीसरे महफूज नहीं रहता है। इन कारणों से लोग आज अपना सामान रेलवे द्वारा न भेज कर ट्रक्स द्वारा भेजते हैं। बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकता आदि के लिए ट्रक्स बराबर जा रहे हैं और सामान को ढो रहे हैं। इस तरह से आपकी आमदनी दिन-ब-दिन गुड्र फ्रेट से घटती जा रही है और आप इस और कतई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। सामान किस तरह से प्रोटेक्टिड रह सकता है, किस तरह से महफूज रह सकता है जबकि आपके रेल कर्मचारी, आपके अपने सर्वेंट्स ही उस को तोड़ते हैं वही उसको डैमेज करते हैं, खराब करते हैं। जब माल महफूज नहीं पहुंचता है, डैमेज्ड हालत में पहुंचता है, उसमें लास होता है, तो जब कम्प्लेंट्स की जाती हैं या कम्पेंसेशन के लिए क्लेम दायर किये जाते हैं रेलवे पर तो बहुत धा देखा गया है कि रेलवे पर डिग्रियां होती हैं। इस तरीके से जवर्दस्त लास रेलवे को और गवर्नमेंट को उठाना पड़ता है। रेलवे एम्प्लायोज की नैगलेंस की वजह से

आपको लास होता है। यह जो भार है यह पब्लिक एक्सचेंजर पर पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपना ध्यान इस और दें वरना आपकी इनकम और भी दिन-ब-दिन घटती चली जाएगी। जब आपकी इनकम घटती है तो आपने उसको बढ़ाने का एक आसान तरीका ढूँढ निकाला है कि थर्ड क्लास के जो पैसेंजर हैं, चूंकि उनकी गर्दन सब से कमजोर होती है, इस वास्ते थर्ड क्लास के फेयर बढ़ा दो। मैं रेलवे मंत्री की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह रेलवे फ्रेट से 28 करोड़ पये की एडीशनल इनकम की जो उम्मीद कर रहे हैं, वह उम्मीद पूरी नहीं होगी, क्योंकि रेलवेज को रोडवेज से कम्पीटीशन करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह मंत्री महोदय थर्ड क्लास पैसेंजर के फेयर बढ़ा कर जो एडीशनल इनकम एक्सपेक्ट कर रहे हैं, उतनी इनकम नहीं होगी। इस के दो रीजन्स हैं। एक तो यह है कि रेलवेज की तरफ से थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजरों को पर्याप्त सहूलियतें नहीं दी जा रही हैं। जब मंत्री महोदय ने किराया बढ़ाया है, तो यह धाजिब था कि पैसेंजरों की फैसिलिटी और एमिनिटीज को भी बढ़ाया जाता, लेकिन इस बजट में इस के लिए कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। एक तरफ तो रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मुसाफिरों को मुनासिब सहूलियतें नहीं देना चाहता है और दूसरी तरफ उस ने किराये बढ़ा दिये हैं, जब कि रोडवेज से कीन कम्पीटीशन है।

मंत्री महोदय यह आशा कर रहे हैं कि थर्ड क्लास के फेयर को बढ़ाने से रेलवेज की आमदनी में इज़ाफा हो जायेगा और वह अपने बजट को बैलेंस कर सकेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ ही वह अपने कर्मचारियों को भी स्ट्रिक्टली डील करें और इस बारे में यह सर्कुलर जारी करें कि रेलवेज के कर्मचारी पब्लिक की कम्प्लेंट्स पर पूरा ध्यान दें।

रेलवेज में जो गड्ज बुक होते हैं, उन में बहुत डैमेज और लास होता है। इस का

मैन रीजन यह है कि जब गुड्ड ट्रेन माल को प्लेटफार्म पर उतारती है, तो उस के बाद वह माल चार पांच दिन तक प्लेटफार्म पर पड़ा रहता है और उस का कोई पुरसा-हाल नहीं होता है, हालांकि रेलवे स्टाफ का यह फर्ज है कि वह तुरन्त उस माल को किसी सेब या कमरे में रखे, ताकि वह डैमेज, लास, टूटने और भीगने से बचे। कई दिन तक प्लेटफार्म पर पड़े रहने से गुड्ड को बहुत हानि पहुँचती है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि स्ट्रिक्ट इस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी की जायें कि बाग्न चंटे के अन्दर गुड्ड को प्लेटफार्म पर से उठा लिया जायें, वना उम को नुक्सान पहुँचने पर उम स्टेशन का स्टाफ डिम्मेदार ठहराया जायेगा। इस तरह की स्ट्रिक्ट इस्ट्रक्शन्स जारी किये बगैर इस बारे में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। अगर गुड्ड को ठीक तरह रखने का मुनासिब इन्तजाम कर दिया जायें, तो लोगों के गुड्ड का डैमेज और लास नहीं होगा।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ट्रेन्स के एक्स्प्रेस टाइम का मही पता नहीं है। मिमाल के तीर पर टाइम टेबल के मुताबिक पंजाब मेल बरेली में 8 बजे चलती है और उसके लखनऊ पहुँचने का टाइम 12 बजे दिखाया गया है, यानी 150 मील के लिए टाइम टेबल में चार घंटे का टाइम दिखाया गया है और इस तरह पब्लिक और पार्लियामेंट को बताया जाता है कि हमारी ट्रेन्स बहुत पक्वुमल है। लेकिन मैं इस बारे में धपना दो बार का एक्सपीरियंस बताता हूँ। बरेली से गाड़ी 8 बजे चली और साढ़े तीन घंटे में लखनऊ पहुँच गई। लेकिन घाउटर सिग्नल के पास वह घाघ घंटे तक खड़ी रही। पूछे जाने पर इस बारे में कोई ठीक एक्सप्लेन नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब गाड़ी चार घंटे के बजाये साढ़े तीन घंटों में बिछी स्टेशन पर पहुँच सकती है, तो उस के टाइम में चँज क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। बुकिंग स्टाफ को घाघ

घंटे का ब्यावा भसाउन्स मिलता है, इसलिए ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बारे में हर एक जोन की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय, जिस में रेलवे स्टाफ को तो शामिल न किया जायें, बल्कि वह कमेटी इस सदन के सदस्यों की हो। वह कमेटी तमाम गाड़ियों के टाइमिग को चेक करे, ताकि सरकार का इस वक्त इस कारण जो करोड़ों रुपयों का नाल हो रहा है, वह बच सके।

जैसा कि कई प्रान्तरबल मेम्बरों ने ध्यान दिलाया है, घाज के जमाने में और मौजूदा मोसायटी में रेलवे आफिसरों को मैलून प्रोवाइड करना मुनासिब नहीं है। जब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान फस्ट क्लास में कूपे रिजर्व्ड कर के ट्रेवल करते हैं, तो फिर रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्यों और दूसरे हाई आफिशन्स के लिए इस बजट में मैलून का प्राविजन क्यों किया गया है? जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, मौजूदा मोसायटी में यह चीज फिट इन नहीं करती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरह ध्यान दे कर इस सिस्टम में जरूर कोई तरमीम करे वना मानवीय सदस्यो और पब्लिक के एतराजात कायम रहेंगे और उन को घाज नहीं। ना बल इस तरह तबज्जह देनी पड़ेगी।

इंडियन रेलवेज में गाड़ों और घड़ क्लास के इन्डर और स्टेशन मास्टर वगैरह दूसरे एम्पलाईज के पे-स्केल्स और भसाउन्स में जो डिस्परिटी है, उस के मुताबिक मैं ने एक कट-मोशन दी है। इस बारे में गाड़ों की तरफ से कई सालों से रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिये जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन उन की डिमांड की तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन के पे-स्केल्स और एलाउंसिज उन की कैटगरी के दूसरे एम्पलाईज के मुताबिक फिक्स किये जायें।

बुकिंग क्लाक्स, गुड्ड क्लाक्स और पारसल क्लाक्स का भी वही हाल है और उन का कोई पुरसा-हाल नहीं है, हालांकि

[श्री भूषण लाल]

दूसरों के मुकाबले में उन पर काम का स्ट्रेन ज्यादा पड़ता है। उन के पे-स्केल और एलाउंसिज भी कम हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के पे-स्केल और एलाउंसिज को रिवाइज किया जाये इस वक़्त उन को नान-एमेंशल स्टाफ डिक्लेयर कर रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एमेंशल स्टाफ में शामिल किया जाये।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बरेली जंक्शन की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस वक़्त वहाँ पर सिर्फ़ एक ओवर-ब्रिज है। जब वहाँ पर चार पांच गाड़ियाँ आ जाती हैं, तो पब्लिक को बहुत परेशानी होती है और लोगों को निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। भीड़ में बड़ी घबराहट-बक़्का होती है इस वजह से कई बार स्त्रो-बम्बों को बॉटें आ जाता है। इस लिए वहाँ पर एक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने की सरक़्त उक़रत है।

इस के अलावा वहाँ पर मौजूदा ओवर-ब्रिज को हालत यह है कि कहीं पर तरक़्त टूटा हुआ है और कहीं पर गड़डा हो गया है, जिस से लोग मजकूर हो जाते हैं। उस ओवर-ब्रिज की रिपयर कराई जाए और एक दूसरे ओवर-ब्रिज का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

According to the intimation received from members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to the Demands for Grants in respect of Railway Budget for 1967-68. They may please move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the increase in rail accidents. (1)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Rise in rail fares, freights and platform tickets. (2)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the working of Railway Board. (3)].

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in fares and freights. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-representation of railway employees on the Railway Board (5)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Denial of negotiating facility to the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Recognition of category-wise Trade Unions. (7)].

Shri Shri Chand Goyal (Chandigarh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Introduction of automation and mechanisation in Railways. (8)].

Shri Balbhar Behera (Jajpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint a Commission to study the diversification of resources on account of Railway Revenue to the under-developed States. (9)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop large scale retrenchment of the low paid employees in the S.E. Railway and in all other Railways on account of dieselisation and to effect economy. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check corruption and effect economy in the administration of the Railways. (11)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar (Kesaria): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check corruption in railway department. (12)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert narrow gauge lines into broad gauge. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in the railway fare. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check unnecessary expenditure in Railway Board. (15)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase of fare and freight rates. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dismissal of railway employees under the special powers. (18)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a tonga-shed at Roorkee Railway Station. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having an over-bridge at Roorkee-Delhi Road. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of building retiring rooms at Roorkee Station. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of reducing the salaries of members of the Railway Board. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide drinking water in railway compartments. (23)].

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to redress the long standing grievances of Station Master, and Assistant Station Masters. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri A. B. Vajpayee.]

[Failure to grant night duty allowance to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters irrespective of the fact that a particular number of trains pass during their duty hours. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide rent-free quarters to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate medical facilities to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of staff for participating in the "Work to Rule" campaign against the assurances given to the All India Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters Association. (29)].

Shri Y. S. Kushwah: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of the narrow gauge railway line of the Central Railway. (30)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of amenities to the III class passengers. (37)].

Shri Balbhar Bohara: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop all Express trains in the Bairi Railway station of S.E. Railway. (38)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide Booking office in the Kendrapara town of the Cuttack district. (39)].

Dr. Ranen Sen: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line in the Bongaon Section of the Eastern Railway. (40)].

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid unnecessary expenditure by Railway Board. (41)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring at par the excess fare charged between Fatehpur-Churni and Udaipur-Himat Nagar. (42)].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminatory treatment to the employees of Railway Board when they want to move to other Ministries. (113)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct new railway lines in Kerala. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the metre gauge to broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct the coastal railway line from Cochin to Kayankulam. (121)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct the Tellicherry-Mysore Railway line. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remodel some of the major railway stations in Kerala. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce diesel engines to the Express trains from Madras to Kerala. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a through train from Bombay to Cochin. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a through coach from Howrah to Cochin. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient number of wagons to carry coal and packing cases, tiles and food articles in Orissa Division. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to double the line from Cochin to Coimbatore. (128)].

Shri Shinkre (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for survey of a new railway line from Gunji to Sawantwadi through Goa. (132)].

Shri Shri Chand Goyal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve Chandigarh railway station by constructing a waiting hall and lavatories. (137)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the railway stations of Amritsar, Jullundur, Rohtak and Dhuri. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of railway bridges over Patel Nagar crossing, New Rohtak Road Double Phatak in Delhi. (139)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new line from Raiganj to Bihta. (140)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of new line from Jahanabad to Bihar. (141)].

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for detailed survey of line from Kotah to Chittor (142)]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a survey to construct a new line from Mahesh to Sitamarhi on North-Eastern Railway (149)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a survey to construct a new line from Hajipur upto Valmiki-nagar via Lalganj, Sahabganj Kesri and Govindganj on North-Eastern Railway. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a survey to construct a new line from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi on North-Eastern Railway (151)].

Shri Balidhar Behera: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to give preference to the scheduled castes of Orissa in employment to class III and IV categories of Railway jobs in the S. E. Railway (156)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to lease out railway lands for the purpose of cultivation to the scheduled castes as a matter of preference (157)]

Shri Brij Shashan Lal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to remove the disparity in pay and allowances of the Guards of the Indian Railways and other employees in Class III category (158)].

Shri Balidhar Behera: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide one seat to one passenger in III class compartment (162)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check the rise in railway fare in III class (163)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide drinking water facilities at small stations all over India. (164)]

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for allotting wagon facilities to transport paeking cases (chests) from Kottayam and Ettumanur. (165)]

Shri K. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate wagon facilities to coil manufacturers in Cochin and Alleppy. (173)]

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for provision of a conductor for I Class in 19 Up and 20 Down Trains (179)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for provision of a conductor in Frontier Mail from Bombay to Delhi (180)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for provision of sleeping berth for the staff in Janta Express and Dehra Dun Express (181)]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing a station between Motipur and Kanti in North-Eastern Railway (183)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to broaden the level crossing near Gulzarbagh station in Eastern Railway (184)]

Shri S. Kunda (Balasore): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to improve the sanitation, lighting, platform, shed and waiting hall condition of Dhenkanal, Haridaspur, Kendrapada Road, Balasore, Rupsa, Basta, Jaleswar, Jagpur Road, Amarda Road railway stations of the S.E. Railway (185)]

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to increase pay and allowances of the staff (191)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide accommodation to staff (192)]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in checking railway accidents and providing inadequate assistance to the victims of accidents. (199)]

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve departmental catering on the Government Railways. (200)]

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs 100"

[Desirability of opening Ayurvedic dispensaries for the Railway staff. (203)]

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of educational institutions and holiday homes for the railway staff (203)]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for staff welfare facilities such as medicine, education and canteens for the staff (208)]

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of welfare facilities to the staff of D.W. Varanasi and Loco Workshop. (209)]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide medical and educational facilities to the staff. (210).]

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Dividend to General Revenues be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reduce the dividend payable to General Revenues (212).]

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper attention to the staff welfare. (214)]

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to take over the Shashtra-Saharanpur Light Railway. (215).]

Shri Balidhar Behera: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to construct a new Railway line connecting Barsuan and Talcher in Orissa in S.E. Railway line. (216)]

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to consider the proposal of Alleppu-Kayankulam Railway line. (217)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct a new line joining Tellichery and Mysore. (218).]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to fully operate Crio-sorting plant in Olavakkot in Kerala. (219)]

Shri K. P. Singh Des (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of the construction of a new railway link from Talcher to Simlagaon in Orissa. (220).]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of the construction of a new railway line connecting Ambaguda to Lanjigarh Road (D.B.K. Railway). (221)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of the construction of a new railway line from Cuttack to Paradeep Port in Orissa. (222)]

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of broad gauge Railway line from Jogighopa to Tinsukia in N. F. Railway. (223)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for construction of an alternative rail road from Gauhati to Tinsukia in N. F. Railway. (224)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of a railway bridge over the river Brahmaputra to link Jogighopa and Pancharatna and extension of the broad gauge line. (225)]

Shri Balidhar Behera: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new railway line connecting Kendrapara Road

railway station with Kendrapara town in the district of Cuttack. (226)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new railway line connecting Daitari mines with Paradeep Port. (227)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to construct a new railway line connecting Khurda Railway station passing through district of Phulbani connecting Bolangir railway station. (228).]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-construct the narrow gauge Rupsa-Baripada railway line to broad gauge and connecting it to the broad gauge line from Tata to Raurengpur railway station in the S. E. Railway. (229)]

Shri Y. S. Kishwah (Bhind): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the narrow gauge railway lines into broad gauge or metre gauge lines of the Central Railway (230)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to connect the important security area from Bhind to Etawah the railway line (231).]

Shri A. Dipa (Phulbani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for a railway connection in Orissa from Khurda Road to Balangir via Daspalla Purunakatar, Baghipara and Tarava. (235)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a rail link in Orissa between Talchu and Berhampur via Angul, Bonda, Athmallik, Puleshwar, Mahanadi River, Purunakatak, Banihokha and Charapad. (236)]

Shri Shri Chand Goyal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a new railway line between Ludhiana and Jagadhri for bringing Chandigarh on the main line. (242)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of ring railway line in Delhi. (243)]

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line from Kotah to Chittor. (244)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line from Bala to Shahbad. (245)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—

Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line from Kotah to Ajmer. (246)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line from Kotah to Bundi-Deoli-Tonk to Niwai. (247)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line from Sawai Madhopur to Sheopura. (248)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of broad gauge line from Samastipur Junction to Narkatiaganj. (250)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the construction of narrow gauge line from Hajipur to Bhainsalotan via Lalganj-Sahibganj-Gobindganj. (251)]

Shri K. M. Abraham: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a new railway line from Kottayam to Madhurai via Ponkunnam and Kumdi. (265)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Ernakulam Trivandrum via Kottayam Quilon metre gauge to broad gauge. (266)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a new railway line from Ernakulam to Quilon via Alleppey. (267)].

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide passengers and other Railway users' amenities at Garh Dhenkanal station of S.E. Rly. (273)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for renovation of existing railway stations at Curchorem and Wasco Da Gama. (274)].

Dr. Ramesh Sen: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of trains in Bangaon section of Eastern Railway. (275)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of trains in Ranaghat-Bangaon line, E. Railway. (276)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of Barasat-Hasanabad line. (277)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a foot overbridge connecting Bangaon Town of E. Railway with the village of Dacca-pura, Nayagopalgunje situated on the South side of Bangaon station. (278)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a level crossing connecting two ends of Nirgin-shal Road, South Kazipara where the road meets the Barasat-Hasanabad line. (279)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a Halt station between North and South Kazipara, Barasat in the Barasat-Hasanabad line. (280)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct railway gate at K.M. 63 (Post No. 63/12) near Thakurnagar station in Bangaon section of E. Railway on the road coming from Thakurnagar main road towards Noadagram, Digha, Singjol and other villages. (281)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open three halt stations—one at Kankra between Harua Road and Malatipur, second at Dhabla between Champapukur and Basirhat Stations of Barasat-Hasanabad

line of E. Railway and third between North and South Karipara in Barasat. (262)].

Shri S. Kundu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide upper class waiting room at the Jaleswar Railway station of S.E. Railway. (283)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of existing III class waiting hall at the Jaleswar Railway Station. (284)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of waiting rooms Ist, IInd and IIIrd class at the Jaipur Railway Station. (285)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide stoppage of de-luxe trains at Jaipur Railway Station (286)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the condition of I, II and III class waiting rooms at Howrah railway station. (287)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to correct the two over bridges into one at Balasore railway station in the S.E. Railway. (288)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the condition of existing waiting rooms at Balasore and Cuttack railway stations of the S.E. Railway. (289)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the condition of canteen and catering service at Balasore railway station (290)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works Capital—Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the timings of the narrow gauge train on Rupsa-Barpada line. (291)].

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to construct over-bridge or under-bridge at the railway crossing of the Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Road near the signal cabin to the southern side of Cuttack Railway station of the S E Railway. (292)]

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utility of Railway Board. (296)].

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant night duty allowances to all employees irrespective of 'continuous' or 'intermittent' duty. (305)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee pay-protection in cases of vision defect caused by continuous night duties to all operating staff. (306)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative employment to all employees rendered surplus in Loco Sheds due to dieselisation. (307)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for operating staff such as SMs., ASMs., Drivers, Firemen, Cabinmen, Shuntmen, Gangmen. (308)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of promotion channel of Class IV employees to Class III after five years of service and passing the minimum required test. (309)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a new line between Tellicherry and Mysore on the Southern Railway (310)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decasualisation of casual labour and guarantee of employment after 1 year of service on strict seniority basis. (311)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include dearness pay of railwaymen retired between the period 1-4-1967 and 1-10-1969 for calculation of pension. (312)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant house rent allowance to staff provided with single room hostel accommodation. (321)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a through carriage by No. 33 Erode Express from Trichinopoly Junction to Cochin and back on the Southern Railway. (322)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the information received about organised theft from wagons marshalled at the Gooty Yard on S.E. Railway. (323)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a daily Express Train from Bombay-Cochin direct via Arkonam. (324)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for revision of timings of the West Coast Express to enable Bombay-Mangalore Coach to be attached with it. (325)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognize the "Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union. (331)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognize the Dakshin Railway Employees' Union. (332)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Serious consequences of increasing fares and freights and the alternative means of improving the earn-

ings by proper and efficient management and full utilisation of the railway system. (333)].

Shri Mangalathumadom (Mavelikara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce administrative expenditure. (334)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take prompt and effective administrative measures to prevent accidents. (335)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ways and means to improve the tone of railway administration. (336)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for doubling Ernakulam-Trivandrum line (339)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Feasibility of converting the metre gauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum into a broad gauge line (340)].

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to meet rise in wages from savings elsewhere. (343)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 10,00,000."

[Need for consolidation of Railway Service Commissions into one single Commission, with branches. (344)].

Shri Nambar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant all facilities such as leave, passes, PF. etc. to casual labour. (345)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant minimum wage of Rs. 4 a day to each casual labourer employed on Railways. (346)].

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): I to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for stoppage of Express and Mail trains at Pattambi Railway Station on the Southern Railway. (347)].

Shri Nambar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal of the South Central Railway Administration to transfer the optees from Hubli to the Southern Railway and the indifferent attitude by the Southern Railway in accommodating them. (350)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Southern Railway Administration to reserve the vacancies arising from 2nd October, 1966 for absorbing the optees from

the Divisions handed over to the South Central Railway. (351)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant house rent allowance to husband or wife while both are employed and only one house is allotted to them. (352)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the charges for meals at the refreshment rooms and the dining cars to the level existed prior to 15th May, 1967. (354)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the system of "commission bearers" and "Commission vending" in railway refreshment rooms and platforms on the Southern Railway (355)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revert to the working hours obtaining before Emergency in railway offices, workshops, loco sheds and depots. (356)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of the Personnel Branch in the Division (357)].

Shri Sequerra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to take measures for economy. (358)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant alternative employment to casual labour retrenched from the Works Branch at Tambaram on the Southern Railway. (359)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to grant alternative employment to casual labour retrenched from the Electrical Department at Golden Rock on the Southern Railway. (360)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant minimum wages Rs. 2 per day to the women casual labour employed on the Southern Railway. (361)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more wages to the bridge regirdering workers of the South Eastern Railway. (362)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring all Railway Loco Sheds and Depots under the Factories Act. (363)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot adequate workmen for maintenance and repairs in Loco Sheds as per 1962 schedule per locomotive. (364)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Imposition of unreasonable medical test of 'B' for Loco Artisans and to continue the 'B' tests for all. (365)].

Shri B. S. Sharma (Banka): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of the money in the construction of III class waiting hall and platform at Sagar Station in Madhya Pradesh. (366)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of over-bridge at Sagar Railway Station. (367)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of over-bridges in Delhi. (368)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Incentive Scheme in the Central Workshop, Golden Rock and Perambur on S. Railway and

the serious hurdles caused in the construction of wagons. (370)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill up all vacancies of skilled category declared "surplus" due to introduction of Incentive Scheme in the Workshops at Golden Rock and Perambur on the Southern Railway. (371)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote basic tradesmen and Class IV workmen to higher category after a qualifying period of 3 years in all workshops and Loco Sheds. (372)].

Shri Mangalathumadom: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve maintenance so as to avoid accidents. (373)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoration of the working hours of the Depot Stores Clerks of the Southern Railway to that of 36 hours week instead of the present increased 42½ hours week since October, 1966 (374)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discuss serious situation prevailing in Southern Railway due to large-scale suspension of Firemen. It for having expressed inability to

work as Firemen I without granting their due promotion. (375)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsafe working on the Southern Railway by forcing loco running staff to work for 12 hours and even upto 24 hours continuously on the Engine-Foot-Plate. (376)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in confirming Firemen of the Loco Department of the Southern Railway. (377)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant full overtime allowances to the artisans of Loco Sheds for work done beyond 8 hours. (378)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Sanker Saran Award in the case of artisans in Loco Sheds by granting due promotions to them. (379)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat all Loco Shed workmen as essential staff and grant them all facilities including uniform. (380)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working hours of the staff of the dining cars of G. T. Express,

Southern Express, De-luxe trains. (381)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant a calendar day's rest to the staff of dining cars after 8 hours' shift duty. (382)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant warm clothing to the dining car staff regularly. (383)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant mill cloth or handloom cloth for uniform and to withdraw Khadi. (384)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restrict working of Loco Running Staff to 8 hours. (385)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prohibit working by Loco Running Staff beyond 12 hours on the Engine-footplate. (386)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix working hours of engine attendance of Loco Running Staff. (387)].

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 25,00,000."

[Need to effect economy by control on purchases and disbursements and higher prices of disposals. (389)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent large scale theft of Coal. (390)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply better quality of coal to locomotives. (391)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop punishing Drivers due to excess consumption of coal in Engines. (392)].

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 50,00,000."

[Need for economy by measures to reduce goods lost or damaged. (393)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 23,00,000."

[Need for economy through inventory and purchase control under the heads 'Stationery' and 'clothing and Stores.' (394)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High cost of printing of railway tickets. (395)].

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced to Re. 1."

[Departmental catering on the railways. (397)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Improper conduct of cases by the advocates engaged by Railways. (399)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing amenities specially opening of schools for children of employees at Chandigarh Railway Station. (402)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repair railway quarters, roads, and other buildings in the Railway Colony of Golden Rock and Perambur on the Southern Railway. (405)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity to all the "C" type and "B" type quarters in

the Railway Colony, Golden Rock on Southern Railway. (406)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant permission to railway employees to construct kutcha quarters in vacant premises. (407)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Eviction of railwaymen living in kutcha quarters in railway premises in Southern Railway. (408)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient number of doctors, nurses and other staff in railway hospitals at Golden Rock, Perambur, Madurai and Olavakkot in Southern Railway. (409)].

"That the Demand under the head Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Appropriation to Depreciation Fund for overcapitalised assets. (412)].

"That the Demand under the head Dividend to General Revenues be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for calculation of dividend on the actual capital and not on the over-capitalised amount. (413)].

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal (Sagar): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of railway line from Mander Hill station to Seintia

railway station of Eastern Railway. (416)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of Ring Railway in Delhi. (418)].

"That the Demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of direct new line from Gajraula Junction to Chandausi in Uttar Pradesh. (419)].

"That the Demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of direct new Railway line from Delhi to Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh. (420)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to link Kanyakumari with Tinnevely and Trivandrum. (423)].

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of more quarters for class II and IV employees in the Capital. (426)].

"That the Demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

[Need for providing the amenities in railway colonies in Delhi. (427)].

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Pensionary Charges-Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange speedy payment of ex-gratia pension to all those who retired prior to 1-4-1957 (432)].

"That the Demand under the head Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest Thereon-Development Fund be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to adjust the loan taken from General Revenue towards the Reserve Reserve Fund accumulation. (433)]

Shri Tonnati Vishwanatham (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Re-adjustment of Divisions in South Central Zone (434)].

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abolition of the Railway Board (435)].

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 25,00,000"

[Need to reduce the number of Members, Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Private Secretaries (436)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 25,00,000"

[Need to abolish special saloon travel facilities available to Railway officials (437)].

Shri P. N. Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of railway line from Savalva to Balasinor. (438)].

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new railway line from Kapadwanj to Modasa (439)]

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to declare commercial clerks as essential staff (440)]

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to improve the efficiency of the Railways (451)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to root out corruption on the Railways (452)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent accidents on the Railways (453)].

Shri Bheela Nath (Alwar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide over-bridge at Alwar city level crossing. (454)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide flag station at Kharn Bas after Kund station on Phulera-Rewari chord on Western Railway. (456)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a level crossing near Mahewa village in Alwar district. (457)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new broad gauge line connecting Bharatpur-Alwar (458)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the broad gauge line connecting Delhi and Ahmedabad in place of existing metre gauge lines. (459)]

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 1,00,00,000"

[Need for reduction in the number of posts of Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors (466)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 1,00,00,000"

[Need for reduction in the expenditure on publicity (467)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 1,00,00,000"

[Need for reduction in 'Suspense' Account (468)]

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a railway station near Shakti Nagar-Subzi Mandi, Delhi. (469)].

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of the Konkan Railway from Bombay to Mangalore. (470)].

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced to Re 1."

[Taking over of the lines in question. (472)]

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Rs. 23,15,000"

[Withdrawal of subsidy paid to privately owned Railway companies (473)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to effect economy in the working of the Branch lines. (474)]

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide civic and other amenities in Railway colonies in Delhi particularly in Paharganj and Subzi Mandi, Delhi and to construct quarters for railway employers in the capital. (486)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

[Need to remove all jhuggies from railway land from Qutab Road to New Delhi Railway station and jhuggies near railway line from Shakti Nagar to Andha Mughal and to provide alternative accommodation. (487)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct Ring Railway in Delhi. (506)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide three over-head bridges from Shakti Nagar to Sarai Rohilla. (507)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to widen the bridge of Pull Bangesh, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. (508)].

Shri P. N. Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-recognition of the All-India Commercial Clerks Association. (513)].

Shri S. D. Somasundaram (Thanjavur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce an additional through carriage for III class passengers from Madras (Egmore) to Karaikkudi via Pattukkottai by the Rameshwaram Express. (514)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant minimum wages of Rs. 3 a day to the women casual labours and Rs. 4 a day to the men casual labours employed on the Southern Railway. (515)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the construction of an over-bridge on the level crossing at Mambalam Railway station on the Southern Railway. (516)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert metre gauge line into broad gauge line from Madras to Tuticorin. (517)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the amenities for III class passengers. (518)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line from Madras to Tiruchhirapalli. (519)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb the surplus staff of Golden Rock workshop on the Southern Railway. (520)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take all the staff working in the Railway Dining Car on permanent basis with a regular pay scale and benefits. (521)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put all attenders in First Class compartments on permanent basis with a regular pay scale and benefits. (522)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix retirement age at 55 for the railway employees and to withdraw the scheme of retirement at 25 years service. (523)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient number of quarters to the employees working at Golden Rock Workshop. (524)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint gazetted officers as a punishing authority for the employees working in the Golden Rock Workshop. (525)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill 50 per cent of the third grade vacancies from the fourth grade employees of the Golden Rock Workshop on the Southern Railway. (526)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote II Grade employees in the Accounts Department, Madras, Tiruchhirapalli and Golden Rock on the Southern Railway. (527)].

Shri Bhola Nath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend train No. 161 running between Rewari and Bandikui upto Jaipur. (528)].

Shri P. N. Solanki: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proportionate distribution of quarters between commercial and transportation staff. (529)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the parity in pay scales and other facilities between commercial and the transportation staff. (530)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of the abolition of the posts of safety, movement personal, assistant labour welfare and flood organisation inspectors. (531)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the posts of Chief Reservation Inspectors and to keep this office under Chief Booking Clerk. (532)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat the commercial clerks as essential staff and to give them better emoluments in comparison to other categories of staff. (533)].

Shri S. D. Somasundaram: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for survey for constructing a new line between Pattukkottai to Thanjavur on Southern Railway. (534)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for survey of a new line from Pattukkottai to Virddhachalam via Mannargudi and Kumbakonam on Southern Railway. (535)].

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

[Need for survey for the doubling of the line between Talcher and Khurda Road Jn. in Orissa of the S.E. Railway. (536)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs 100."

[Feasibility-cum-cost studies of electrification of railway line from Talcher to Khurda Road Jn. of the S.E. Railway (537)]

Shri S. D. Somasundaram: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to revert to the original working hours as obtained before the Emergency in the Railway offices, workshops and Depots (538)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to take steps the pay cut system to the employees of Golden Rock Workshop for the late attendance due to the delay of the arrival of trains (539)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide full amount of compensation to all the employees who have met with accidents without any discrimination and to stop differentiation between the accidents as avoidable and unavoidable. (540)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide sufficient number of doctors nurses and other necessary

staff in the Railway Hospitals on Southern Railway. (541)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do annual repairs to the quarters in the Railway colony, Golden Rock and Tiruchhirapalli on Southern Railway (542)]

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for constructing retiring rooms at Talcher and Garh Dhenkanal and Nergundi stations of the S E Railway (543)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs 100"

[Feasibility of a Express Train from Rourkela to Puri via Kharagpur (544)]

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re 1"

[Non-allocation of sufficient money for passenger amenities at stations proportionate to the income of those Stations. (545)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to cover several station Platforms (546)]

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide a suitable over-bridge at Baruipur in the Southern section of the E. Railway. (547)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide urinals and lavatories at Ballygunge and other stations in the Southern section of the E. Railway. (548)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide full size EMU suburban trains and continuing to run 4 bogie EMU Trains in the Southern section of the E. Railway. (549)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a station between Diamond Harbour and Basuldanga stations. (550)].

Shri Sriraj Meghrajji (Surendranagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early completion of the Dhrangadhra-Jhund section of the Jhund-Kandla railway link (564)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the old agreements and sanction of the Morvi-Shapur-Susav-Halvad railway link. (565)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing the Jamnagar-Jodiya-Piplia-Shapur Susav-Halvad railway link, giving to the Ports of Okha, Sika, Jodiya and Navlakhi direct access to the Gujarat hinterland. (566)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the level-crossing between Kuda and Nimaknagar. (567)].

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan (Dhar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new line from Dahod to Khandwa. (568)].

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new line from Dahod to Indore. (569)].

18 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again. at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 21, 1967/Jyaistha 31, 1889 (Saka).